Two Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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TIME GIVEN TO DUNRAVEN

Action on the Committee's Report Postponed for Two Weeks.

OPPOSITION TO THE EARL EXPRESSED

Mr. Ledyard's Resolution to Ask for Lord Dunraven's Resignation Received with Cheers—Commodore Brown Re-elected.

Lord Dunraven was the cause of an exciting time at the annual meeting of the New-York Yacht Club last night. There was a large attendance of the members of the club, and it was expected that some action would be taken on the report of the committee appointed to investigate the Dunraven charges.

When Commodore Brown asked what was the pleasure of the members of the club, the model room, in which the meeting was held, was crowded, and every one was anxious to hear what would be said on the subject. The younger members of the club were willing to have the Earl expelled and so end the trouble, and at one time it looked as though they would have their way.

L. Cass Ledyard, who at the special meeting held on January 31 to receive the report of the committee, moved that no action should be taken until the annual meeting, offered the following resolution:

The Earl of Dunraven, an honorary member of the club, has publicly made certain statements charging that foul play was practiced by those in charge of the Defender in the recent races for the America's Cup. Upon the investigation of the said charges made by a committee appointed by this club on Nov. 18, 1895, and participated in by Lord Dunraven and his counsel, it clearly appeared that the said charges were untrue in fact and wholly unwarranted and unsupported by any reasonable grounds of suspicion. Lord Dunraven has neither retracted the said false charges nor offered any apology for making the same. Under these circumstances, it is in the judgment of this club manifestly improper that the Earl of Dunraven should continue to enjoy the privileges of honorary membership therein.

Therefore, Resolved that the Secretary be instructed to inform the Earl of Dunraven that his resignation as an honorary member of the New-York Yacht Club is requested by the club.

This resolution was received with a storm of applause, and the members shouted out such remarks as, "Good!" and "That's the way to settle it!" The resolution was quickly seconded, and just then things looked rather blue for Lord Dunraven.

Secretary Oddie said that he had received a cablegram from Lord Dunraven on Wednesday, which he read. It was as follows:

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Oddie, New-York Yacht Club, N. Y.:
Forwarded letter Rives Saturday. Phelps today. DUNRAVEN.

This news did not seem to have any soothing effect on the members, and some called for a vote, declaring that no more explanations were wanted from the Earl. J. Pierpont Morgan, however, prevented a vote being taken at once by moving as an amendment that action be deferred again. Mr. Morgan said:

"In view of the dispatch which has just been read by the Secretary, it seems to me unwise that the club take any action tonight on the resolution offered by Capt. Ledyard. Not that we are not in a position to do so, but we have extended to Lord Dunraven every courtesy up to this time. I think it would be a mistake in the face of the dispatch from him stating that there are letters on the way to act too hurriedly to-night, when we can just as well do it a few days later.

"I would, therefore, move that this meeting be adjourned to two weeks from to-night, Feb. 27, to take action on the resolution offered by Capt. Ledyard."

This amendment was not kindly received. It was seconded at once, and then some of the members expressed themselves very emphatically, declaring that the members were "being made monkeys of."

According to the constitution of the club only yacht owners are allowed to vote, and at last night's meeting this class of members seemed to be in the majority, and several of those who were present did not vote when the roll was called. The result was that the amendment was carried by a vote of 25 to 10. So that Lord Dunraven still has a chance to explain matters, and to apologize. His letter to Mr. Rives, which, he says, was mailed last Saturday, will probably be delivered to-morrow, and the letter to Mr. Phelps should be delivered next Wednesday.

It is the opinion of several members of the club that they cannot expel Lord Dunraven at once, and that the only way that he can be got rid of is by asking for his resignation, and then if he declines to resign he may be expelled. It is said, too, that the members of the Iselin family are satisfied with the result of the inquiry and the report of the committee, and do not wish that Lord Dunraven should be summarily dealt with if matters can be smoothed over.

Among the members present at the meeting were J. Pierpont Morgan, George L. Rives, H. M. Gillig, Augustus Monroe, J. Fred Tams, E. A. Willard, George Gould, E. J. Greachen, Howard W. Coates, F. M. Crouse, Fred T. Adams, Trenor L. Park, Newberry D. Lawton, Stuyvesant Rutherford, Frederick Gebhard, P. Nicholson Kane, Robert Goelet, J. P. Duncan, J. P. Dunraven, Jr., Chester Monroe, J. C. Barron, Stephen Peabody, Harrison B. Moore, John E. Brooks, Seymour C. Husted, Daniel T. Worden, W. E. Iselin, George Work, A. Cass Canfield, A. Cary Smith, Joseph R. Busk, Latham A. Fish, H. C. Wintringham, L. Cass Ledyard, W. D. Dickey, John E. Dickinson, J. Beavor Webb, Frank T. Morrell, W. R. Hearst, Stephen Roach, Brockholst Cutting, J. V. S. Oddie, Commodore E. M. Brown.

Reports were made by the officers and Chairmen of the different committees, and all showed the club to be in a very flourishing condition. Secretary Oddie's report showed that the total membership of the club was 1,127; of these 50 are life members, 38 absent, 91 navy, 1 flag, and 947 active. In the club squadron are 67 schooners, 80 sloops, 138 steamers, and 12 launches; total, 297.

A letter was read from Ogden Goelet, offering a one-thousand-dollar cup for schooners and a five-hundred-dollar cup for sloops of the New-York Yacht Club, to be raced for off Newport during the annual cruise, the date to be selected by the officers. Mr. Goelet reserves the right to invite any foreign yacht that may be in these waters to take part in these races.

A communication was read from the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, asking that a committee be appointed to confer with committees of the Atlantic, Larchmont, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, and Eastern Yacht Clubs to revise the racing rules and agree on a uniform classification and measurement. The Regatta Committee was authorized to attend to this matter.

The following officers were elected:

Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, Archibald Rogers, Gouverneur Kortright.
Committee on Admissions—Frank T. Robinson,

Continued on Page 2.

NANSEN'S NORTH POLE SEARCH

A Report to Kelymsk's Prefect by a Siberian Trader Named Kouchnareff, Agent of the Explorer.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Irkutsk, Siberia, says that a Siberian trader named Kouchnareff, who is acting in the capacity of agent for Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has informed the Prefect of Kelymsk that he has received news from Nansen.

Nansen, he says, has reached the North Pole, where he found land. He is now on his way back.

THINK THE NEWS NOT PROBABLE.

What ex-Judge Daly and G. C. Hurlbut Say of the Reported Discovery.

Ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, the President of the American Geographical Society, in discussing yesterday the dispatch from St. Petersburg respecting the reported outcome of Dr. Fridhof Nansen's expedition in search of the north pole, said:

"That is very startling news, and if true is the most important discovery that has been made in ages. It is possible that it is true, but it is not probable. It is most singular that the news should come from Irkutsk, and I shall wait for further information before I accept it as a fact. Yet I have always felt that the north pole would be discovered some day, and Dr. Nansen is well calculated to make the discovery. He is a fine, stalwart fellow, ambitious, and always full of hope, and has had experience in arctic exploration of a valuable nature. His journey across Greenland in 1889 was a marvelous achievement. What inclines me to doubt the truth of the dispatch is my belief that we should have had the first news of Nansen from Cape North or Hammerfest."

"What do you think of Nansen's theory of a current by following which he would be carried to the north pole?"

"The foundation of this theory is the finding of driftwood from the ill-fated Jeannette on the southwest coast of Greenland three years after she was crushed in the ice, and from this it was argued by Dr. Nansen that an unknown current had borne it across the Arctic Ocean from Bering Strait to Greenland, and that there was a short and direct course across the Arctic Ocean by way of the north pole. Nansen's idea was to drift along with the current. Although many authorities poohpoohed this theory, the Royal Geographical Society of London gave Nansen a large sum of money to help him fit out the expedition. Nothing has been heard direct from the explorer since Aug. 2, 1893."

George C. Hurlbut, the Librarian of the American Geographical Society, said:

"In my opinion, the story is entirely apocryphal. I do not believe there is any truth in it. What makes me doubt the truth of the story is that it is too early to hear from Dr. Nansen. He himself expected to be away for five years, and he has not been absent three years, and yet the dispatch reports him on his way back. His theory is that a current sets along the coast of Siberia and North America which would come out either on the west or east coast of Greenland. It will be remembered that the driftwood from the Jeannette, which was crushed in the ice and abandoned June 13, 1881, was picked up on the west coast of Greenland some three years afterward. This shows that the current is very slow, and as Nansen intended simply to drift with this current and not attempt to force his vessel through the ice floes, but to drift with them, he calculated on at least five years' absence from civilization. His ship was provisioned for six years."

SAILED ON THE SCHOONER FRAM.

Last Letter Received from Dr. Nansen Was Written Aug. 2, 1893.

Dr. Nansen sailed on his expedition to the north pole from the harbor of Christiania on the Fram, an 800-ton three masted schooner, with an auxiliary steam engine of 100 horse power, which he had had constructed from his own plans for the purpose. The hull of the Fram was shaped like a shallow wide U, and there were no straight lines except near the bulwarks. It will thus be seen that the vessel would be gradually lifted by the pressure on her sides, and the bottom being more or less flat, would be able to rest on the ice without toppling over like a vessel of ordinary build. Her length was 125 feet, beam 36 feet, and depth from deck to keel, 17 feet. The hull was built almost entirely of oak, and was very strong. At the points exposed to pressure from the ice, her sides were from thirty to thirty-two inches thick. The hull was coated with "ice sheathing," composed of a thick layer of green heart, a very hard American wood, having an oily and slippery surface.

The Fram had a speed of only six miles an hour, and used two and three quarter tons of coal a day. Everything was done to provide a snug and comfortable saloon and cabins. Her carrying capacity was for 380 tons of coal and cargo. Her equipment and provisions weighed only 70 tons.

The Fram carried 310 tons of coal and other fuel, petroleum for heating purposes and alcohol for cooking. She carried an electric motor for lighting, and Nansen expected to drive his electric motor either by a windmill or a treadmill worked by four men.

The Fram carried six very strong boats, equipped for arctic exploration, and sledges of the same construction as the ones the explorer used in crossing Greenland. Each of these boats was decked. Each was 20 feet long, 9 feet broad, and so large that the whole crew of twelve could live in it. Dr. Nansen's twelve men included a staff of scientific experts.

The last letter received from Dr. Nansen was written on Aug. 2, 1893. He was then at the south end of Nova Zembla. The last news received of Nansen was about the end of August, when he was reported as having pushed through the Yugor Strait into the Kara Sea. Dogs had been collected for him at the mouth of the Olenék River, in Siberia, but he did not stop for them, as expected. He had with him thirty-four fine Siberian sledge dogs, which met his ship at Yugor Strait. As he did not stop at the New-Siberia Islands, he was probably caught in the ice soon after entering arctic waters, and had drifted north.

Baron von Toll, a Russian explorer, who had explored the New-Siberia Islands, made caches of provisions on the southern point of Kotelni Island, and also erected a signal station for the purpose of attracting Nansen's attention if he passed the point. A man was also left at this station to watch for the Fram. When Baron von Toll returned to the mouth of the Olenék River, Sept. 24, 1893, he found there the man, who had spent more than a month watching for Nansen's vessel, but nothing had been seen of her.

Wagons Driven Over Peconic Bay.

JAMESPORT, L. I., Feb. 13.—Farm wagons, instead of sailboats, have been used here during the week to gather scallops. The change was due to there being dry land where there is usually six feet or more of water.

Peconic Bay is where scallops are gathered, and a large fleet of boats is always at work during the season. This week, however, the water was driven out of the bay by the high winds, and the baymen have been able to walk about among the scallop beds.

Residents of Jamesport were not alone in the gathering. Men and women from other villages swarmed over the dry bay and carried off quantities of scallops and clams.

The Catskin-Opossum Conspiracy.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Feb. 13.—Oliver Rice, who fooled the town officials by collecting a bounty by presenting to them pieces of catskins for opossum's ears, had a confederate, who shared the plunder of the scheme. The confederate was Charles Bradshaw of Patchogue. He was arrested and fined $25. He says that Rice led him into the business, while Rice, who was fined $10, claims that it was Bradshaw who first tempted him to turn in a catskin for opossum ears.

They both say that there were two others engaged in the same business, but that they have left Patchogue, and cannot be found. It is considered contempt of court to speak of opossum to a Brookhaven Town Justice just at present.

BUSY COUNTING THE GOLD

Deposits at the Sub-Treasury Yesterday on Bond Account, $4,781,352.37.

NET RESERVE NEARLY $100,000,000

Active Trading in the New Securities on the Stock Exchange at from 116 1-4 to 115 7-8—Yellow Metal from Hoardings.

Gold deposits at the Sub-Treasury yesterday on bond account amounted to $4,781,352.37. The clerks were kept busy counting it several hours overtime. They had no opportunity to inspect gold left for examination, of which there was a large amount. Withdrawals for the day exceeded $2,000,000.

No reason appeared to change the estimates of payments, credits, and withdrawals given in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday. Partial confirmation of their correctness was furnished in unofficial information that the banks designated as depositories have gold on hand for bond account to the amount of $20,000,000 at least, consisting of $2,000,000 at the Chase, $2,000,000 at the Commerce, $5,000,000 at the First, and from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 at the City, Park, and Seaboard Banks.

Estimating deposits at Sub-Treasuries in other cities at $4,000,000, yesterday's additions bring the net reserve not much below $100,000,000. Figures from the Treasury Department will not report conditions actually existing last night until after the close of to-morrow's business. If deposits and withdrawals shall bear to each other yesterday's relation in remaining payments, the reserve will make a further gain of something less than $30,000,000.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange placed the entire new issue on the trading list yesterday. Trading was quite active, at from 116¼ to 115⅞, one lot of $10,000 being sold at the lowest quotation. Total Exchange sales reached, $557,000. Sales of the new bonds on the Exchange and in the offices of brokers at quotations slightly easier than Monday's, which in turn showed a decline of nearly 1 per cent. since Saturday, indicated simply the progress of a movement slightly speculative.

Payment of the first installment of 20 per cent. on all subscriptions must be completed by to-morrow. Bidders without money to make the payment are thus obliged to get it or to sell their awards. Those capable of handling such undertakings have naturally not encouraged purchases from such subscribers, because bids that may lapse for non-payment of the 20 per cent. will fall to the Morgan combination at 110.68. Hence the market price has declined. It is not known whether decline has unhorsed any bidders, but if it has done so the amount is probably small. Big interests are said to have been after William L. Graves, who received an award of $4,500,000 on a bid of 115.31. Mr. Graves is a broker who makes his headquarters at the office of I. B. Newcombe, and resides at Orange. He is the son-in-law of Frederick Booss, the furrier. With bonds in brisk demand in the market at 116¾, Mr. Graves saw a chance of making about $65,000 for his foresight in putting in a bid. That chance lessened as soon as he sought a buyer for his award. He failed to interest Treasurer Gibbs of the New-York Life Insurance Company in a purchase at anything like the market price. The New-York Security and Trust Company did not wish to pay the price quoted. He got a banking company to agree to take the award at 115¾, subject to the approval of its President. Yesterday he called at the company's office and said he had sold the award to a foreign house at above 116. The transaction thus seems to have netted him something more than $30,000.

Holders of awards were quite plentiful downtown yesterday. They called at the banks and banking houses to sell them. There were purchases at concessions from the market price. One holder was said to have been offered 115½ by the New-York Life Insurance Company for an award for $1,000,000. He said he would give his answer to-day, which will be favorable if he can get no better price.

Yesterday's receipts, both at the Sub-Treasury and at the depository banks, included many packages of gold that had come by express. This indicated that out-of-town banks and other subscribers were furnishing gold from hoardings to the extent of their ability in payment for bonds. Such gold always requires the most careful examination, for it is often worn. This explains the late hour at which yesterday's count of deposits was finished.

WOULD BREAK THE ENDLESS CHAIN.

Scheme of Mr. Dockery for the Protection of the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—"I have just introduced a bill," said Mr. Dockery of Missouri this morning, "that is designed to stop the operations of the 'endless chain' at New-York. It amends Section 3 of the Resumption act of 1875, by striking out the words 'City of New-York' where they occur, and inserting instead 'City of St. Louis, Mo.'

"As the law now stands legal-tender notes may be redeemed at New-York and San Francisco. If this amendment be adopted it practically will break up the 'endless chain' and the Sub-Treasurer's office at New-York will cease to be a broker office.

"While I should prefer that St. Louis be made the place of redemption I would not oppose any other Western city if it be desirable to select it."

A Ball for the Misses Thornton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Mrs. William Gibson and Miss Lillian Margaret Smith of New-York gave a ball to-night in honor of the Misses Thornton of Butte, Mont. The ballroom of the Shoreham was almost embowered with roses and orchids. The walls were garlanded with asparagus vines and red ribbon, suspending gilt baskets filled with American Beauty roses. The mantels were banked with orchids, and amid a background of ferns was a heart made of red roses pierced with a Cupid's arrow.

The receiving party was made up of Mrs. William Gibson, Mrs. John C. Calhoun Thornton, Miss Lillian Smith, the Misses Thornton, and Miss Reed, daughter of the Speaker. A buffet supper was served all the evening. Some of the guests were Speaker Reed, Senator and Mrs. Gorman, the Misses Gorman, and the Misses Stevenson.

Mrs. and the Misses Thornton have been in New-York all Winter since their return from Europe, and have just come here to enjoy the season's gayety.

Apostolic Delegate to Mexico.

ROME, Feb. 13.—Mgr. Averardi, Bishop of Tarsus, the newly appointed Apostolic Delegate to Mexico, will sail Tuesday next for New-York, en route to his field of labor.

Great Western Champagne
pays no duty. Sells for $12.50 a case.—Adv.

LIFE-SAVER PUSHED TO DEATH

New-Brunswick, N. J., Crowd Threatened to Lynch Donlan for Throwing Masterson on the Track.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 13.—Edward Masterson, an usher in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station here, was killed at 5 o'clock this evening by a drill engine. He was pushed off the platform by an intoxicated man named Thomas Donlan, and died at 6:30 o'clock in the baggage room, where he was carried after the accident.

For a time it looked as if there would be a lynching, but the police rescued Donlan and took him to the station house.

Masterson noticed Donlan standing near the edge of the platform, and as a westbound express train was approaching he took hold of the staggering man to keep him from being injured. Following the express was a drill engine, going slowly. After the express had passed and just as the drill engine reached the station, Donlan, it is said by the spectators, pushed Masterson off the platform directly in front of the locomotive, which could not be stopped and which passed over the usher's body.

There was a great deal of excitement on the station, but it was impossible for anyone to prevent the crime. It was done so quickly that before people could turn their heads away the engine had passed and Masterson lay on the track crushed and battered beyond recognition.

He was placed on a stretcher and carried to the baggage room, where Dr. Baldwin examined him. One arm and both legs had been severed from the body, and the head was badly crushed. Dr. Baldwin could do nothing for Masterson, who died about an hour afterward.

As soon as Donlan freed himself from Masterson he started to run away. Before he reached the end of the long platform, Thomas Horn, a lettercarrier, grabbed him, with the intention of turning him over to the police. A number of men who had witnessed the capture rushed up and began to pound Donlan unmercifully. He was knocked down, punched, kicked, and hauled around.

Somebody cried, "Lynch him!" and it looked for a few moments as if this would be the outcome. Just then the police arrived on the run, and they succeeded in rescuing the man, who showed signs of the terrible thrashing he had received at the hands of the angry crowd.

The prisoner was taken to the station house, where he said he was a moulder of Philadelphia. He will be arraigned tomorrow morning.

Masterson was thirty-five years old, and had been in the employ of the company fifteen years. He was well known and noted for his courtesy to passengers. He left a wife and two children.

SUSPENDED FROM STOCK EXCHANGE

Joseph A. Blair Affected—Transactions in Sugar Questioned.

Joseph A. Blair was suspended from the Stock Exchange yesterday for six months on account of a transaction in Sugar, which occurred about two months ago. Mr. Blair gave an order to Jay F. Carlisle to buy 15,000 shares of Sugar. Mr. Carlisle is a nephew of John A. Searles, Secretary of the Sugar Trust. Insiders in Sugar have had orders executed through him and an order of the magnitude of Mr. Blair's might naturally be supposed to be for that account, and to influence the market much more than if the buyer were an outside speculator.

Mr. Blair's principal wished to keep his identity concealed, presumably for speculative reasons. Mr. Carlisle was accordingly instructed to have deliveries made through A. M. Kidder & Co., that firm having cleared in former large purchases through him.

Margins to the amount of $50,000 were demanded, whereupon Mr. Carlisle announced that the purchase was for Mr. Blair. Mr. Blair promised to deposit the required margin. Instead of doing so, he took out the stock the next day by paying for it in full. The stock advanced so that the transaction yielded Mr. Blair's principal a good profit, but the failure to deposit the $50,000 margin was construed by the Governing Committee as a breach of contract.

THEIR COACH WAS BRANDED

A Couple Who Could Not Keep Their Marriage a Secret.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 13.—There was considerable amusement here this evening through a coach being driven through the streets bearing on its rear part a placard on which was printed in big letters, "We are married." The coach was followed by a curious crowd to ascertain what the unusual proceeding meant.

Investigation showed that Walter Laing, son of a well-known citizen, and Miss Nellie Hass of Upper Rahway had made an attempt to be married without letting their friends know of their purpose. A few of their friends found out what was going on and determined to have some fun with the bride and bridegroom. Accordingly, when the coach drew up to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Cobb of St. Paul's Church, and the bride and bridegroom had entered the parsonage, the jokers fastened the placard to the rear of the coach, and also distributed numerous knots of white ribbon about the vehicle. The newly-married couple ran from the parsonage to the coach to avoid the rain and entered without knowing what had been done. Their friends watched them drive off.

THE LUGRIN MANUSCRIPT WORTHLESS

Venezuela Commission Has the Original Dutch of Hartsinck.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Venezuelan Commission has been devoting considerable attention for the last week to Dutch authorities bearing on the boundary dispute, and has become satisfied that the Lugrin manuscript discovered in Seattle and forwarded by Sir Julian Pauncefote to Lord Salisbury several days ago, is nothing but a translation of Hartsinck's history of the Netherlands settlements in Guiana, and therefore valueless to the commission, which possesses a copy of Hartsinck in the original Dutch.

The Lugrin manuscript is not the only document offered to the commission for a consideration which has been found worthless, and while there is no desire to discourage the possessors of valuable maps and data from offering them, it is stated that the commission does not intend to pay exorbitant amounts for matter, inasmuch as the official records in possession of various Governments will be apt to supply all needed evidence.

ALBANY INSTRUCTS FOR MORTON

Three Delegations Sent to the Republican State Convention.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Three of Mr. Platt's conventions were held in Albany County today. Each passed Morton resolutions and sent full-fledged Morton delegates to the State Convention, as follows:

First District.—Delegates—J. Willard Safford, Charles Schifferdecker, Noble H. Bronks, E. C. Rosche, William H. Hickey, Raymond W. Carr. Alternates—Benjamin K. Taylor, Charles Wood, Frank E. Sands, Archibald J. McClure, William Ruoff, Charles F. Bridge.

Second District.—Delegates—James Keenholtz, Otto Jantz, Charles Oswald, Edward B. Cantine, James Patterson, A. C. Van Gaasbeek. Alternates—Walter M. Brown, William Smiley, Arthur Hochstrasser, Henry Hammann, Gilbert Anderson, Sanford Quay.

Third District.—Delegates—Congressman George N. Southwick, David A. Ferris, William Waller, James A. Ramsey, H. H. Bender. Alternates—Frederick U. Bresler, William Hartmann, George C. Benedict, Richard Heimburghe, William H. Williams.

MAKE GOOD THEIR THREAT

Silver Senators Help to Bury the House Tariff Bill.

SMALL CHANCE OF A RESURRECTION

Proposition to Take Up the Measure in the Senate Beaten by a Vote of 29 to 21.

FOUR REPUBLICANS IN THE NEGATIVE

Indications of a Split in the Party to Which They Belong That May Widen Appreciably.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Tariff bill had a bad quarter of an hour in the Senate this afternoon, and when the trouble was over the bill was buried, with the probability of its resurrection somewhat remote. The proposition to take up the bill was defeated—29 to 21. It came unexpectedly late this afternoon, and Mr. Morrill, the Chairman of the Finance Committee; Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Allison, Mr. Hale, and other rampant protectionists attested by their actions to their belief that it would be successful.

Mr. Dubois, less than ten minutes before the attempt was made to place the bill ahead of all other business, declared to a friend in the lobby his intention to antagonize the bill. He was not sure at that time that the other silver Republicans would join him. In the test of strength Messrs. Teller, Carter, and Mantle, Republicans, stood with him. So did Jones of Nevada, Butler and Peffer, Populists.

Even without these votes in opposition, the motion would not have carried. Mr. Hill did his utmost to sidetrack the bill. He hurried about the chamber and the lobbies and rallied every opponent of the measure who could be found in the building. The silver men did not have a consultation, and not until the last vote was recorded did Mr. Dubois know what the result would be. His face when the totals were announced was expressive of the satisfaction he felt. It is the opinion of politicians who have studied the vote that the Tariff bill has but a slight chance of resuscitation in the present session.

The story of the proceedings leading to the side-tracking of the bill is quickly told. The Urgent Deficiency bill had just been passed, when, just after 4 o'clock, Mr. Call directed attention to an agreement made two days ago that the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations favoring the belligerency of the Cubans should be made the order of business as soon as the Deficiency bill should be disposed of. Allison, Aldrich, and Hale were opposed to this proposition, and while they were arguing against it word was sent to Mr. Morrill.

It was plain the Republican leaders believed the time opportune for their attempt to advance the Tariff bill. When Mr. Morrill entered the chamber he moved to take up the bill, displaying no consideration whatever for Mr. Call, who vainly recalled the agreement of Tuesday, which was read from The Record in order that there might be no misunderstanding. As Mr. Morrill was obdurate, Mr. Call demanded a yea and nay vote.

There was much excitement while the roll was being called. The Republicans did their best to capture votes, and there were changes and announcements of pairs in the succeeding ten minutes.

The silver Republicans who supported the Morrill motion were Brown of Utah, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Clark of Wyoming, Mitchell of Oregon, Perkins, Pettigrew, Squire, and Warren. This is the detailed vote:

YEAS—21.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Morrill, (Rep., Vt.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Brown, (Rep., Utah.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Cameron, (Rep., Penn.)	Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyoming.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Sherman, (Rep., Ohio.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Squire, (Rep., Wash.)
McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon.)	

NAYS—29.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Jones, (Rep., Nev.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Mantle, (Rep., Mon.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Brice, (Dem., Ohio.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)
Call, (Dem., Fla.)	Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.)	Smith, (Dem., N. J.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Turple, (Dem, Ind.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
George, (Dem., Miss.)	Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)
Gorman, (Dem., Md.)	Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.)
Gray, (Dem., Del.)	Walthall, (Dem., Miss.)
Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)	

Mr. Aldrich said in the Senate lobby a short time before the attempt was made to force action upon the Tariff bill that the outcome depended upon the votes of four men—Dubois, Teller, Carter, and Mantle. As these Senators opposed the motion, the statement made later by Mr. Carter and others that the vote in no sense was a test of the strength of the bill in the Senate needs to taken with much allowance. At least two of the silver Senators, Dubois and Teller, are believed to have reached the point where they will refuse to vote for protection to Eastern manufacturers so long as protection shall be refused by the party to the silver interest. The impression has gained ground in the last few days in the silver camp that if the Tariff bill shall be passed by the Senate the President may sign it.

The silver leaders regard the tariff question as their best card. By defeating the present move to increase the revenues they believe they will improve their chance of making a dicker with the Republicans later, when, according to their calculations, both branches of Congress and the Executive will be Republican. It is assumed by men who are watching the situation that there is a much stronger probability that the silver men who voted to-day to take up the Tariff bill will join Dubois and Teller than that the latter will abandon their position.

The situation is thoroughly satisfactory to the Democrats, who may be depended upon to throw no straws in the way of exhibitions which would illustrate the split in the Republican ranks.

"I drink the sparkling ARETHUSA SPRING WATER every day, and like it better than any water ever used," writes a gentleman who knows.—Adv.

GREATER NEW-YORK BILL READY

Senator Lexow Will Probably Make His Report Next Tuesday—A Question as to Reference to the Mayors.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Greater New-York bill is likely to be reported to the Senate next Tuesday. Members of the sub-committee in charge of it have been in secret conference here this afternoon and evening, and the report has been decided on. Senator Lexow was called home to Nyack late this evening, or it might have been reported to-morrow. The Senator will be in New-York City to-morrow.

The bill, as recommended by the committee, will have some amendments, according to the best of evidence. The most important of these will authorize the Governor to fill vacancies which exist now or hereafter may exist in the Greater New-York Commission.

There has been some discussion here as to the course of the bill after it shall have been passed by both houses, the question being whether it would come within the class which must be sent to the Mayors of the cities interested, for their approval. Senator Lexow said to-day that he was not fully settled in his own mind on this point.

Chairman Robbins of the Assembly Judiciary Committee is emphatic in the expression of his belief that the bill must go to the Mayors.

"It is not a general bill, inasmuch as there is one city of the first class which it does not affect," said Mr. Robbins. "I think there is no doubt whatever that, under the Constitution, it must be sent to the Mayors."

A delegation of Brooklynites waited upon Gov. Morton to-day, and presented the anti-Greater New-York resolutions which were adopted by the Kings County Republican Committee on Tuesday night. The delegation consisted of George B. Forrester, Edward H. Schlueter, George H. Roberts, Judge Harriman, and ex-Assemblyman Smith.

The resolutions were read to the Governor, and he said: "Of course you do not expect me to say anything on this question. The Greater New-York scheme is now being considered by the Legislature, and when it reaches me I will consider the resolutions submitted to-day."

AMERICAN FALLS ALMOST DRY

A Condition of Affairs at Niagara Such as Was Never Before Seen—Caused by a Dam of Ice.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 13.—A remarkable condition exists here to-day. The American Falls is practically dry, and the water that is going over it could almost be calculated by the gallon. Instead of the ordinary depth of from three and a half to four feet, less than five inches of water in the deepest part is going over, while in some parts, notably near the Cave of the Winds, it is simply trickling over.

The explanation for all this is that the water has been diverted to the Canadian Falls by reason of the immense dam of ice on the Schlosser reef, about two miles up the river. To-day it is possible to walk from the main shore to Goat Island, and, for that matter, between all the islands, without getting more than the soles of the boots wet.

It is not believed that such a condition ever existed before.

COREA HAS ANOTHER REVOLUTION

Prime Minister and Seven Other Officials Murdered — Russian Legation, the King's Refuge, Under Guard.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 13.—Dispatches from Seoul, the capital of Corea, say that a revolt took place there Feb. 11, during which the Prime Minister and seven other officials were murdered.

The King and the Crown Prince were compelled to take refuge in the Russian Legation, where they are now being sheltered. The King had ordered that all of the Corean Ministers be killed.

The Russian Legation is being guarded by a force of 200 Russian sailors and marines.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

The White House Thronged with the General Public.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Bad weather has marked the evenings on which three of the series of four official receptions given by the President and Mrs. Cleveland have occurred. The last of these receptions took place to-night. It rained during most of the day, and while there was a clearing-up this evening, the atmosphere was sufficiently damp to make things disagreeable.

To-night's function was to the general public, and the crowd was large. Carriages were not so plentiful as at the affairs given to the Diplomatic Corps, the army, the navy, and the Marine Corps, and to Congress, and the Judiciary, but those who came on foot made up in numbers what they lacked in style.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were assisted by the ladies of the Cabinet. Col. J. M. Wilson, United States Army, made the introductions. The whole lower floor of the White House, and the conservatories were given up to the purposes of the reception, and were filled during the evening with crowds of people. The State apartments were handsomely decorated with growing plants, and cut flowers. In the public lobby the United States Marine Band was stationed, and rendered operatic and popular airs during the time allotted to the reception, from 9 until 11 o'clock.

NEW-YORK RED CROSS SOCIETY

An Organization to Give Aid to All People in Time of War or Peace.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The New-York Red Cross was incorporated to-day, with the Secretary of State. The principal office is to be located in New-York City.

The society is formed to establish a corps of physicians, surgeons, and nurses for attending the sick and wounded of all nations, creeds, and sexes, in time of peace of or war, to supply the Association of the American Red Cross with nurses, medical, and surgical aid, and assistance.

The Directors are Victoria Raymond, C. H. H. Cottrell, Page C. Dennis, A. Monae Lesser, M. D., Bettina A. Hofker, H. G. Steger, M. D., S. E. Barton, C. R. Ellison, M. D., and Robert W. Johnson, all of New-York City.

SENATOR QUAY CONGRATULATED

Friends Pleased That He Is a Candidate for President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Senator Quay, whose candidacy for the Presidency was announced this morning by The United Press dispatches, to-day received a great many telegrams and letters from friends in various parts of the country. "The report sent out by The United Press last evening," said the Senator, "is accurate in every particular. I have consented to permit my name to be used at the St. Louis Convention. My friends have urged me to become a candidate, and I have consented."

Extradition of O'Brien from London.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—J. L. O'Brien, who, while acting as a bartender in Liverpool, was arrested on the charge of having robbed his former employers, Goodrich & Co., of Providence, R. I., was arraigned in the Bow Street Extradition Court today. He was remanded to await the arrival of extradition papers from the United States.

SILVER IS LOSING GROUND

Badly Beaten in the House in a Vote on the Senate Bill.

FREE COINAGE MEN DISAPPOINTED

They Muster But Eighty Men in the Committee of the Whole Against One Hundred and Ninety.

DEMOCRATS MAKE A GOOD SHOWING

Nearly Half Their Number Refuse to Follow the Lead of Their Sixteen-to-One Leader.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Free coinage has lost much ground since 1890. When in that year the Democrats were beginning to be impressed with the notion that there was some saving political grace in the free-coinage idea, the Senate passed a free-coinage measure by a majority of 17. When that bill reached the House it was beaten, after a protracted struggle, by a majority of 17. When to-day the motion was put in the House, in Committee of the Whole, to concur in the amendment of the Senate converting the House Bond bill into a bill for the free coinage of silver, 190 members voted against it, and only 80 voted for it. The House to-morrow will have the opportunity forbidden to it in Committee of the Whole of insisting upon a call of the roll, and it will be interesting to discover whether the silver vote is stronger under the eye of the public than it was upon a rising vote.

The silver vote was a disappointment to the silver men. Mr. Hartman of Montana, the young and earnest leader of the silver forces of the House, said he believed the vote to-morrow would not meet the expectations he and other silver men had formed. He had counted on from 100 to 115 votes for silver. Some of the loss to-day was accounted for by absences, but it might be explained also by the shakiness of men who had been disturbed by the discussion. This was a revelation, and, coming from a silver leader, it suggested a condition of irresolution that ought to encourage the advocates of sound finance. Mr. Hartman related one instance of loss on his canvass, where he had put down one man as "O. K.," and two hours later had found that he was so far converted that he had to be struck from the list. It was not suggested that this man had come under any improper influence which had served to convert him from his free-silver views.

The Democratic vote is not large in the House. When all the Democrats vote together the sight of eighty men rising against nearly two hundred is not so bad, for it shows some agreement. There were to-day something like fifty Democrats voting for free silver, and perhaps thirty sitting to await the v

Never!

Never allow yourself to become chilled if you can avoid it.

Never eat fast unless it is a matter of life and death to catch a train in five minutes.

Never quarrel with your family or neighbors because you feel out of sorts; look after your digestive organs.

Never let your blood get thin and poor and your circulation become impaired.

Never forget that if you feel worn out and are bilious, constipated, nervous, irritable, and dyspeptic, that you need something to tone up your system.

Never fail to bear in mind that a sudden cold or chill may lead to grip or pneumonia when you are in this condition.

Never lose a moment when you find yourself in this state, but provide yourself with

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

which will speedily set your blood moving, restore your strength, and keep you well.

It is no ordinary whiskey, but a pure medicinal stimulant which physicians highly recommend. There is nothing else like it and nothing can possibly take its place.

to the product of American mines, and that the seigniorage should be retained by the Government, and not by the mine owner. The people demanded some action, and the present duty of the House was to heed that demand.

Mr. Dingley, who opposed the amendment, was asked by Mr. Corliss if the House might look to the Committee on Ways and Means, or to any other committee, for action at this session looking to the initiation of a movement in favor of enlarged use of silver.

"Make-Believe" Bimetallist.

Mr. Dingley replied that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Wolcott) had prepared in his own language an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the current year, looking to an international conference, the United States, however, looking to another nation for initiative action. For himself, he was in favor of the United States taking primary action to bring about a conference on the subject.

Mr. Corliss's amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. Towne, (Rep., Minn.,) offered the amendment of which he gave notice in the course of his speech last Saturday, committing the United States to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1, when the mints of Germany and France should be open for that purpose. He said the bill was agreed upon by a conference of bimetallists in Europe last Summer, and was to be offered in the British Parliament, the German Reichstag, and the French Chamber of Deputies. With the concurrent action of the United States, Germany, and France, Mr. Towne said, he had no doubt that the parity of the two metals under free and unlimited coinage could be maintained, and that such joint action would compel England—nothing else would—to come to their position.

Just the Same as Codfish.

Mr. Updegraff (Rep., Ohio,) said the financial argument had proceeded upon one of two assumptions: That the American people were desirous of settling their debts upon a basis of fifty cents on the dollar; or that Congress had the power to legislate into fifty cents worth of silver one hundred cents worth of value. No honest man would stand a moment on the first, and no legislative body had the power to do the latter. The curse of Adam, the force of which he first felt in his youth, that in the sweat of his face must he earn bread, stood in the way of accomplishing such an object by legislation. Silver was demonetized, he said upon the same principle and for the same reason, and by the same "conspiracy," which effected the law of 1873, that demonetized codfish in Massachusetts and whisky and tobacco in Virginia. They gave way to a better material for currency, and when the people found something better than gold for money they would adopt that. [Applause.]

A Personal Controversy.

The proceedings were interrupted by a personal controversy, conducted entirely within proper parliamentary methods, between Messrs. Hall and De Armond, (Dems., Mo.) The former reviewed the latter's scarcely veiled attack upon him for his speech on Saturday against the free coinage of silver, especially disclaiming any purpose to take to himself any undue credit for putting the income tax proposition into the tariff bill. Mr. De Armond responded, the entire House gathering about the Democratic seats as he spoke.

Mr. De Armond in concluding his remarks, said:

My impression was, and is now, and it has been greatly strengthened, that when a man changes his opinions and departs from his old associates upon some great question, he ought hardly to prate, at the first opportunity, about the "courage" which led him to do it, or to talk about the "cowardice" (without identification or specification,) that resides in those who do not do likewise, or talk about the Chinese and the lower animals as being typical of those who do not change when he does.

Mr. Hall, again taking the floor, said:

Mr. Chairman, I desire to reiterate that I do not wish at all to emulate this gentleman in thiltnssgate; I do not expect to equal him in it. But I wish to reply in a brief manner to some pertinent matters that he has referred to.

He states that he is representing the people of my district, and the people of his own district as well, when he is declaring against the utterances that I made on this floor. I desire to call his attention to the fact that we have but five Democrats here from Missouri, instead of fourteen in the Fifty-third Congress; that of these five Democrats, three of us are sound-money men—[applause]—and that the leader of the sixteen-to-one idea in the United States is now at home upon his rocky farm in Laclede County, unless he is still lecturing to his one-man audiences in the South. [Laughter and applause.]

I wish to say to the gentleman that I am not called upon to answer to him or his constituents for my course in Congress. I propose to go back to my district and make the fight for sound money. [Applause.] He will go to his and make the fight for silver monometallism.

Let the election next November show which is right—which represents the brain, the brawn, and the intelligence of the rural districts of Missouri, by showing whether the name "De Armond" or "Hall" will be called when the roll of the Fifty-fifth Congress is made up. [Applause.]

Vote to Non-Concur.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) opposed Mr. Towne's amendment for the reason that the United States was not ready at this time to suggest an international ratio for the coinage of silver.

The amendment was disagreed to—52 to 146.

On Mr. Crisp's motion to agree to the Senate substitute without amendment, the vote was: Yeas, 80; nays, 190.

It seemed that half of the Democrats voted against their leader, and as the members rose to be counted, the demonstration of overwhelming strength was greeted with applause by the victorious side.

The Chairman announced that the result was the committee agreed to recommend to the House non-concurrence in the Senate substitute. [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) the committee rose, and Chairman Payne announced to Speaker Reed the decision and recommendation just reached.

Mr. Dingley stated that after a speech by Mr. Crisp, (Dem., Ga.,) in favor of concurring in the Senate substitute to-morrow, members of the Ways and Means Committee opposed to concurrence would reply, and then he would ask a vote on the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) reported from Elections Committee No. 2, its decision in the contest of Vanhorn vs. Tarsney, from the Fifth Missouri District, in favor of Vanhorn. The minority will have until Tuesday in which to prepare and file its views.

The House, at 4:10 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

WHY TERRITORIES ARE BARRED.

Fear of Free-Silver Men Probably Influences the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Delegate Catron of New-Mexico made an argument before the Senate Committee on Territories this morning favoring the admission of New-Mexico as a State. The committee has not yet taken up these statehood bills for serious discussion, but the expressions made in the committee room indicate that the majority of the committee is opposed to the admission of any State at this time.

The Senators believe that none of the Territories now seeking admission has reached such a stage that Congress would be justified in permitting it to assume sovereign powers. Behind all of this there is also a feeling that it would be unwise to increase the power of the advocates of the free coinage of silver by such admission, the members of the committee believing that the Senators who would represent these new States would be for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

This phase of the case has never been openly discussed in committee, but it is supposed to be the most potent argument against a further admission of Territories.

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

The Senate Provides Six Millions—Harsh Things About Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—In the Senate today the Urgent Deficiency bill, carrying appropriations to the amount of about $6,000,000, was passed, and the Military Appropriation bill was taken up and is now the unfinished business.

The resolution of Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) calling on the Interior Department for a great mass of information touching the past history and present status of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, gave rise to some discussion, and was, eventually modified so as to instruct the Pacific Railroad Company to furnish the information, and that committee was also authorized to examine the witnesses who come before it under oath—that condition being insisted upon by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) a member of the committee, who referred to Mr. Huntington by name as one whose statements he declared to have made under the sanctity of an oath.

At another stage of the proceedings the Pacific Railroad problem came up, Mr. Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) making a violent speech against the Reorganization Committee and its plan. Mr. Pettigrew addressed the Senate on the resolution introduced by him last Tuesday, directing the foreclosure of the Government lien on the Union Pacific Railroad. He opposed the reorganization plan, declaring that the Reorganization Committee was entitled to no consideration whatever, representing, as it did, the heartless and unscrupulous men who had been robbing the Government for a generation. He applied equally strong language to the receivers and Government Directors of the Union Pacific, whom he spoke of as operating in the interest of "this gang of highwaymen," "this Boston crowd of highwaymen."

He argued that the Government should take possession of the road, issue its own bonds, pay off the first mortgage bonds of $34,000,000, refund to the Treasury the $53,000,000 now due, and take up the floating debt of $12,000,000. He quoted at some length from the minority report of the United States Pacific Railroad Commission (Gov. Pattison's report) to show corrupt management on the part of the railroad Directors.

"Is not the Republican Party directly responsible for continuing this condition of things?" Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) asked.

"I do not care to furnish campaign material for the Populist Party in Nebraska," Mr. Pettigrew replied.

"Then you decline to answer?" Mr. Allen persisted. "I infer from your remarks that you are in favor of the Government taking possession of the road. Is that correct?"

"Oh, certainly," Mr. Pettingrew answered.

"And owning it?" Mr. Allen asked.

"I see no possible objection to the Government owning this road and operating it," Mr. Pettigrew said.

"I beg to call the Senator's attention," Mr. Allen remarked, "to the fact that that is paternalism and populism according to Republican definition."

Mr. Pettigrew then finished his speech.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire respecting the alleged invasion of American markets and the menace offered to American manufacturing industries by the products of cheap Oriental labor and to determine what is the cause of such menace, and what means should be adopted to prevent injury to domestic producers.

The resolution that declared Alonzo H. Stewart of Iowa chosen Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate and Bernard W. Layton of Ohio Acting Assistant Doorkeeper was taken up and agreed to.

At the request of Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) the House bill to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was taken from the calendar and passed with a few amendments by way of addition to the name of the incorporators.

A bill making "Jackson's Birthday" a legal holiday was introduced by Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS THAT RELATE TO ARMS.

Favorable Reports on Many Military Measures to Go to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day ordered favorable reports upon the bills to authorize the issue of Springfield rifles to each State and Territory for the National Guards in exchange for other rifles now held; for the relief of the persons who sustained damage by the explosion of an ammunition chest of Battery F, Second United States Artillery, June 16, 1894, in Chicago; to indemnify the State of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1864 for militia called into military service by the Governor under proclamation of the President of the United States to amend the law providing for the appointment of surgeons and other medical officers, of the various National soldiers' homes, so that these officers may be appointed from others than those who have been disabled in the military service of the United States.

The Free Ship Bill Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—In the Senate today the Free Ship bill, "to encourage American shipping," was reported back adversely from the Committee on Commerce, and was postponed indefinitely.

HOW MRS. RINK KILLED HER HUSBAND

William E. Jackson Saw the Umbrella Fatality in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 13.—There was a new version of the Rink tragedy when William E. Jackson, a porter in a dry goods store on Main Street, told in detail what happened when Mr. and Mrs. Rink had their encounter. The story is very different from that told by Rink and by his wife. Jackson says that he saw Mrs. Rink walkwoman, Mrs. Sophie Geiger, were behind woman, Mrs. Sophie Geiger were behind Mrs. Rink.

In front of the Ball Building Rink stepped up to his wife, and, without passing her, leaned forward and said something to her. Mrs. Rink did not turn, Jackson says, but evidently knowing her husband's voice, acted. She had been carrying her umbrella under her arm, with the handle in her hand and the ferrule end sticking out behind her and pointing upward at an angle.

When Rink spoke Mrs. Rink, without turning her head, thrust the umbrella at him, and still without turning walked on. Jackson says the moment Mrs. Rink gave the backward jab with the umbrella Mr. Rink put his hand to his eyes, and in a moment blood was flowing between his fingers. This was all of the affair Jackson saw.

The autopsy made on Rink showed that the ferrule had fractured the frontal bone at the orbital plate, and had punctured the brain. An abcess formed at the seat of the injury. The inquest will be commenced Tuesday.

Old People in Bergen County.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 13.—There are ten persons in Bergen County whose combined ages reach 960 years. They are Henry Carlough Wyckoff, 95; Capt. R. C. A. Ward, 94; Michael Wygant, 93; Albert Voorhis, 93, all of Hackensack; John Fortenbach, Carlstadt, 94; Hannah Bobert, Westwood, 94; Ralph Voorhis, Cherry Hill, 91; Mrs. Eliza Hutton, Englewood, 96; John Caesar, colored, Paramus, 106; "Old Granny" Sullivan, Englewood, colored, 107.

Accused of Torturing a Cow.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 13.—Max Samson was arrested to-day on a charge made by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is charged with torturing a cow by burning its nose with matches and also by knocking one of its eyes out with a club. He pleaded not guilty and was held in $500 bail for trial.

Easy to Take

And easy to operate, small in size, efficient, thorough, satisfactory, but gentle in effect.

Hood's Pills

25c. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Have the very best facilities for properly repairing, refinishing and putting in thorough condition every description of Sterling Silverware, Plated Ware, etc., and desire to emphasize the fact that they invariably furnish **EXACT** estimates (from which there is no deviation), and that all orders are executed within the time promised.

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

NOT MRS. SOPHIA DISCHER'S BODY

Mystery Over Two Corpses Sent to the Morgue from Ward's Island—Relatives to Make Inquiries.

The officials of the Charities Department are wondering where the body of Mrs. Sophia Discher is.

She is supposed to have died on Ward's Island, and arrangements were made for her funeral to take place yesterday. Five bodies arrived at the Morgue from Ward's Island on Monday. One of these bodies was marked with Mrs. Discher's name, and was taken to the house of her grandson, John Kuss, of 628 East Ninth Street. Her relatives failed to recognize the body. It was then thought that the body was that of Caroline Alexander, which came from the Island at the same time, and whose funeral was held Wednesday.

The first body was sent back to the Morgue, and the body of the supposed Caroline Alexander was exhumed yesterday afternoon, and was also taken to the Morgue at about 8 o'clock last night.

Mr. Kuss, his sister, Mrs. John Fox, the granddaughter of Mrs. Discher, and several other relatives visited the Morgue last night, and viewed the body of the supposed Alexander woman, but failed to recognize it as that of Mrs. Discher.

Dr. D. Lexoreux of Blackwell's Island and Dr. Bond of Ward's Island were present to assist in the identification. Dr. Lexoreux positively identified the body as that of the woman who was committed to the institution under the name of Alexander.

The most curious part of this strange mystery was developed when Dr. Bond identified the first body, which was sent to the relatives of Mrs. Discher, as that of the woman who had been committed under the name of Mary Haessbecker, and who was afterward recognized as Mrs. Discher, and was known as such in the hospital and the asylum, and who admitted her identity frequently.

The relatives of Mrs. Discher maintain that it is not her body, and there was a scene in the Morgue last night when the doctors and relatives were trying to unravel the mystery.

The body of Mrs. Alexander will be put back in its grave again, where it had been interred by the Deborah Charitable Society. The other body, which Dr. Bond says is that of Mrs. Discher, and which her relatives say is not, will also be buried in Potter's Field unless recognized by some friend.

Warden O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital advances a theory that the much-sought-after Mrs. Discher is alive and still in the institution, and that there has been some strange mistake in the recording of the names.

The relatives of Mrs. Discher will visit Ward's Island to-day and see if they can find their missing relative.

MANY ARCHITECTS AT DINNER

THEIR NEW-YORK LEAGUE HAS AN EXHIBITION.

"Our Public Monuments" the Subject of Discussion—Some of the Men Present at the Feast.

The eleventh annual exhibition dinner of the Architectural League of New-York was held last night in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

There were present fully two hundred members of the league and their guests, and the subject under discussion was "Our Public Mounments."

At the north end of the gallery was a long table at which were seated George B. Post, President of the league, and the following members and guests: George Keister, J. Q. A. Ward, Robert Andrews, J. William Fosdick, Frank Squier, C. A. Cummings, Alfred Stone, Frederick Taylor, James Alexander, G. A. Fredericks, G. C. Mason, R. Stead, Elihu Vedder, T. W. Wood, and John La Farge.

Six long tables, each board holding about thirty covers, were set with the ends toward the guests' table. Alternating at intervals along the tables were palms, ferns, and holly, and silver candelabras, with shades of red and yellow silk. Among the members of the league, most of whom were present, are:

James Ackerman, Charles Flamen Adae, Holland C. Anthony, J. L. Aspinwall, D. Maitland Armstrong, George Ashdown Audsley, J. B. Baker, Charles P. Baldwin, James Stewart Barney, William A. Bates, William H. Beers, Algernon S. Bell, E. Hamilton Bell, Charles I. Berg, Louis De Coppet Berg, Edwin Howland Blashfield, Arnold W. Brunner, Albert Buchman, H. K. Bush-Brown, Charles H. Caldwell, E. F. Caldwell, Van Beck Canfield, John M. Carrère, Edward Pearce Casey, Kenyon Cox, Frederick Crowinshield.

Albert E. Davis, Irving P. Davis, Lockwood De Forest, Charles H. Detwiller, Frederic P. Dinkelberg, A. F. D'Oench, Charles Edwards, Edward B. Edwards, Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz.

Paulding Farnham, William Bailey Faxon, Burt Leslie Fenner, William W. Ferguson, J. W. Fosdick, Frank Fowler, Halstead P. Fowler, Lewis W. Fraser, D. C. French, Elmer Ellsworth Garnsey, John Gellatly, R. W. Gibson, Charles C. Haight, Alfred D. F. Hamlin, H. J. Hardenbergh, J. F. Harder, F. L. V. Hoppin, Richard H. Hunt, Charles N. Hoar, George M. Huss.

James S. Inglis, Benoni Irwin, Samuel Isham, George E. Jardine, John Jardine, F. C. Jones, C. Powell Karr, Edward H. Kendall, William M. Kendall, Charles R. Lamb, F. S. Lamb, Michael M. Le Brun, James Brown Lord.

Alexander Mackintosh, Robert W. Mackintosh, A. J. Manning, A. Rice McKim, Charles F. McKim, Horace Moran, Thomas Nash, Pringle Mitchell, Alvan C. Nye, Michael J. O'Connor, Walter T. Owen, George J. Palmer, Albert Edward Parfitt, William Stone Post.

T. Henry Randall, Edward Brevoort Renwick, James Renwick, William W. Renwick, George A. Schastey, Herman Schladermundt, Augustus D. Shepard, Jr., Harold Blake Sherwin, Henry B. Shope, Robert S. Stephenson, Augustus St. Gaudens, Joseph H. Taft, Henry W. Thayer, Frederick C. Thomas,

R. M. Upjohn, C. A. Valentine, Tennis J. Vander Bent, W. B. Van Ingen, T. D. Wadelton, Dunham Wheeler, W. H. Whittal, Frederick Wilson, Joseph Wolf, Edward Palmer, and Edward Lee Young.

The officers of the league are: Present—George B. Post; Vice President—Will H. Low; Secretary—George Keister; Treasurer—Warren R. Briggs; Executive Committee—George B. Post and Will H. Low, ex-officio, and Charles I. Berg, Warren R. Briggs, Francis C. Jones, E. K. Rossiter, Daniel C. French, Julius Harder, George Keister, F. S. Lamb, and Thomas Hastings.

Mayer's Hotel a Mass of Ruins.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 13.—Mayer's hotel, which dropped into Flushing Creek at the time Strong's bridge collapsed, Tuesday, fell in a heap of ruins this evening and became a total loss.

A temporary bridge will be at once placed across the creek to enable those in the village to drive to the outer world, as at present there is no means of egress but the railroad.

Death's Ravages in Boston.

From The Boston Herald.

Death has been cutting a wide swath among Boston's eminent citizens of late. To the list that included the names of several of her most successful merchants and the leader of the bar is now added that of a great surgeon, Dr. R. M. Hodges, whose fame was second only to that of the late Dr. Bigelow, and who was esteemed as one of the truest gentlemen in his profession.

Democratic Nominations at Hornellsville.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The Democratic City Convention to-night nominated George Waldorf for Mayor and an entire city ticket, with the exception of City Chamberlain, on which office there was a tie vote.

TESTS WITH NEW PLATES

Mr. Edison Thinks All Substances Yield to X Rays.

COMPLETE PENETRATION OF IVORY

Question in a Way Narrowed to Exposures Proportionate to Density of Object and Sensitiveness of Plates Employed.

Thomas A. Edison made a huge stride forward yesterday in his experiments with the Röntgen rays in his laboratory at Orange, and he is now confident of his ability to pierce through the densest substances with exposures proportionate to their density. To quote his own words to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, last night:

"My first trouble was to get the right kind of bulbs, my next to get the proper current, and my last to get the sensitive plates best adapted to the take impressions from the Röntgen rays. I found by experiment that a bulb with a tension of one two-hundred thousandth of an atmosphere was better than one with a higher or lower vacuum. Then I found that a disruptive current of 213 to the second gave the best current.

"I was using all this time ordinary commercial dry plates as my negatives. A photographer came to me yesterday with four kinds of new plates arranged so that one kind was very sensitive, and the other three kinds less in proportion to the first one. I cut these plates up into strips, and put four of the strips of different sensitiveness together, with a slip of my old commercial plate.

"Over these I placed a gridiron consisting of three pieces of half-inch steel, and one piece of half-inch ivory, attached to a stout piece of cardboard. Then I placed the sensitive slips in a plateholder, and turned my best bulb, which only gives a faint fluorescence, showing a moderately high vacuum on the gridiron, with the sensitive plate behind it. The distance was four inches, and the time of the first exposure was ten minutes.

"The result was splendid. The rays did not penetrate the steel, but completely penetrated the ivory, which is much denser than ordinary bone. Very strange, too, was the effect of the rays upon the strips of negative plates of different sensitiveness. The plate which was most sensitive to ordinary light was not most sensitive to the Roentgen rays. On the contrary, a considerably slower plate showed by far the best effect, the gelatine between the steel strips being as black as ebony. Even a very slow plate gave a good impression.

"Then I tried a five-minute exposure, and got results nearly as good with the same relative blackness on the plates. After that I tried a two-minute exposure, and got fair results.

"All these exposures were at four inches distance from the fluorescent bulb. If the distance had been only two inches, the power of the rays would have been four times as great, and one inch, sixteen times as great. It has already been shown that the power of the rays, like those of light, is inversely as the square of the distance from them. So that at one inch distance I could have had as good an impression with an exposure of seven and a half seconds as I had with a distance of four inches in two minutes."

Mr. Edison produced the strips of plates for the reporter's inspection, and the lights and shadows were as clear and definite as he had indicated. He considered the complete penetration of the ivory by the rays of great importance, as indicating that the bony structures of the skull, which are much less dense, might be easily penetrated.

"I don't know what I shall get when I come to make a Röentgen photograph of the skull," said Mr. Edison. "The statement that I proposed to photograph the brain is all nonsense. That was really a proposition made to me by some newspaper reporters.

"I see that a New-York morning newspaper publishes a ridiculous picture of a part of a man's skull this morning, pretending that it was a photograph of the brain. There has been a great dead of nonsense talked about making Röentgen photographs with Crookes tubes and without them. As a matter of fact, I had twelve Crookes tubes when I began making experiments, and all but one of them was worthless.

"The reason of this was that most of them were low vacuum tubes made for showing streamers of electrical rays. I imagine that it is the same way in other parts of the country. It is no wonder that experimenters do not get results from them.

"As for Roentgen photographs without high vacuum tubes, I believe that the images produced are really due to electric stress and not to Roentgen rays at all."

Much interest has been shown in the hardening of an aluminium disk in one of the tubes used by Mr. Edison in his experiments. This particular piece of aluminium is about twice as stiff as the sheet from which it was taken. Mr. Edison said last night that the hardening could not be due to anything analogous to the process of annealing, because annealing softened the metal. On the other haid, he said, the hardening was not molecular, because the hardned disk yielded to a file quite as easily as the plate from which it was taken. He will not investigate this result until he has finished with the Roentgen rays.

Owing to the accidental revival of a mouse supposed to be drowned after an immersion of ten minutes, in the presence of Roentgen rays, in some experiments conducted early in the week at Columbia College, Prof. John A. Mandel of the College of the City of New-York on Wednesday killed four mice and a garter snake in order to find out if either the Roentgen rays or the ozone produced so plentifully by the electrical apparatus could possibly be concerned in the apparent restoration to life.

The first mouse was immersed in water for thirty-two minutes. The second mouse was immersed twenty minutes. The third mouse was killed with an electric shock. The fourth mouse was chloroformed. The snake was also killed with an electric shock. All the experiments with the rays failed to produce any results.

Edward P. Thompson, an engineer, whose office is in Temple Court, announced yesterday that he would repeat Prof. Roentgen's first experiment as a new discovery. This consists in observing the effects of bodies under the influence of Roentgen's rays upon a sheet of barium platino-cyanide.

Prof. W. C. Peckham of the Adelphi Academy made some successful negatives yesterday with Roentgen rays of a hand and a fish.

Dr. Albon Man, in a letter to The Brooklyn Eagle, yesterday, says that prolonged exposure to sunlight will blacken a silver plate, even though inclosed in its case. The effect in this case may come from the heat of the sun's rays.

A Dr. Simon professed yesterday to have photographed his own brain, but he declined to enter into particulars or to exhibit proofs.

Dr. W. J. Morton has been trying to show that X rays can be refracted in spite of Roentgen's convincing experiments to the contrary.

REDUCED THE TIME OF EXPOSURE.

Dr. Jakway of Syracuse Has a Method of His Own in Operation.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Instructor W. H. Jakway of Syracuse University has succeeded in greatly shortening the time of exposure necessary to photograph a set of objects by the Roentgen method. Experiments with a set of dolls on Tuesday evening showed that an exposure of from thirty-five to forty-five minutes was necessary in order to get clear-cut negatives. An ordinary induction coil and Hittorf tube were used, the negative being made on a seed plate. With exactly the same apparatus Mr. Jakway succeeded last night in producing perfectly clear negatives in from fifteen to twenty minutes.

He says that his method is different from that used by any other scientist, so far as he is aware, but would not say just what it is, preferring to wait until he gets it more perfectly developed. He said that with the same strength of current he has been enabled to get much more powerful X rays.

Delegates to St. Louis.

The Republicans have perfected part of their slate for Congressional district delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart and ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott are on the list to go from the Eighth Congressional District, and Abraham Gruber and Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg are booked to go from the Fourteenth District.

Gov. Morton is said to have requested that Gen. Howard Carroll should go from the Twelfth District.

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Only 60 cents a bottle. Money back if it fails Of your druggist, or at

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DINNER TO LIBRARY DIRECTORS

Special Honors to Dr. J. S. Billings, Superintendent of the Amalgamated Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Libraries.

The amalgamation of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Libraries into what is now known as the New-York Public Library was celebrated at the Metropolitan Club, at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, last night by a dinner tendered to the Directors of the library and the new Superintendent in Chief, Dr. John Shaw Billings. Dr. Billings was the special guest.

Among those present were Mayor W. L. Strong, Dr. J. S. Billings, Daniel C. Gilman, John Hopkins, James C. Carter, E. L. Godkin, E. J. Phelps, Charles C. Harrison, Edward Cooper, R. Fulton Cutting, George L. Rives, Frank Thompson, J. Frederick Kernochan, Philip Schuyler, Edward King, George W. Smith, Stephen H. Olin, Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Frederick Sturges, Alexander E. Orr, John Bigelow, Seth Low, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. William H. Draper, ex-Mayor A. S. Hewitt, William Allen Butler, Morris K. Jesup, Cornelius N. Bliss, S. V. R. Cruger, Andrew H. Green, John S. Kennedy, Samuel P. Avery, Robbins Little, Prof. Henry Drisler, Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, Alexander Maitland, and John L. Cadwalader.

Mayor Strong was one of those who responded to toasts. He complimented the New-York Library Association on its selection of Directors, and mentioned Dr. Billings's name in a very special manner. Speeches complimentary to Dr. Billings and the Directors were also made by other gentlemen.

Dr. Billings responded in a few modest words, in which he set forth the objects of the New-York Public Library. He said its purpose is to educate the masses who are unable to educate themselves. His words were loudly applauded.

Dr. Billings was born in Switzerland County, Ind., April 12, 1839, and is the son of James and Abbie Billings. He was educated in the Miami University's Medical College in Ohio, in Edinburgh, Harvard University, and in Munich. He is identified with most of the leading medical, scientific, educational, and literary organizations in the United States.

Dr. Billings married Miss Katherine M. Stevens in September, 1862. His children are Mary Clare, Katerine Sherman, Jessie Ingram, John Sedgwick, and Margaret Janeway Billings.

LALOR'S MURDERER STILL UNKNOWN

Long Island City Officials Re-examining Former Witnesses.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Minnie Lalor, charged with the murder of her son, William E. Lalor, was arraigned again before Police Justice Ingram to-day. The woman has had many hearings since her arrest, and the case promises to become famed rather for its many hearings than for the fiendish character of the crime.

William E. Lalor was found hacked to pieces in his bed Jan. 2. The crime was discovered by Mrs. Lalor, and she and John Fleischauer, the last person known to have seen Lalor alive, and who slept with him the night preceding the crime, are held for the deed. Other members of the Lalor family were arrested at the time, but they have been released and rearrested and released again, until it looks as if the police were continually changing their minds as to who was really the guilty person.

The hearing to-day was to listen again to all the testimony that was presented to the Coroner's jury during hearings that occupied nearly a month. The Coroner's jury held Fleischauer and Anthony Fostell, Lalor's brothers-in-law, as accessories to the crime. Afterward some errors, either clerical or of judgment, were discovered, and Fostell was released.

Four witnesses were examined to-day. The most important testimony given was that of Mrs. Sarah Huther. She called at the Lalor house shortly after 8 o'clock the morning of the murder to ask Mrs. Lalor to stay with a sick child. The door was open, and, receiving no response to her knocks, Mrs. Huther entered and saw Lalor lying in bed covered with blood. She left the house in a hurry, and when she told her husband what she had seen he said that he had met James Lalor, youngest brother of the murdered man, running down Jackson Avenue. She also testified that several days after the murder sisters of the dead man waited upon her and begged her not to tell, about the young boy's being seen on Jackson Avenue, as they had all stated that he was in Brooklyn at the time.

The anxiety of the police to arrest everybody when the crime was discovered was the cause of Mrs. Huther and her husband keeping what they knew about it quiet, as they did not want to go to jail as witnesses. The woman told a neighbor, and she told the Coroner, and that is how it got out.

George Mills testified that he saw Fleischauer come out of the Lalor house about 8:30 o'clock the morning of the murder. He said that Fleischauer appeared to be excited and in doubt as to which way to go. The hearing will be resumed on Tuesday.

HEALTH INSPECTOR MORRIS REMOVED

Dr. A. C. Forman Appointed to Succeed Him at Bayonne.

BAYONNE, N. J., Feb. 13.—Health Inspector Dr. Stephen V. Morris was removed from office to-night by the Bayonne Board of Health. Formal charges had been preferred against him by the board, alleging neglect of duty in the recent epidemic of contagious diseases. He was also accused of failing to obey rules of the board requiring his presence in the City Hall three days each week from 9 till 11 o'clock A. M. Testimony was taken by the Board of Health, and Dr. Morris was invited to defend himself. He denied the charges and refused to resign, and the office was then declared vacant.

Dr. Morris was elected for a full term of three years in October, 1894. His salary of $1,000 a year was reduced to $800 last June. The board has seven members, five of whom were present last night.

Dr. Morris became Health Inspector under conditions which are known to but few persons. When the board was reorganized in August, 1891, Dr. Morris was appointed a member of the board for three years. Although his term expired three years later, he served until his successor qualified, in December, 1894.

Dr. Morris voted for and helped create the office of Plumbing Inspector early in 1893, and went so far as to vote for himself to fill the position, but was beaten. Then he took active steps to have the former Health Inspector, Dr. R. G. Nolan, brought to trial and removed for alleged neglect of duty. Dr. Nolan was forced to resign in July, 1894. He was promptly succeeded by Dr. Morris, as Acting Ispector, who drew the regular salary for several months. When elected Inspector, in October, 1894, Dr. Morris did not vote for himself.

Dr. Archibald C. Forman, house physician at Bayonne Hospital was to-night elected Health Inspector by a unanimous vote.

Hunter 64, Blackburn 63.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 13.—For the first time this session, all of the thirty-eight Senators were present in the joint assembly to-day when the ballot was taken for a United States Senator. No pairs were announced in the Senate, and only one in the House. The ballot resulted: Hunter, 64; Blackburn, 63; scattering, 9; necessary to a choice, 69. The twentieth ballot resulted exactly as the former.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Relatives of Dr. Nansen have circulated a statement that they do not attach credence to the report of Kouchnareff.

ALLEN T. DODWORTH DEAD

Was a Popular Musician in New-York Three-Score Years Ago.

LED A BAND WHEN HE WAS A BOY

Regarded as a Prodigy by the People of Olden Days—Remarkably Successful Career in the Metropolis.

PASADENA, Cal., Feb. 13.—Allen T. Dodworth, who was leader of Dodworth's famous band in New-York City forty years ago, died last night at his home in Pasadena of pneumonia. Mr. Dodworth was seventy-four years old.

Mr. Dodworth was a musician all his life. He played a piccolo when he was under ten years old in the New-York Independent Band. He was regarded as a prodigy. At all times and at all places the little boy was made much of. At an excursion given by the City Corporation, on the occasion of the inspection of the New-York State Prison, (Sing Sing,) the Independent Band was engaged. After the inspection was over and the banquet finished, so far as the solids were concerned, young Allen was placed upon the dining table and made to play for those who, having dined, were disposed to be merry and generous. When he had finished his entertaining solos he had his pockets stuffed full of silver coin.

At another time, when the band was engaged by a company of the New-York Governor's Guard, who were to visit Hartford, young Allen was put by the side of a Revolutionary soldier, and both boasted as being of the first and last generations. He was a member of the Independent Band with his father, Thomas Dodworth, and his brother Harvey. When about twelve years old an Englishman named Kendall came over and started a new band in opposition to Brown's band, with which the Dodworths were associated, bringing with him a harpist and flageolet player. This proved a novelty to New-Yorkers, and at one time it seemed that the new band would displace Brown's.

Allen Dodworth was called upon to learn the flageolet at short notice to offset the new comers, and just at this time another English harpist came over who was not engaged by the opposition band. He was quickly bought up, but while they had secured a harpist, Allen Dodworth had no flageolet, an instrument almost unheard of in this country. One was at last discovered at Taylor's store, in the Bowery. Allen had but four days to study the flageolet before appearing in public, and when he did so he took the older musicians and his father by surprise. Very shortly after this the English band dropped its harp and flageolet soloists, and the band broke up.

The steamer Great Western arrived at New-York from England in 1838, having been expressly built for the Atlantic trade. This being the first steamer, her arrival caused much excitement, and thousands of people turned out to see it. The Independent Band was called out, with Allen as piccolo player. When he was between twelve and thirteen years old he commenced to arrange band music. His employer, Mr. Brown, was the sole authority in the band, and arranged band music himself, but becoming jealous of Allen's productions, dissensions arose, which ultimately caused Allen to sever his connection with Brown's band. Allen, with his father and his brother Harvey, organized the National Brass Band, young Allen acting as conductor when he was only fifteen years old. For a time many difficulties arose in getting the players, but the obstacles were overcome. Shortly after this the Independents gave up the band.

A new idea occurred to Allen—to make the band consist of valve instruments entirely, and thus throw the tune back toward the men that were marching. New-York saw the first cornet band, the first set of back instruments that were ever used. They were the invention of young Dodworth. From this time dates the great triumph of the family of the Dodworths, which then consisted of the father, Thomas, Allen, the eldest son, and his two brothers, Harvey and Charles. Their band consisted of ten pieces at the start, but this was soon increased in number.

Allen became a violinist, and so successful was he that he took the first violin stands in the Philharmonic Society, which was organized by himself and H. C. Hill. For a number of years Mr. Dodworth combined dancing with teaching music, but in 1848 he resigned his position as leader of his band and devoted himself entirely to teaching dancing, his first ball being in Broome Street, where he also lived. After several years it became too small, and Dodworth Hall was built, next to Grace Church, on Broadway. This caused him some trouble, as the clergy objected to a dancing school so near the church, but

CHANGES IN BALLOT LAW

A Bill Embodying the Recommendations of the City Club.

PROPOSED FORM OF THE TICKET

Attempts Made to Prevent Fraud in the Voting and Canvass—An Alleged Improvement on the Massachusetts Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Assemblyman William Cary Sanger to-day introduced a bill generally amending the present blanket ballot law. It was prepared by the City Club of New-York, and if enacted into law would go into effect Jan. 1, 1897. This would obviate the objection against changing the form of ballot during a Presidential year.

The bill is in the form of proposed amendments to the present law. The principal changes are as follows:

First—The names of all candidates for each office to be printed alphabetically, under the title of the office, each name on a separate line; a blank space to be left under each office at the end of printed names, in which space the voter may write the name of a candidate not printed on the ballot.

Second—Each candidate to be voted for separately.

Third—The voting space before each name to be in the form of a square printed in black, with the exception of a round white space for bull's-eye, in the middle of the square, which the voter is to obliterate with a rubber stamp in voting for a candidate.

Fourth—The party symbols to be limited in size so that they shall not increase the size of the ballot vertically; the symbol of each party nominating a candidate to appear before the name of that candidate, and all the symbols of one party to be in a vertical line at the left of the voting spaces. The name of the political party adopting the symbol to be conspicuously printed at the head of each line or vertical column of symbols.

Fifth—The ballot to be perforated from left to right after the list of candidates for each office.

The above provisions apply exclusively to the ballot to be designated as "General Ballot," upon which are to be printed the names of all candidates for offices to be filled, other than that of the office of Presidential elector. Candidates for that office are to be grouped together upon a separate ballot, and voted for by a single mark, provision being made, however, for voting for separate electors.

It is claimed all the disadvantages in the present ballot disappear in the proposed form. There is no discrimination between candidates to be voted for, and no aiding of voters who are supposed to belong to a class.

The courts cannot be invoked to correct or to settle the typographical arrangement of the ballot.

The legal questions and the attendant dangers which arise from the use of the party column disappear. No doubt as to the proper method of marking the ballot can exist in the mind of a voter. The confusing combinations and alternatives created by the present law are not possible. The voter need grasp only the simple proposition that every mark is a vote for the candidate against whose name it is placed.

The title of each office and the name of each candidate will be printed but once on the ballot, and always in the place predetermined by the law. Before the face of the ballot is examined in the canvass, the ballot is to be divided along the perforated lines. It is thus made impossible to identify the various parts of any ballot, and the objection which applies to blanket ballots canvassed as a whole, that such ballot can be marked for identification by throwing away a vote for a minor office, is fully met. The ease with which the votes upon the proposed ballot can be counted is apparent. There is no ambiguity or room for difference of opinion in regard to a voter's intention when he is required to make a mark opposite the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote.

To facilitate the canvass it is proposed to provide a tally sheet, upon which shall be printed consecutively, at the left hand, one under the other, as upon the ballot, the names of candidates. The sheet is ruled perpendicularly and transversely, and at the top, between the perpendicular lines, are printed consecutive numbers. Upon a separate line, and directly under the names of candidates for each office to be filled, appears the word "Blank." After the ballots are taken from the box, and before the face of any ballot is exposed, they are counted. They are then placed in a pile, and the part of the ballot on which are printed the names of the candidates for the first office voted for is detached, along the line of perforation, from the remaining parts of the first ballot, and the detached part alone is opened and canvassed. A tally mark is made on the tally sheet under the numeral I., and at the right of the name which appears to have been voted for. The same part of the second ballot is then detached, opened, canvassed, and tallied, and so on until all the ballots have been canvassed for that particular office. If a voter has not voted for any candidate for such office, or has voted for more than he is entitled to vote for, a tally mark is made after the word "Blank" on the tally sheet. The last mark on the tally sheet upon the horizontal line with the name of a candidate, will thus indicate the number of votes tallied for him at any moment during the canvass. The sum of the votes for all the candidates for any office, plus the number of votes counted as blanks, must equal the total number of ballots as previously ascertained.

The canvass thus verifies itself. Any discrepancy will be apparent and will make it necessary for the election officers to recanvass that part of the ballot before proceeding to canvass the next part. The tally sheet described has been used in Massachusetts for several years, and has been proved to be a great aid in making a rapid and accurate canvass. The possibility of fraud in the canvass is reduced to a minimum. The paper under examination at any one time is so small that it can be inserted with far more thoroughness than the present immense ballot. The mark is of such a character that any attempt of an Inspector to make a second mark for the purpose of invalidating the ballot must be detected immediately. With this system it is not necessary to preserve any but the ballots concerning which some question may be raised. It is proposed to require the Inspectors to inclose in separate packages, which are to be attached to their statement of the result of the election, the following three classes of ballots only:

First, ballots, or parts of ballots, counted as blank.

Second, ballots, or parts of ballots, objected to at the time as having been improperly canvassed by the Board.

Third, ballots or parts of ballots objected to because marked for identification.

Each of the second kind is to be indorsed immediately after the objection is made "objected to by ——." The Inspectors then write the precise manner in which the vote upon such ballot has been canvassed by them, and sign their names, whereupon the Inspector or the watcher objecting to the decision arrived at by the majority of the board is required to write his name and address after the words "objected to by ——."

To the third kind the same provisions are to be applied as obtain at present. The Inspectors are required to count them, and they are preserved for possible action by the courts.

Under these provisions, and with this form of ballot, but very few of the second or third kind of defective ballots would ever appear. Provision empowering the courts to interfere to correct the canvass is made to include the review of the ballots contained in these three packages only. All the other ballots are destroyed at the conclusion of the canvass.

Upon the application of any candidate, the Court may open the packages and correct any error which the ballots show to have been made.

It has been thought best to endeavor to correct the provision violating the secrecy of the ballot by application to the courts, rather than by an effort to correct by amendment the defects of the law in this particular. As to the other Constitutional objection to the existing law, it is evident that all voters and all candidates are as nearly as possible upon an exact equality as to the ease with which any voter can vote, and as to the possibility of advantage from the mere typographical arrangement of the ballot.

Should the effort to have the proposed amendment adopted fail, an application to the courts to prevent the printing of the circle at the head of the party columns could be made on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the circle.

Mr. Sanger says the proposed changes in the law would give at last a ballot law in harmony with the State Constitution, and meet the requirements of every voter. The law of this State would then embody improvements in important particulars over the celebrated Massachusetts ballot, which has met with general commendation, and which, since the adoption of the law embodying it, has withstood every effort to repeal it and to substitute the party-column ballot.

DISCUSSING SUNDAY SHAVES.

Barbers Divided in Opinion Regarding the Existing Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The question of whether or not barbers should be allowed to carry on their trade Sundays was considered by the Assembly Committee on General Laws this afternoon. Several bills relating to the question have been introduced in the Legislature. They are as follows:

Mr. McGraw—Making the laws closing barber shops on Sunday apply throughout the State.

Mr. Audett—Exempting Brooklyn as well as New-York and Saratoga from the operations of the Sunday closing law.

Mr. French—Permitting barber shops to remain open until 1 P. M. on Sunday.

Mr. Messiter—Repealing the law passed last year.

The law which is sought to be repealed prohibits Sunday opening of barber shops everywhere except in the City of New-York and in Saratoga Springs.

When Chairman Horton of the committee announced that Mr. McGraw's bill would first be taken up, Mr. Steenburg of Troy stated that he appeared in opposition to all bills which sought to repeal or in any way change other existing laws. He had, he said, drafted the bill which passed last year. In preparing that measure, he had represented a majority of barbers in the State. At least 25,000 barbers were opposed to working Sunday. The bill of last year, as he had drafted it, did not propose to allow barbering on Sunday in any part of the State. In some way the bill had been amended so that it exempted New-York City and Saratoga. He was in favor of the true American Sabbath, upon which all should rest. The ideas of Warner Miller for a restful, peaceful Sunday coincided with his own. Still he was opposed to Mr. Miller in politics. The boss barbers of the State were as a unit for closing on Sunday, they believing that all men were entitled to one day of rest in the week.

Barber Drenz of Rochester, who claimed to represent 95 per cent. of the barbers of the State, advocated the passage of the McGraw bill. The barbers who favored Sunday opening represented but 5 per cent. of the barbers of the State, and were composed of hotel barbers. He was the proprietor of one of the largest shops in Rochester, and he had discovered that he had not lost a cent by the law which closed the shops. His customers now came Saturday instead of Sunday. The poor barbers who worked day and night should be considered, and not the fancy barbers, who chose to work Saturday and Sunday in order to make up for time lost.

W. E. Klaptskey of New-York City, President of the State Barbers' Association, favored the measure. It was a detriment to no one. With the committee the speaker left a petition signed by many barbers asking for the passage of the McGraw bill.

The following also favored the bill: Mr. Francis Freckelton of the American Federation of Labor, and James H. Dulin of the State Workingmen's Association.

Mr. Audett's bill exempting Brooklyn from the law was favored by William Bohmen of the State Boss Barbers' Association. The necessity for Sunday shaving was apparent. It had been a habit since the time the world began. It was as much a habit as was drinking beer.

The speaker claimed that his customers were leaving him and taking private lessons in shaving because of the passage of last year's bill.

Joseph Filitti of Albany also opposed the McGraw bill, because he had lost on an average $20 a week. This closed the hearing.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A Bill Involving an Appropriation and a Special Tax.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Assemblyman O'Grady to-day introduced a bill appropriating $700,000 for the extraordinary repairs and improvements of existing mechanical and other structures and works on and connected with the canals of this State, and for the introducing of electrical communication between the offices of the Section Superintendents and the several subordinate employes on the canal under their charge. The bill is as follows:

Section 1. There shall be imposed for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October, 1896, a State tax of twelve-hundredths of a mill on each dollar of the valuation of the real and personal property in this State subject to taxation, which tax shall be assessed, levied, and collected by the annual assessment and collection of taxes for that year in the manner prescribed by law, and shall be paid by the several County Treasurers into the treasury of this State, to be held by the State Treasurer for appropriation to the purposes hereinafter designated.

Sec. 2. Of the proceeds of the tax authorized by Section 1, $500,000 is hereby appropriated for the extraordinary repairs and improvements of the existing mechanical and other constructions and works on and connected with the canals of this State, and to facilitate the management of the canals by the introduction of electrical communication between the Section Superintendents' offices and their employes.

Sec. 3. Of the moneys directed to be provided by Section 1 of this act, the sum of $150,000 is hereby appropriated for each of the divisions of the canal to be expended by the Superintendent of Public Works in the extraordinary repairs and improvements of the mechanical and other construction and works on and connected with the canals of the State at such points as may be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer and Surveyor on plans prepared by the said State Engineer and approved by the Superintendent of Public Works.

Sec. 4. Of the moneys directed to be provided by Section 1 of this act, the sum of $50,000 is hereby appropriated to be used by the Superintendent of Public Works in the installation of electrical communication between the offices of the Section Superintendents and the several locks and other important structures on the canal, to facilitate the control and management of the same and to facilitate communication with the lock tenders, patrolmen, bank watchers, and Captains of State scows, and other employes.

Sec. 5. The Controller is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State, by the issuing of emergency bonds therefor, the said sum of $500,000 provided by Section 1 of this act, so that the same may be made available before the collection of the tax hereby authorized, and the said bonds shall be repaid from the avails of said tax when collected prior to the 15th day of May, 1897.

The act is made to take effect immediately upon its passage.

PURPOSE OF GENERAL BILLS.

Stenographers for Justices and City Marshals for Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Senator Stranahan today introduced a bill providing that each of the resident trial Justices of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District, except those resident in cities in said district in which there is now a resident Supreme Court stenographer, may appoint, and at pleasure remove, a clerk at an annual salary of $1,800.

Senator Wieman introduced a bill to abolish the office of Constable in Brooklyn, and creating City Marshals after Jan. 1, next. Each of the Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn is to appoint six City Marshals, who are to hold office for four years, and receive for their services the same fees and emoluments as do the present Constables.

Other bills introduced in the Senate were:

Senator Burns—Fixing the price of gas in Yonkers at $1.25.

Senator Wray—Prohibiting railroads on Park Place and Sterling Place, in Brooklyn, between Vanderbilt Avenue and Washington Avenue, unless a majority of the property owners consent.

Senator Wieman—Appropriating $25,000 for the historical painting, "The Marriage of Pocahontas," by Henry Brueckner, and appointing the Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, and Secretary of State a commission to purchase.

Senator Malby—Requiring that in municipalities, before undertaking the business of a corporation to which the city has granted a franchise, and the conditions of the grant have been complied with, the city shall acquire, in the manner prescribed by Chapter 23 of the Code of Civil Procedure, (which refers to proceedings for the sale of corporate property,) the rights and franchises granted to the corporation and the property of the corporation necessary for the use of said rights, privileges, and franchises.

Assemblyman Waldo introduced a bill providing for the organization of a trust company to be located in the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn. The incorporators are William Brown, Dr. Homer L. Bartlett, Theodore Maynard, John Reis, Warren Cruikshank, Henry W. Sherrill, George H. Roberts, Joseph F. Curran, George C. Case, Frederick W. Holmes, Theodore D. Dinnon, George W. Maynard, Jacob Spriesterbach, George M. Henderson, and Henry B. Davenport. The company will have a capital of $200,000.

Other bills introduced in the House were:

Mr. Sweet—Prohibiting the study of vivisection in the public schools of the State.

Mr. French—Providing the Trustees may issue orders for transfers on savings bank books.

Mr. Robbins—Abolishing the office of Coroner, and providing that the appellate division of the Supreme Court shall appoint four medical examiners in each department to do the duties of the Coroners.

Mr. Audett—Prohibiting railroads on Hopkins Street, in Brooklyn.

Mr. Butts—Transferring care of parks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York from the Department of Public Parks to a Commissioner of Parks for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Mr. Guider—Prohibiting railroads on Underhill Avenue, in Brooklyn.

Mr. O'Grady—Fixing at $4,000 the salary of the Deputy State Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Armstrong—Defining the anti-conspiracy law and amending it by allowing peaceful persuasion against the purchase of goods from certain merchants.

Assemblyman Nixon to-day introduced the bills prepared by the Assembly Railroad Committee of last year to carry out the recommendations of the committee's report, which was made as a result of its investigation of street railroads. Mr. Nixon also introduced a bill providing that the law prohibiting coal stoves in steam railroad cars shall not apply to the cars of the State Fish, Game and Forest Commission.

A TOUCH OF ECONOMY.

Mr. Armstrong Recalls the Famous Message of Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—At least one member of the Assembly appears to remember that Gov. Mortor is in favor of economy—at least until after the Presidential election. That member is Mr. Armstrong.

The bill of Mr. Lounsbery, appropriating $70,000 for the improvement of the Normal School at New-Palz, came up on third reading to-day. In moving to strike out the enacting clause Mr. Armstrong stated that the Governor had recently sent a communication to the Legislature urging economy in appropriations. It was not well to pass a large appropriation in opposition to the wishes of the Executive. Both Messrs. Butts and Nixon asked Mr. Armstrong to give way, in order that they might question him, but he refused, and continued to speak against the measure. To pass this appropriation, he said, would mean that other Normal Schools would ask for improvements, to the detriment of the State's interest.

Mr. Butts criticised Mr. Armstrong for the stand he had taken. How was Mr. Armstrong to know, asked Mr. Butts, what was the necessity of the appropriation, when he was not a member of the Ways and Means Committee? It was unreasonable for him to speak against a bill he knew nothing about.

It would be better to wait, Mr. Armstrong thought, before passing the bill, until the committee to investigate as to Normal School expenditures could report.

It was a mistaken idea about this committee which Mr. Armstrong had, said Mr. Nixon. The committee was to investigate only as to the Collins Farm and State armory appropriations, and had nothing to do with Normal Schools. Mr. Armstrong should investigate before he spoke against a bill. The Governor had not called for the rigid enforcement of the economy plan.

Mr. Robbins indignantly protested against one member of the Assembly criticising another because he desired an explanation of a measure upon which he must vote.

At this Mr. Armstrong stated that he had himself intended to make a statement similar to that made by Mr. Robbins. He would always presume upon his right to ask for information regarding a bill. Mr. Armstrong then withdrew his motion to strike out, and the bill was passed.

The Committee on Judiciary reported favorably the bill of Mr. Horton, prohibiting sparring exhibitions in any other place than the building of an incorporated athletic club, and that of Mr. Hill, authorizing Normal Schools to accept any money or property which might be devised to them.

In the House this morning the Committee on Public Health reported favorably the bill of the Reinhardt committee, amending the law regarding the employment of women and children in mercantile establishments. After some amendments were suggested, the bill was ordered reprinted and recommitted.

The following bills were among those passed:

Mr. Eldridge—Placing at $50 a year the price to be paid for peddlers' licenses in counties.

Mr. Horton—Compelling insurance agents to make daily reports of fees received upon policies.

Mr. Stormes—Providing for the distribution of premiums collected from foreign fire insurance companies in Long Island city.

Mr. Hill—Amending the Commissioner of Jurors law with reference to the interchange of jurors.

Senator Guy—To authorize New-York City to lay out and establish a boulevard and concourse over the Harlem River at Butternut Street and Pond Place.

Mr. Wilson—To provide for lighting the Brooklyn Bridge during fogs by electricity.

Chairman O'Grady handed up to the desk the names of Assemblymen Horton, C. C. Cole, and Mr. Stearn as the committee on the part of the House to investigate as to appropriations for the Collins Farm and State armories.

GOOD ROADS ARGUMENTS.

A Joint Hearing by the Senate and House Committees.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Senate Finance and the Assembly Ways and Means Committees gave a joint hearing this afternoon on the Good Roads bill.

Galen R. Hitt of Albany appeared against the Rigbie bills prepared by the special committee, and in favor of the Nussbaum bill, which provides for county Superintendents of Roads and a division of the cost, as follows: Fifty per cent. on the State, 35 per cent. on the county, and 15 per cent. on the town, the plans and contracts to be approved by the State Controller and the State Engineer.

N. G. Spalding and J. A. C. Wright appeared for the Rigbie bills. J. J. McLaughlin of Queens County appeared for the Nussbaum bill.

Mr. Hitt offered an amendment to the Nussbaum bill, giving the State Engineer and the State Controller supervision over the road plans and contracts. This closed the hearing.

Regulation of Pawnbroking.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Senator Pavey introduced a bill to-day to prohibit the charges of storage by pawnbrokers or loan associations having similar powers as those of pawnbrokers. A violation of the act is made a misdemeanor. It provides that it shall not be lawful for any person, persons, or corporation who conduct or carry on business as pawnbrokers or loan associations to charge or receive any money or other valuable considerations for the storage of personal property taken by such persons or corporations or loan associations as a pledge or security for money loaned or advanced by them, except the interest upon the moneys advanced at the rate now allowed by law. Mr. Rudd, in the Assembly, introduced a bill fixing at $1,000 the license of a pawnbroker in New-York City, and prohibiting pawnbrokers from collecting more than 1 per cent. a month interest.

Hearings on New-York Bills.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The Senate Cities Committee will, on Feb. 18, give hearings on Senator Pavey's New-York city school bills; Senator Lexow's bill to provide a site for the New-York Hospital for scarlet fever and diphtheria patients; Senator Cantor's bill to authorize appropriations to the Flower Hospital; Senator Foley's bill in relation to St. Mark's Hospital, New-York City, and Senator Pavey's New-York Street Cleaning Department bill. The committee will, Feb. 20, give hearings on Senator Ford's bill authorizing the Department of Parks in New-York City to acquire additional land between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, and on Senator Pavey's bill for the reorganization of the New-York City police (last year's bill of Senator Lexow.)

SCHOONER WRIGHT ABANDONED

Water-Logged and a Dangerous Obstruction to Navigation.

Capt. Wright of the British steamer Gladiolus, which arrived yesterday from Havana, reported passing the derelict schooner Garrett P. Wright off the Delaware Capes. She was water-logged, and her deckload of lumber was nearly all gone. Her boat was floating bottom-up alongside. Her foresail was set. Both masts were standing.

The Wright was bound from Hampton, Va., to Norwich, Conn., when, on Tuesday last, in the then prevailing rough weather, she sprung aleak. Her master, Capt. Horton, and the three men of her crew, worked at the pumps, but the water gained on them until there was two feet in her hold. Tossed about in the seas, her deckload shifted and rendered the pumps useless. The pilot boat Ker coming in sight, signals of distress were set, and the pilots took all hands off and landed them at Lewes, Del.

The Wright was of 98 gross tonnage, 90 feet long, 27 feet beam, and 7 feet depth. She was built at Denton, Md., in 1868, and was long used as an oyster boat by Garrett P. Wright & Son, oyster dealers. Her agents here are Smith & Gregory. She is drifting about six miles east of the Fenwick Island Light, and is a danger to navigation.

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TO FOUND A NEW MUSIC SCHOOL

First Concert Given in Princeton Under Distinguished Patronage to Raise the Required Funds.

PRINCETON, Feb. 13.—The first concert of the Princeton University Symphony Orchestra, given in Alexander Hall to-night, proved one of the most successful musical and social events of the season. The orchestra consisted of forty musicians, selected from the Philharmonic and Symphony Societies of New-York City, conducted by Anton Seidl, and assisted by Mme. Juch and Frank Potter. Special trains from Trenton, Philadelphia, and New-York brought a large number of visitors, who swelled the attendance to several hundred. The concert was the first of a series to be given at Princeton, looking toward the establishment of a department of music in Princeton University for the study of musical composition, theory, and history.

The orchestra was enthusiastically received, while Mme. Juch captivated the students by her rendition of Tannhäuser's "Pilgrimage." The concert was given under the supervision of the following committee: Prof. Allan Marquand, Chairman; Prof. A. F. West, M. Taylor Pyne, Prof. W. M. Sloane, George A. Armour, and Woodward K. Green, business manager.

The following ladies, representing the best society of Philadelphia, New-York, and Trenton, were the patronesses: Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Franklin Brandreth, Mrs. I. V. Brokaw, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, Mrs. Frederick Goodrich, Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Edward Hewitt, Mrs. Richard Irving, Mrs Adrain Hoffman Joline, Mrs. George Merrill, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Mrs. T. H. Carter, Mrs. Henry F. Osborn, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. Hillburn L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Spencer Trask, and Mrs. Wynat Vanderpool of New-York City.

Mrs. Alexander Biddle, Mrs. Charles L. Berie, Mrs. Richard Cadwalader, Mrs. James Daune, Mrs. S. Naudin Duer, Mrs. E. Rittenhouse Miller, Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, Mrs. John S. Newbold, Mrs. James Potter, Mrs. Andrew Wheeler, Mrs. George Willing, and Mrs. Casper Wister of Philadelphia.

Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson, Mrs. Charles Ewing Green, Mrs. John A. Hall, Mrs. Hughes Oliphant, Mrs. Lewis Perrine, Mrs. Ferdinand Roebling, Mrs. John Scarborough, Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, Mrs. William Stryker, and Mrs. Hugh Dunniway of Trenton.

Mrs. George A. Armour, Mrs. Frank S. Conover, Mrs. George F. Emmons, Mrs. James O. Murry, Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. William M. Sloane, Mrs. Stockton, and Mrs. J. Thompson Swan of Princeton.

SOME SHIPS THAT ARE OVERDUE

Monmouthshire Should Have Arrived Feb. 8—Other Belated Vessels.

Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the British steamship Monmouthshire, Capt. Evans, bound for this port with a cargo of tea from China and Japan. She passed Gibraltar Jan. 24, and as she usually makes the voyage from that point in from thirteen to fifteen days, she should have reached here Feb. 8, at the latest. Her cargo is consigned to Carter, Macy & Co., who believe that she has been delayed by the tempestuous weather reported by incoming ships.

The Monmouthshire was built at Glasgow in 1886. She registers 2,874 gross tons, is 344 feet in length, 40 feet beam, and 26 feet depth. She belongs to D. J. Jenkins & Co. of London.

About a year ago the Monmouthshire narrowly escaped a collision with the Cunard Liner Umbria. She was working her way into port through a heavy fog, when the Umbria, bound out, suddenly loomed up and shot by at very close range.

A number of other vessels are overdue. No word has yet been received of the tramp steamer Oceanic, passed by the American Liner New-York in a gale on Friday, last. Funch, Edye & Co., her agents, said yesterday that they had no fears for her safety.

The Oceanic signaled the New-York that her shaft was broken, and asked to be towed. After lying alongside some time, the Captain of the New-York decided that she was in no danger, and as his vessel carries the United States mail, he proceeded on his course.

It is possible that the Oceanic has been blown out of the track of transatlantic steamers.

Other belated vessels are the Ludgate Hill, from London, Jan. 25, due on Feb. 6; the Otranto, from Shields, Jan. 23, due Feb. 9, and the Ohio, from Hull, three days overdue.

NEW-JERSEY N. M. C. A. OFFICERS

Twenty-seventh Annual Convention—The Reports and General Business.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 13.—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Jersey began its sessions in Hedding Methodist Church this afternoon. About 200 delegates are in attendance.

The only business of importance was the annual election, which resulted as follows: President—Elijah S. Cowles, Jersey City; First Vice President—J. H. McGraw, Madison; Second Vice President—G. R. Waite, Jersey City; Third Vice President—Wilson Farrand, Newark; Secretary—Cleveland B. Childs, Orange; Assistant Secretary—W. P. Shell, Lawrenceville.

At the evening session Elkanah Drake, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, read his annual report, and addresses were delivered by David McConnaughty, Jr., Secretary for India, and the Rev. Lindsay Parker of Brooklyn. The Woman's Auxiliary Committee also gave a reception to the delegates at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Wayne Street, which were handsomely decorated. The convention will continue until Sunday evening.

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MINORITY RIGHTS IGNORED

Senate Republicans Give No Hee to Established Precedents.

GRADY FIGHTS FOR SIMPLE JUSTICE

The Democrats Denied Representation on the Mullin Committee—Plans of the Majority Outlined in the Debate.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The small Democratic minority, and the great Republican majority in the Senate came together to-day for the first time in a clash. The result was inevitable—the majority rode roughshod over the minority, and it was demonstrated that under the existing rules the Republican machine may have its way, in spite of any and all tactics of resistance. The business of the Senate was at a standstill for an hour or two while this experiment was in progress.

The trouble was started by Senator Grady of New-York, whose blood was up because Chairman Mullin of the Finance Committee yesterday had appointed a sub-committee to inspect armory sites, and had given the minority no representation. The Senators named were Malby, Brown, and Higgins. Malby and Brown have asked for armory appropriations in their own districts.

The selection of a committee composed wholly of one party is an unheard of thing within the memory of the oldest legislator here. The Democrats regarded it as an exceedingly vicious precedent.

Senator Grady went into the fight on his own responsibility, and without the full support of Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, who did not agree with him in every position he took. The Democrats tried to secure such an amendment to the resolution authorizing the committee as would put one Democrat upon it. Failing in that they proceeded to carry out a threat of Senator Grady that the minority would obstruct legislation by insisting on the reading of the entire text of such bills as the majority attempted to pass.

The minority ascertained, in the course of the filibustering, that the majority proposes to give it absolutely no voice in the proceedings, except when it chooses to do so. On one occasion Senator Ellsworth, who was in the chair, refused to recognize Mr. Grady, who was on his feet clamoring for recognition, and, under parliamentary rules, would have been in order. This so aroused Mr. Grady that when he secured the floor on a subsequent occasion he sarcastically remarked that if necessary to make himself heard in the future he would bring in a gong with which to attract the attention of the presiding officer.

Mr. Ellsworth paid little attention to Mr. Grady. His idea was to let the majority have its own way. On one occasion Mr. Raines arose to a point of order, and so eager was Mr. Ellsworth to sustain Raines that he declared the point well taken before Mr. Raines had stated it.

The excitement began when Senator Mullin moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from further consideration of Senator Brackett's bill appropriating $10,000 to pay assessments in Schenectady, and that the bill go to the Finance Committee.

Senator Grady moved to amend by ordering that the bill go to the majority of the Committee on Finance, following the example of the appointment of only Republicans on the sub-committee to visit the armories and the Collins Farm.

Senator Grady continued in a sarcastic vein, saying: "You don't intend to give the minority a voice. Why don't you also make laws saying that only the majority must pay taxes, so that the only thing necessary for a man to get rid of taxes is to prove that he is a Democrat."

Senator Mullin said it was intended to give the minority a say, but the majority meant to decide.

Senator Grady's amendment was ruled out of order, and Senator Grady, rising, bowed low, and asked the Chair to rule Senator Mullin's action yesterday out of order.

Senator Ellsworth said: "I am not solving conundrums."

"That is a plain proposition," replied Senator Grady.

The motion that Senator Brackett's bill be referred to the Finance Committee was carried.

Senator Cantor moved that the sub-committee appointed yesterday by Senator Mullin, to visit the Collins farm and armories, for which appropriations are sought, be discharged, and that the Senate direct Senator Mullin to give the minority representation in the sub-committee.

Senator Mullin raised the point of order, that the resolution authorizing the appointment of the sub-committee was concurrent, and that the Senate could not give further instructions under it.

Senator Malby made a speech, declaring that the minority would have fair dealing, and had its rights respected on all committee work.

Senator Cantor said that the minority could not allow a precedent to be established that an important committee be named without the appointment of a Democrat on the committee. Senator Mullin's action was a wrong done to the minority, and must be righted.

Senator Grady replied to Senator Malby, saying:

If Senator Malby had been in committees where political subjects were under discussion, he could not say that the rights of the minority had been respected. We are not merely fourteen or fifteen Democratic Senators, but the representatives of at least one-half of the people of the State. If the minority is to be excluded from any committee or sub-committee, I favor the reading of every word of every bill, line for line, in the Senate, making the Senate Committees insist on full explanations of every bill and amendment, and demanding a roll call while there is a man left to make the demand.

Senator Malby said that if Senator Grady meant to threaten a clogging of the wheels of legislation he would change his mind on reflection.

"I mean to make no threats," replied Senator Grady. "But I declare that if the majority acts as Senator Mullin did yesterday all courtesy and polity between the two divisions in the Senate will end."

President Ellsworth ruled Senator Cantor's motion out of order.

Senator Cantor then offered a concurrent resolution, that a Democratic Senator be added to the sub-committee, and asked immediate consideration of the resolution.

Senator Mullin objected, and the resolution went over for a day.

Senator Cantor, addressing Senator Mullin, said: "By one act you have destroyed your reputation for fairness, which was built up in six years in the Senate."

Senator Brackett moved to advance to third reading his bill providing for a Police Justice in Fort Edward, and Senator Grady said: "I give notice now that I shall hereafter object to the advancement of any bill, but do not intend disrespect to any Senator by so doing."

Senator Raines replied: "The Senator so says because the majority has adopted a cloture rule. I give him notice that the majority can take care of itself and him too."

"Senator Raines cannot take care of himself, let alone taking care of me," answered Senator Grady.

"If I cannot, your associates can," replied Senator Raines.

Senator Mullin's bill amending the military law in relation to payment of armorers and engineers of armories came up on final passage, and the Clerk read the first and last sections. Senator Grady said: "I demand that the bill be read as provided for by the Constitution."

The Chair ruled that the roll call had begun, and that Senator Grady was out of order.

Senator Grady appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Senator Cantor, in explaining his vote, said that the Chair was wrong, and that Senator Grady should be sustained, for he was right.

Senator Coggeshall said that Senator Grady was too late in making his motion as the roll call had begun.

Senator Grady—The action of the majority is lawless. Any act passed here can be overturned in the courts because the bills are not read in full.

Senator Guy—I am willing to make affidavit that this bill has not been read through. The Court of Appeals would never sustain the constitutionality of such a bill. The failure to read bills is an act of dishonesty. You are opening the doors so that any dishonest bill may be railroaded through the Senate. A Senator, to be honest, may have to vote "No" on every bill which is offered.

Senator Lexow—I hurl back the accusation made by Mr. Guy. If this is a Constitutional question it should be brought up at the proper time, not tangled up in the action of the minority. The question is not raised now in a fair and honest manner. A like question was raised last year, and after a long debate the Chair's ruling was sustained, like that of the Chair to-day.

Senator Raines said the Constitution did not require the reading of the bills in full, neither did the existing rules of the Senate so require.

The Chair was sustained by a strictly party vote of 33 to 10.

Senator Cantor asked leave to withdraw his vote and asked what the language of the Constitution meant, when it declares as to the reading of bills, if it did not mean a reading in full.

Senator Mullin's bill amending the military law in relation to the employment and pay of armorers and engineers of armories was passed.

Senator Cantor asked to be excused from voting, saying that the bill had not been read in full, and that the Constitution was being violated.

The Senate on a viva voce vote refused Senator Cantor's request. He voted for the bill.

Senator Grady said the majority was being badly advised and would discover its mistake in a few minutes, adding:

You have no Moses to lead you from the wilderness, but are being led into the brambles. You had better take the presiding officer from the chair and return his first lieutenant to his proper place. You are not receiving good advice.

Senator Grady was compelled to vote and voted in the negative. Senator Guy asked to be excused from voting, saying that the majority, by refusing to have the bill read, had denied him information as to its provisions. The Senate refused to excuse Senator Guy.

Senator Guy—I asked the majority to instruct me as to this bill.

Senator Mullin—Vote "aye." It is my bill.

Senator Guy—I ask the Chair to instruct me.

President pro tem. Ellsworth—Will the Senator vote? The Senator must vote.

Senator Guy—Under compulsion I vote aye.

The bill was passed—35 to 8.

Senator Grady moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and that his motion lie on the table. He asked for a roll call on his motion.

Senator Guy said:

"I have been compelled to vote against my conscience, and ask that the bill be now read, so that I may have sufficient knowledge to vote on Senator Grady's motion."

Senator Guy was declared out of order.

Senator Grady moved to adjourn, and asked for a roll call.

The motion was lost, 34 to 7—a party vote.

Senator Grady's motion to lay on the table, and his motion to reconsider, was lost also, 27 to 13—a party vote.

President Pro Tem. Ellsworth—The question is on the motion to reconsider. The Clerk will call the roll.

Senator Grady—Mr. President, the—

The President Pro Tem—The clerk will call the roll.

Senator Grady—Mr. President, Mr. President! I rise to a question of privilege.

The roll call continued, and Senator Grady shouted again, "Mr. President."

"The Senator will come to order," said President Ellsworth, and Senator Grady sat down.

Senator Foley said it was a deep wrong to railroad any bill through without reading. "Will you adopt that course toward the Raines Excise bill, and the Greater New-York bill?" he asked.

Senator Grady said: "I only ask my rights. When I rose to obtain recognition, the presiding officer thought he might ignore me with the dignity of his office. My rights as a Senator I shall maintain."

Senator Raines said: "The Senator has exceeded his time limit. I make the point of order."

"The Senator should not time me with a Waterbury," answered Mr. Grady, and a general laugh ensued.

The chair ruled with Senator Raines.

The Senate, viva voce, excused Senator Grady from voting on the bill, he explaining that he had no knowledge of the real subject matter, because of the failure to read.

Senator Krum believed that the motion to reconsider was not made in good faith, and therefore he opposed it.

Senator Raines said Senator Grady's tactics were filibustering and an attempt by

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S — Gismonda — 8:00. Matinée — 2:00 — Magda.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burman—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Carmen—8:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Mavourneen — 8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Gay Parisians—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Excelsior Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Shore Acres—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Nathan der Weise—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Robert Macaire; Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:05.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8:00.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	25	29
6 A. M.	23	31
9 A. M.	23	32
12 M.	24	35
4 P. M.	28	38
6 P. M.	27	40
9 P. M.	26	41
12 P. M.	25	41

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....35.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....34.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....25.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years.....32.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WILL THEY CONSENT TO THE ROBBERY?

The Raines Liquor Tax bill is to be so amended as to reduce the tax from $350 to $300 in cities and incorporated villages of 5,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, by way of strengthening its support in communities of that class. This will increase the proportion of the tax to be paid by the seven cities of the first and second class, which contain a majority of the population of the State, and whose representatives can decide the fate of the bill if they choose. The question is whether these representatives will consent to the proposed robbery of their constituents. The bill, being a Senate measure, will come to a vote first in that body. Of the fifty members thirty-six are Republicans, and if this is made a party measure and the city members put such an infamous partisan scheme above the interests of the people whom they represent, it will be passed as a matter of course.

The City and County of New-York has twelve Senators, of whom nine are Democrats and three Republicans. Kings County, now identical with the City of Brooklyn, has seven Senators, of whom four are Democrats and three Republicans. The County of Erie, nearly three-fourths of whose population is in the City of Buffalo, has three Senators, all Republicans. Monroe County is divided into two Senate districts, nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants of each being in the City of Rochester. Both Senators are Republicans. Albany County has one Senator, a Republican, and a little less than two-thirds of the population is in the City of Albany. Syracuse has nearly two-thirds of the population of Onondaga County, with its one Republican Senator. Troy contains but little more than half the population of Rensselaer County, which is a Senate district with a Republican Senator. In fact, the only Democratic Senator outside of New-York and Brooklyn represents the Queens County district.

If we leave Troy out of the account, the other six cities, in which the liquor tax would range from $500 to $800, form substantially the constituencies of twenty-six Senators, or a bare majority of the whole number. Exactly one-half of these are Democrats and one-half Republicans. As there is no question of the opposition of every Democratic Senator to the Raines scheme of plunder, its fate depends upon the thirteen Republican Senators from the six cities which are to be the chief victims. Will they give their consent to such a betrayal of the trust reposed in them? Their names should be made familiar. Here they are:

FRANK D. PAVEY,
CHARLES B. PAGE,
JOHN FORD of New-York;
GEORGE W. BRUSH,
ALBERT A. WRAY,
JULIUS L. WIEMAN of Brooklyn;
CHARLES LAMY,
SIMON SEIBERT,
GEORGE A. DAVIS of Erie County;
CORNELIUS R. PARSONS,
HENRY HARRISON of Monroe;
MYER NUSSBAUM of Albany;
HORACE WHITE of Syracuse.

Probably the question with most of these men will be whether it is safer for them politically to disregard the mandates of a party boss expressed through a caucus on a measure which is in no respectable sense one of party policy, or to betray the interests of their constituents. Voters are much more independent in the cities than in the rural districts, and a change of a small proportion of them from one side of the party line to the other turns the scale of elections.

These Senators may feel secure because their present term is one of three years, and has just begun, and the popular memory is supposed to be short, but votes which are changed by resentment of a wrong do not stop at the candidates directly responsible for the wrong. They reach the whole party ticket, and may upset the calculations of a State, or even a National election. If the Raines bill is passed and local option is denied to cities on the only excise matter that demands attention, there is no telling what the effect may be on the city vote at the next election.

THAT GOOD-BAD TARIFF BILL.

Those who are accustomed to rely upon our neighbor, The New-York Tribune, for information and guidance with respect to tariff questions must be sadly puzzled by the recent utterances of that leading organ of McKinleyism. Just now it is solemnly chastising the Senate Democrats because, as it believes, they are unwilling to vote for the Dingley-McKinley Tariff bill, but prefer what our neighbor calls "their corrupt and infamous tariff of 1894." The Tribune urges them to "take careful thought as to their part in the consequences" before they decide finally to oppose the new McKinley bill.

A few days ago our neighbor informed them that the general increase of 15 per cent. in this Republican bill "would only aggravate the absurdly unjust and in some cases infamously corrupt discriminations of the present tariff." Why, then, should it advise them now to exhibit their "wisdom" by voting for this "aggravation"?

Sometimes, when we look over the remarks of this leading Republican authority during the last few weeks concerning the Tariff bill now pending, we suspect that there is something wrong with our neighbor's intellectuals. For example, the President is informed on one day by The Tribune that he must sign the bill if he would avoid "ruin," and on another day that "he cannot sign a bill" which "is manifestly not designed to wipe out the outrageous discriminations and illogical inequalities of the present law, or even to make them less offensive, but only to raise them in degree, and to that extent, of course, accentuate them." Again, on one day the readers of The Tribune have been told that "no Senator having an ounce of patriotism in his composition can afford to vote against" the bill, and on another that the bill simply magnifies the bad features of the present law. Democrats were urged by The Tribune yesterday to vote for the bill because in this way they might "get rid of" these bad features.

On one day The Tribune insists upon the prompt passage of the measure because additional revenue is needed at once; on another day it asserts that in some schedules the proposed increase of 15 per cent. "is not necessary and would only swell the nominal advance without yielding any additional revenue," while "existing and highly unpopular monopolies would receive additional advantages to which they are not entitled." This has been followed, two or three days later, by another urgent appeal for the passage of the bill on account of the "revenue" it would yield, and then the ardor of the Republican reader has been cooled, in the next week, by the criticism that "every attempt thus far to make a percentage advance in rates of duty which are partly specific and partly ad valorem has caused great confusion, vexatious misunderstandings, and much litigation, costly alike to the public and the Government"; that the proposed increase "would only aggravate the absurdly unjust and in some cases infamously corrupt discriminations of the present tariff, would in some offensive instances make the ratio so high as to invite" attack, "while adding nothing to the revenue, and would in other cases continue the loss through fraudulent undervaluations which now result from ad valorem duties only."

Following this, after an interval of two or three days, the bill has been highly commended again as "wise and patriotic," and the Democrats have been asked to explain why they are not willing to "sink partisanship in patriotism" by assisting in the enactment of so admirable a proposition.

What does all this mean? What are Republicans expected to make out of this jumble of contradictions? The fact is, we suppose, that The Tribune is convinced that the bill is thoroughly and irremediably bad, and that it has undertaken to point out the pervading badness of it, reverting occasionally to an expression of the narrow and purely partisan view of the matter, which happens to be in flat contradiction of the truth. Or it may be another case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

We expect that our neighbor will tomorrow turn from the wicked Democrats to the four Republican Senators who opposed a party motion to take up the bill, yesterday, when the precious "emergency revenue" measure was shelved for a time by a vote of 29 to 21.

THE TALL BUILDINGS BILL.

The rapacious countrymen at Albany ought to run up the black flag over the State Capitol whenever they have under consideration bills affecting this city. That symbol would be most appropriate as an expression of their motives and their policy. They have spent much time this Winter over the Raines excise measure, which extorts money from New-York for the benefit of the rural counties, and now they propose to decree that no buildings above a certain height shall be erected in this city.

Although Mr. PAVEY is a city Senator, his bill to restrict the height of buildings in New-York is a characteristic "hayseed" measure. Buildings that are the pride of Skaneateles and the architectural joy of Tonawanda must suffice for the New-Yorkers, declares Mr. PAVEY, who, as an urban person, ought to be ashamed to father a bill compounded of such ignorance and narrowness.

The plea is made that tall buildings increase the population beyond the intention of the founders of the city and the capacity of its streets, and that they make too much business as well as too much sewage. Of course, if New-York could be reduced to a condition of graveyard tranquillity, its thoroughfares would be pleasanter for the aged and the lame, who dread crowds and abhor jostling. But if the citizens of New-York must submit to the annual exactions of Mr. PLATT's Albany pirates, their facilities for doing business will have to be enlarged in order to enable them to earn the necessary tribute money.

The natural economic laws of real estate improvement constitute a sufficient restriction upon the height of buildings in New-York.

HAS NOT McKINLEY GIVEN THE REQUIRED PLEDGE?

One of the speakers at the Marquette Club's banquet in Chicago Wednesday night was Senator PRITCHARD of North Carolina, who said:

"We must have a ringing declaration in our platform [the platform of the Republican Party] in favor of protection to home industries, and we must nominate as our standard bearer a man about whose record there can be no question, and whose fidelity to the cause in the past has been such as to guarantee his aproval of a bill which has for its object the protection of every legitimate interest within the United States. In my judgment no better man could be chosen than the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Ohio."

For several reasons we regard the attitude of Senator PRITCHARD toward the nomination of Mr. MCKINLEY as very interesting and significant.

Mr. PRITCHARD is one of the Republican Silver Senators. He voted on the 1st inst. for the Silver bill providing for free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. He is one of the sixteen Republican Senators whose signatures are attached to the pledge or threat which Mr. WHARTON BARKER is shaking in the faces of the Eastern manufacturers. "Nineteen Republican Senators," says Mr. DUBOIS of Idaho, "have signed a pledge saying they will not vote for protection until free silver is assured." If there be such a pledge in existence, signed by nineteen Republican Senators, Mr. PRITCHARD must be one of them.

Mr. DUBOIS also says that the Republican Silver Senators have decided "that they will not support any man for President unless he will pledge himself, without reservation, to sign a bill for the free coinage of silver," and it is reported in Washington that three Republican candidates for the Presidency have already given such a pledge.

His own attitude and that of his Republican Silver associates having thus been defined, Mr. PRITCHARD goes to Chicago and delivers a public address in favor of the nomination of MCKINLEY. Would any Republican Silver Senator have done this if he had not been assured in some way that MCKINLEY would sign a Free Silver bill? It will be noticed, moreover, that the words of Senator PRITCHARD's address appear to have been chosen carefully with reference to the candidate's readiness to sign a Free Silver bill as a protective measure—"a man whose fidelity to the cause in the past has been such as to guarantee his approval of a bill which has for its object the protection of every legitimate interest within the United States." The Barker pledge shows that Mr. PRITCHARD, with his fifteen associates whose names are attached to that pledge, demands that silver be protected by free coinage legislation. In 1890 the Silver men demanded protection by means of the Sherman Silver Purchase act, as the price of their votes for the McKinley tariff, and got it. That silver law was really a part of the protective scheme.

Mr. PRITCHARD believes that MCKINLEY would sign a Free Silver bill, and therefore favors the nomination of the Ohio candidate. What is the specific ground for his belief? Has not MCKINLEY privately given a pledge to that effect? It may fairly be inferred, we think, that he has.

SAGE CONTUMAX.

Far be it from us to attempt to penetrate the councils of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which has taken into its august consideration the appeal of RUSSELL SAGE from a jury of his peers, if he has any. In the first place, such an attempt would be improper and might be construed as contempt of court. In the second place, it would be hopeless. What interests the public, and ourselves as a part of the public, is the assurance the fact of the appeal affords that the public exposure of Mr. SAGE by Mr. CHOATE is to be repeated, so far as the volition of Mr. SAGE is concerned.

This is, of course, a great blow to Mr. CHOATE. Mr. CHOATE has pledged himself to a public exposure of Mr. SAGE as often as may be necessary until very shame compels Mr. SAGE to pay up. Of all the lawyers practicing at this bar, Mr. CHOATE is the most likely to bring a contumacious defendant to terms. Most people, if asked what counsel they would prefer to cross-examine their dearest foes, when they were sure that their dearest foes had very weak cases, would name Mr. CHOATE. This forensic reputation is to a considerable extent founded upon Mr. CHOATE's achievements in this very litigation. There are many men who have not a tenth part of Mr. SAGE's fortune who would, in the like circumstances, cheerfully pay $40,000 and costs rather than again to endure such an exposure as Mr. CHOATE has upon two eminently public occasions made of Mr. SAGE.

But neither Mr. CHOATE nor the public has done justice to the abnormal thickness of the epidermis of the defendant in this case or to his abnormal attachment to the attractiveness of $40,000 in comparison with the repulsiveness of a public exhibition. There have been distinct signs that Mr. SAGE did not enjoy being cross-examined by Mr. CHOATE. Upon the last occasion on which Mr. CHOATE subjected him to this ordeal there were unmistakable signs of what the vivisectionists call reaction. Mr. SAGE does not enjoy being exhibited by Mr. CHOATE. Neither can it be supposed that he enjoys the sensation of having juries, with wearisome monotony, declare that they do not believe him under oath. We hazard little in affirming that Mr. SAGE would rather pay $8.75 than to be cross-examined again by Mr. CHOATE in the Laidlaw suit, and $8.75 more rather than have an expression of disbelief in the accuracy of his narrative put on record by twelve of his fellow-citizens, making the handsome sum of $7.50 in all. But evidently he would rather stand in the pillory twice a year for two days each time than to pay Mr. LAIDLAW what a jury has declared that he owes him.

If the Appellate Division should find that there are sufficient grounds in the arguments on SAGE's behalf for ordering a new trial, the lay public will doubtless be considerably disgusted. But it will not be without some consolation, in that it will be assured of another exhibition of SAGE by CHOATE. It will sympathize with LAIDLAW, but it will sympathize at the same time with "the public stock of harmless pleasure" and be tempted to exclaim: On with the trial; let joy be unconfined!

FOR PRESIDENT—QUAY.

The Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON was once described by a San Francisco journalist as "that fierce beat that lights upon a throne." The loyal followers of Senator QUAY are apparently anxious that their amazing leader may be exposed, so far as a republican form of government permits, to a like description. They threaten to nominate him for the Presidency, and express their confidence in his election. Mr. QUAY himself, while expressing no doubt as to his election, affects to put aside the honor. "I would not be President," he asserts, "if I could. It would kill me." But he is not going to stop his friends from supporting him. "Perhaps," he says, "such a movement might prevent the Pennsylvania delegation from becoming entangled with the other candidates."

The incident is very characteristic. We do not recall an instance in the history of either of the principal parties in any great State where a man of QUAY's notorious character has been proposed as a Presidential candidate. Senator GORMAN's aspirations four years ago threatened that fate for the Maryland Democracy, but nothing came of it. Thirty-six years ago the Pennsylvania Republicans fought with great zeal, but not unitedly, for the nomination of SIMON CAMERON, but CAMERON was a different man from QUAY. He used means of much the same sort in much the same way, but he had, along with his ambition, really high aims. He may have had some of the morals of a privateer, but he was not a pirate. And while we believe that QUAY has too much sense ever to expose himself to a popular verdict, even such as a National Convention affords, it is like the man to use his own pretended "boom" to keep the Pennsylvania delegates together, compact, serviceable, salable. It is true that we of New-York cannot afford to throw stones at Pennsylvania, when we have Mr. PLATT as a target. But even PLATT could not get support as a candidate for a Presidential nomination.

THE "ETHICS" OF THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Mr. WILLIAM M. SALTER of Philadelphia is a teacher of "ethical culture" who plainly thinks that common sense is not fatal to ethics and that a rational mind can determine better what ethics require by looking on all sides of a question, so far as possible, than by gazing with hypnotizing intensity at a small point on one side. We have received a report of a lecture on "The Venezuelan Question" delivered by Mr. SALTER before the Society for Ethical Culture in Philadelphia on Jan. 26. It is very interesting reading, partly for the unusual simplicity and directness of its style, but chiefly for the coolness and good judgment, the order and logic, which characterize it throughout. Mr. SALTER points out that the essential question is one of obtaining fair dealing for a sister republic not strong enough surely to get it for herself; that in the case of Venezuela interests of a high character are involved relating to our ability to maintain our institutions "to benefit our own citizens and to be a blessing to mankind"; that our Government did not prejudge the case of Venezuela and Great Britain or take the side of the former, but asked that it be determined "by a disinterested tribunal," and, failing to get that, undertook "to ascertain the merits of the case for itself."

Mr. SALTER criticises the form of Mr. CLEVELAND's message of Dec. 17 "without the slightest sympathy with the brutal attacks that have sometimes been made on him." He concludes:

"It is impossible for us to sit by and see the territory of a sister State stolen from it under whatever pretense. England should have known this before, and even the rude notice of our Government may serve a purpose, if it enables her to know it beyond question now. We are determined to protect America from the forcible intrusion of European sovereignties. We have learned the lesson of insisting on what is right from our English inheritance itself. In the veins of many of us is still the blood of a race one of whose poets wrote:

"'Man needs must fight
To make true peace his own;
He needs must combat might with might,
Or might would rule alone.'

"We are citizens of the world—we are to love all mankind, we are to love even those who hate us, we are to hate only wrong; but when we can cease to hate wrong, when we become tamely submissive, when we bear wrongs rather than strive to right them, we become ignoble citizens of the world—yes, lose our citizenship in the only world worth living in, the world of those who respect one another and who respect themselves."

These are manly and humane words. The change in the view and temper of the British Government, following the British people, does not make them less pertinent or admirable. Unquestionably it is precisely the spirit of such utterances as these, finally understood by our English brothers, that has produced that change.

Vehement commendation should follow the abolition by the League of American Wheelmen of that always obnoxious anomaly and contradiction, the professional-amateur. "Class B," has always been a source of scandal and disgrace to bicycling. It formed a sort of neutral zone or No-Man's-land between respectable professionalism and respectable amateurism, and, like all such regions, was frequented by banditti, unwilling to enroll themselves under any flag and eager to raid the fields on either side. Endless lying, innumerable frauds, and constant disputes naturally arose from the existence of this intermediate tract to which neither law nor reason applied. Now an instant termination can be put to all these deplorable results of a deplorable system. Of course, there is no reason why a man should not earn a living by riding the bicycle, if he can, and chooses, but there is every reason why, doing so, he should admit the fact, and, like any other tradesman or laborer, sell his goods, or do his work honestly and openly. The real professional is just as worthy of respect as the real amateur. This latter is usually a professional in some other line, and the former can be an amateur in some other line, but it is always well to keep sport and money apart. Each invariably demoralizes the other. This is a rule that has no exceptions.

Attention has recently been called by an English statistician to the effect which music has on the growth of hair. Struck by the number of famous musicians who in youth have raised and in old age retained an unusually long and thick covering for their heads, he was moved to investigate the matter, and now presents to an interested public the results of his labors. The first of these was that it is only the performers of music that have hair longer, thicker, and more durable than the general run of people. Composers show the ordinary proportion of bald heads, which is, it seems, 12 per cent. for professional men. Then the fact-hunter discovered that, of all instruments, the piano has most effect on the thatching of its votaries, almost all of whom can and do wear their hair long in both the linear and the temporal sense of that word. Next to the piano ranks the violin in bestowing upon those who play it exuberance of locks, but its power is considerably less. The 'cello and the harp have but small capillary influence, the clarionet and the flute practically none, while brass instruments, especially the cornet, the French horn, and the trombone, are fatal to the hair and whoever plays on any one of these three becomes bald in less than five years. Most of these statements can be verified by looking at the different members of any orchestra. The suggestion is made that the baldness which characterizes the habitual occupants of front seats in theatres may be due to their proximity to the trumpets, but there would seem to be nothing in this theory, as the peculiarity manifests itself on the left, or string side, of the house as much as it does on the right.

HAARLEM PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

The Second Concert of Its Fifth Season—A New Aria by Bruno Oscar Klein Well Received.

The second concert of the present and fifth season of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society took place in the Harlem Opera House Music Hall last night. The attendance, which was large, was made up of the leaders of society in that part of the city, among whom these concerts have long since stood in high favor. The society is sustained by women exclusively, and women have charge of all its affairs.

The concert was given by the regularly organized orchestra of the society, assisted by Mrs. Marie Gramm, soprano, who was heard in several solo numbers. Henry Thomas Fleck, the musical director, had provided an exceedingly interesting programme, among which were several meritorious novelties.

The concert began with Mozart's well-known G Minor Symphony, which is always sure of a pleasant reception. This familiar composition was well rendered by the orchestra, and its treatment by the conductor was scholarly throughout. There was no straining for effects, Mr. Fleck adhering strictly to the unswerving Teutonic style of tempi, and following the annotations of the old score strictly. The first movement, the allegro, was well given, and the andante which follows was smoothly played. The minuet was given with vivacity and good effect, and the allegro assai, the finale, was delightfully presented.

The second selection was a new composition by Bruno Oscar Klein, a New-York musician, whose works have long since been ranked high, and whose productions are received with interest by the musical authorities of both hemispheres. The selection, heard last night for the first time, was a concert aria of considerable length, which Mr. Klein has written for the mezzo-soprano voice on the subject furnished by the legend of the Norsemen of "Ingeborg and Frithjof."

Mr. Klein's work is entitled "Ingeborg's Lament." Throughout the aria there are evidences of genius, and it is beautifully placed for the mezzo-soprano voice. The themes are decidedly of the Wagnerian order, and the orchestration likewise. As a consequence the work abounds in beautiful colorings of the most modern style of instrumentation. There are also several dashes that might be placed to the credit of Max Bruch, and the last few bars are of the Massenet character; but there is more than enough of Mr. Klein's creation left to make it a work highly creditable to him, and one that is sure to win for him additional renown as a composer.

Mrs. Gramm sang intelligently and effectively. Her low notes are particularly rich, while the middle register of her voice is full of warmth. Some of her high notes are somewhat harsh, but she is a singer who will win her auditors by her sympathetic style of vocalization and good methods, which she demonstrated more forcibly in the three songs she rendered later in the evening. In these the finished piano accompaniments of Mr. Klein added much.

An entrancing novelty was the ballet music, "Laurin," by Moszkowski, which was heard last night for the first time here. It is filled with the charming dance movements of the composer, and which have placed him in the foreground of the present circle of German composers. The "Introduction" and "Dance of the Rose Elves" sparkle with melody. The "March of the Dwarfs" is thoroughly characteristic, and the "Sarabande and Double" is a dainty bit of antique tone painting.

The concert ended with an excerpt from Wagner's "Lohengrin."

Among the occupants of the twenty-two boxes were the following officers and members of the society: President—Mrs. Thomas H. Newman; First Vice President—Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett; Second Vice President—Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch; Secretary—Mrs. Jacob Shrady; Treasurer—Mrs. Isaac Mills.

Mrs. Leander H. Crall, Mrs. Charles R. Treat, Mrs. Josiah Lombard, Mrs. Charles H. Townsend, Mrs. John C. Overheiser, Mrs. Curtis B. Pierce, Mrs. John A. Mason, Mrs. George W. Best, Mrs. Frank Littlefield, Mrs. Thomas Jacka, Mrs. John B. Simpson, Mrs. Edwin A. Whitfield, Mrs. Lucien C. Warner, Mrs. William C. Bitting, Mrs. Edward J. Chaffee, Mrs. Henry M. Day, Mrs. Joachim Elmendorf, Mrs. Harvey E. Fisk, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Dr. Martha C. Holmes, Mrs. Amos B. Kendig, Mrs. Sidney B. Mills, Mrs. James Millard Philputt, Mrs. Arthur A. Stillwell, Mrs. Abram Steers, Mrs. William A. Sherman, Mrs. Daniel B. Van Houten, Mrs. Richard Van Santvoord, Mrs. George R. Van De Water, Mrs. Samuel H. Virgin.

Mrs. Berkely R. Merwin, Mrs. Walter P. Silleck, Mrs. Arthur A. Stilwell, Mrs. Daniel B. Van Houten, Mrs. Clarence Sharp, Mrs. Alexander Reed, Mrs. Allen T. Nye, Mrs. Charles H. Blandy, Mrs. Edward G. Wells, Mrs. Orison B. Smith, Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Mrs. William H. Sage, Mrs. William Hills, Mrs. William S. Gray, Mrs. Alfred G. Compton, Mrs. Hamilton Higgins, Mrs. Albert Best, Mrs. J. Edward Cowles, Mrs. Richard J. Godwin, Mrs. William H. Ross, Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and Mrs. Richard L. Sweezy.

Bowdoin's Big Six.

From The Washington Star.

The Bowdoin College Alumni Association of Washington had its annual dinner on Wednesday evening, Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller presiding. One of the speakers, Mr. John H. Goodnough, quoted from a speech by James E. Blaine, in which he referred to Bowdoin College, and challenged the college records of the world to produce six greater names than those of William Pitt Fessenden, Franklin Pierce, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry W. Longfellow, Sargent S. Prentiss, and John P. Hale, who were all graduates of Bowdoin, and graduated within four years of each other.

PICTURES AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The new Committee on Art of the Union League Club has made a departure in the February exhibition by hanging but seventeen examples. These, however, have been selected with much care, and the spectator may enjoy a pleasant half hour in their inspection.

The gallery is practically divided into two parts. The walls of half of the room are hung with canvases by early men, while the other half is given over to the exponents of the modern school. Perhaps the principal picture among the former is a large landscape by Gainsborough. It is entitled, "Summertime near Bath, England," and is a warm, colorful effect of an even stretch of country, with cattle and figures. The latter are the least attractive of the composition, being indifferently drawn, and seeming somehow out of place. There is, however, sumptuous tone, attractive and suggestive color work, and the pictures hold well together.

By John Constable there is a picture entitled, "Farm House, Cheshire, England." It is evidently an earlier work, pushed to the last degree, and showing the most serious study of nature. It is particularly attractive in its greens, and is interesting in line and arrangement, full of the brilliancy and snap of sunshine. By Richard Wilson, a "View near Tivoli," painted with much simplicity and no little sentiment, is very Corot-like in its feeling for atmosphere and in the general envelopment of the work.

Sir David Wilkie, the famous Englishman, whose pictures rarely get on this side of the water, has one of his characteristic works, a Scottish interior, which is called "The Return of the Highland Warrior." A rather sleek and sturdy looking Scot, with kilt and claymore, is seated comfortably in a chair, while standing beside him is a woman, apparently his wife, holding an equally sturdy-looking baby, upon which the warrior gazes complacently. In the background, going out of a door, is a young girl. The tone of the room is in quiet grays, and if the flesh and costume are inclined to be a trifle hot in color, the work is, nevertheless, extremely able, the drawing is good, and the technique of a high character.

By John Sell Cotman there is a "Landscape with Barges," a river view, with two figures in the immediate foreground. The work is awkward, not particularly attractive, and throughout the entire canvas there is a sort of stumpy feeling. The figures are short, the trees are short, and the landscape generally seems pushed down. It is difficult to quite convey the impression that this picture makes. A landscape, by George Wilson, containing cattle, is better, being in every way more satisfactory.

There are three portraits, of which the most important is by George Romney. This is a large, three-quarter length of Isabella, Countess of Glencairn. The woman is in white; there is a blue sash about her waist, and a reddish shawl of some sort over her shoulders. The pose is easy and graceful, the painting of the face is convincing so that one feels sure of the likeness, while there is breadth of handling, free brush work, and a mastery over technique generally apparent in this man's work.

The other two portraits are by Americans, Gilbert Stuart being represented by a canvas of Senator Young, and Charles Wilson Peale by a Washington. Both are extremely interesting. The Senator, in Stuart's canvas, is a man of years, white of hair, sunken of cheek, and rather feeble physically. These characteristics the great American has rendered with much ability and analytical force, as was his wont. Peale's Washington differs somewhat from the accepted type of the Father of his Country, as seen in the Stuart and other portraits, but it is extremely well painted, fresh and appetizing in color, and thoroughly dignified.

Of the later men, a landscape by Homer D. Martin, painted in the Adirondack woods, is a thoroughly good example. The effect is of a great stretch of country, the distance partly obscured by mist, with glints here and there of warm, pleasant sunshine, stream, and trees, while the whole is kept big, broad, and vigorous. Mr. Martin has a technique peculiar to himself, which lends great effectiveness to this peculiar time and place. The color is sparkling, broken, and never for a moment monotonous. Pendant to it, on the other side of the wall, is a large green landscape, by the late George Inness, wherein the difficult problem of Summer tones of foliage, grass, and growing stuff are overcome in his usual masterly way. While to the average painter greens are a matter of great anxiety, Mr. Inness seems to juggle with them and toss them off with apparent ease.

Some cattle in a pool, by Emile Van Marcke, do not mark his highest achievement in this line. It is but an indifferent example of a man who, if never absolutely great, was always an extremely able animal painter. The time of the day and the effect of the light are not readily apparent here, and the cows are after studies already familiar. By Louis Chialiva there are some sheep, in a picture called "Changing Pasture." The color is sweet and the work is agreeable in a decorative way, though the sentiment is not profound. Schreyer is represented by one of his usual colorful Arab pictures, with much movement of horses, men, guns, and desert dust, much in the fashion of all he does.

Albert Neuhuys has a pathetic composition of a Dutch interior, with a man looking after a baby, that he calls, "Both Father and Mother." Technically, it is most satisfying, and the touch of human nature is very strong. By Josef Israels there is a large picture, "Returning from the Fields." It is very low in key, inclined to a little muddiness of color, and to be frank, the canvas is somewhat empty. In point of fact, it is suggestive of an incompleted sketch on a large scale.

The popular picture of the exhibition is a large work by Jules Breton, entitled "Young Girls Going to the Procession," the march in this case being to a first communion at the church. The young people are dressed in white, in the costumes he has painted so frequently, and the scene is laid in a grassy field, with mountains rising in the distance. What

BRITAIN AND TRANSVAAL

Chamberlain Denies that He Interferes with the Republic.

LEGITIMATE INFLUENCE EXERCISED

Inquiry into the Details of Jameson's Expedition Will Include the Objects of an Amendment Proposed.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Henry Labouchère, in the House of Commons, moved an amendment to the address, declaring that the Jameson inquiry ought to include the financial and political actions of the British South Africa Company.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he, having carefully examined into the facts connected with the raid into the Transvaal, believed that Cecil Rhodes, the Directors of the British South Africa Company, the Reform Committee at Johannesburg, and Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, were all equally ignorant of the action of Dr. Jameson.

Mr. Chamberlain protested against prejudging the case. The Transvaal Government, he added, was responsible for acts it would be difficult to justify. President Kruger in showing moderation now only followed the example of Great Britain on previous occasions.

Mr. Chamberlain further said that the inquiry would include the objects of the proposed amendment. Nobody knew what the outcome would be of the trial of Dr. Jameson, nor the trial of the prisoners at Pretoria. The Government had an open mind regarding the inquiry. He had nothing to do with Mr. Rhodes's return to Africa. Mr. Rhodes had told him that he was going back with the sole object of developing Rhodesia. It would be an act of ingratitude now when suspicion hung over him to forget the services he had done and might do the country.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that President Kruger complained about the publication of the dispatch sent by him (Mr. Chamberlain) to Sir Hercules Robinson reviewing the causes that led to Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, enumerating the grievances of the Uitlanders, and suggesting a scheme of reforms, including the granting of limited autonomy to the inhabitants of the Rand.

The dispatch also contained an invitation for President Kruger to visit England to discuss the questions at issue, and said that if he should be unable to accept the invitation, Mr. Chamberlain relied upon Governor Robinson to prosecute negotiations for upholding the Anglo-Boer convention of 1884.

President Kruger, Mr. Chamberlain further said, also complained that he (Mr. Chamberlain) had interfered with the internal concerns of the Transvaal. This Mr. Chamberlain rebutted, declaring that he had been actuated by the sincerest wishes for the welfare of the Transvaal.

He was confident that he would have the support of the country in continuing all legitimate influence to secure the justice that had hitherto been denied to a majority of the population of the Transvaal.

COMPLAINT FROM PRETORIA.

Text of the Remonstrances Alluded to by Chamberlain in Commons.

PRETORIA, Feb. 13.—The Staats Courant (official) publishes a dispatch from Acting Secretary of State Van Boeschoten to Sir Jacobus A. de Wet, the British Agent at Pretoria, acknowledging the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, containing a summary of the dispatch recently sent by Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and British Commissioner in South Africa, which dispatch was printed a few days ago in The London Gazette.

In his dispatch to Jonkheer Van Boeschoten, Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped that, despite the publication of his dispatch to Governor Robinson by the Gazette, President Kruger would keep an open mind until the dispatch should be received. Jonkheer van Boeschoten, in his communication to the British agent, says that glad as President Kruger might be to accede to the request, it has been, by anticipation, made impossible by the publication of the dispatch in the Gazette.

He pointedly observes that it is undesirable for Great Britain to publish beforehand the position she considers herself entitled to adopt. He continues: "The position of affairs has been rendered very difficult, and the Government is compelled to remark that it cannot suffer interference with its internal affairs however well intentioned such interference may be. It is also forced to publish this in The Staats Courant."

The dispatch concludes: "The efforts hitherto employed by the Government to obtain the ultimate establishment of a good understanding between the republic and Great Britain in a moderate and peaceful manner will be involved in great difficulty, to the great danger of peace and order, not only of the republic, but of the whole of South Africa, by again exciting and disturbing the minds of the inhabitants."

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The publication in the Pretoria Staats Courant is obviously the complaint alluded to by Mr. Chamberlain in his speech in the House of Commons on the amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech offered by Henry Labouchere.

Mr. Chamberlain did not divulge, but said he regretted the terms, of the message, because they were due to misapprehension. He declared that his conscience was clear, and added that if he had done wrong, it was a lesson to persons who endeavor to carry on diplomacy by new methods.

ALARM AT PRETORIA'S COMPLAINT.

Chamberlain Is Accused of Culpable Precipitancy and Blundering.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that the culpable precipitancy of Mr. Chamberlain in springing upon the world a scheme for the autonomy of the Rand without previously communicating with President Kruger on the subject is a serious blunder that may have the gravest consequences.

The crisis, which seemed to have been averted, has recurred, and nobody can say what the end will be.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Various Comments in Reichstag on Kaiser's Letter to Krueger.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—In presenting the Foreign Office estimates in the Reichstag today, Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, took occasion to declare that nothing had happened to justify an outbreak of indignation on the part of the British public.

The good relations existing between the Ministries of Germany and Great Britain, he said, had not for a moment been interrupted. It was not true, he continued, that President Krüger of the South African Republic had appealed to Germany to intervene. Germany had only protected her interests in the Transvaal under the commercial treaty concluded in 1885.

He would not attempt to argue against English public opinion, he said, and he would equally avoid anything calculated to pour oil upon the fire; but, he declared, he would demand the same right of free expression of the feeling of the people of Germany as England wields freely the right to express the anti-German feeling of the people of Great Britain. This declaration was received with prolonged cheers.

Dr. Hammacher expressed his thanks that the Government had not identified itself with the fantastic increase of the navy which had been suggested.

Herren Lieber and von Kardorff gave expression of thanks to the Government for its firm foreign policy.

Herr Richter declared that harmony between England and Germany meant peace throughout the world. War, he said, would work serious damage to Germany, but it would be disastrous to England in India, in the Bosphorus, and in Egypt.

Herr Bebel, Socialist, condemned the congratulatory telegram sent by the Emperor to President Krüger of the South African Republic, which, he said, had justly aroused the indignation of England. If the case had been one involving France or Russia instead of England, he declared, the message would never have been sent. If such a policy were ventured upon, he predicted that Germany would some day be awakened by a dire catastrophe. He then proceeded to attack the policy of Germany in the East.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Home-Rule Policy of the Opposition, but Dillon's Amendment Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The debate on the address on the reply to the speech from the throne was resumed, the subject being the amendment offered by John Dillon, member for East Mayo, declaring that the absence of a bill providing for the self-government of Ireland had aroused discontent among the Irish, and increased the difficulties existing in foreign affairs.

Sir William Harcourt, leader of the opposition, said it was the belief of the opposition that the discontent prevailing in Ireland would not be extinguished until the demand of the Irish for local self-government was satisfied. They would never cure the disorders of many centuries unless they went to the root of the evil.

The Government had said that it would never grant home rule. "Never" was a word which, in the liberal interpretation, was an unwise word, especially in the mouth of the occupant of the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and he would advise the Chief Secretary to modify the expression to "hardly ever."

The future of home rule, he said, depended much upon the course pursued by the Irish members. Home rule certainly did not get a great deal of encouragement from John Redmond, whose policy, Sir William said, appeared to be to attack home rulers wherever he found them. [Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"]

Sir William Harcourt said that nothing had occurred to alter the home rule policy of the opposition, and they continued to adhere thereto, as they had repeatedly declared. [Irish cheers.]

Mr. A. J. Balfour said he believed that when the Irish at home and abroad realized that Parliament was sincerely and earnestly desirous of giving to Ireland a full and generous measure of justice, a change of opinion would occur, removing at once and for all time the dissensions between the two nations.

T. M. Healy, anti-Parnellite, admitted his disloyalty to England. He had been sent to this Parliament to secure the establishment of a native Irish Parliament, and his endeavor, therefore, would be to harass, attack, and thwart in every way the policy of those who refused to grant Ireland home rule.

Mr. Dillon's amendment was rejected by a vote of 276 to 160.

BRITAIN'S CLAIM ON TRINIDAD.

Not Based on Previous Occupation, Says Curzon, but on Abandonment.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made, in the House of Commons, a statement in regard to the small Island of Trinidad, occupation of which is now a subject of dispute between Great Britain and Brazil.

It was occupied by Great Britain, in 1781, and evacuated the fololwing year. Subsequently Great Britain reoccupied the island after communications on the subject had passed between England and Portugal. The Government, Mr. Curzon said, had proposed to submit the dispute with Brazil over the occupation of the island to arbitration.

Trinidad had not been ceded to Brazil when it was abandoned by Great Britain, but to Portugal. Brazil had not at that time an independent existence. The reoccupation of the island by England was not based upon the ground of her previous occupation, but because having been abandoned for a century the island belonged to nobody.

TRIUMPH OF RADICAL CABINET.

Bourgeois Obtains a Vote of Confidence After Interpellation.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A large number of visitors, including United States Ambassador Eustis, and many other foreign diplomats, were present in the galleries of the Chamber of Deputies to-day when Jules Pams, Republican Deputy from the Eastern Pyrenees, interpellated the Government relative to the designation of Judge Poitevin, instead of Judge Rampier, to conduct the inquiry into the Southern Railway scandals, for which the Senate on Tuesday had blamed the Government.

M. Ricard, Minister of Justice, defended the nomination of Judge Poitevin. He reviewed the measures leading up to his appointment, and declared that he assumed full responsibility for the acts which the Senate had virtually declared to be irregular. He was glad of the occasion now afforded, he said, to acquaint the country through the Chamber of Deputies with the intention of the Government to prosecute the inquiry with the utmost vigor and thoroughness.

The Centre appeared to be opposed to the Government in the matter, but the Radicals applauded M. Ricard loudly and frequently.

M. Ricard said that he knew Judge Poitevin personally, and knew him to be an able, upright, and unbiased Judge. He Ricard, had not given instructions for the prosecution of anybody. He was not imbued with a desire for vengeance upon any one. (Vehement Radical applause.) Several Radical Deputies demanded that M. Ricard's speech be printed and placarded throughout the country.

M. Dulan, Republican, said that the interference of M. Ricard in the inquiry into the Southern Railway scandal had proved that the Cabiet was gravely disturbed over the idea of having the investigation conducted by independent Judges.

Premier Bourgeois indorsed the remarks of M. Ricard, and expressed himself as surprised at the attitude assumed by the Senate. The Cabinet, he said, was faithfully executing the desire of the Chamber of Deputies to throw light upon the scandals.

Ex-Premier Bouvier, Republican, interrupting, said that the Government was rather trying to sully the reputations of its political opponents.

Premier Bourgeois demanded a vote of confidence, which was passed by the Chamber by a poll of 326 to 43.

TACNA AND ARICA ARE IN PERIL.

Peru Will Lose Them Unless She Breaks the Chilean-Bolivian Treaty.

PANAMA, Feb. 5.—The Panama Star and Herald says that the adage that to the victor belong the spoils may be applied to Chile in regard to the reported ceding of the Peruvian territory of Tacna and Arica to Bolivia. At least, the Chilean-Bolivian treaty has an outlook to such a cession, said treaty having been approved by the Bolivian Congress by 62 votes against 2.

Ever since Chile defeated Peru she saw the way opened before her for expansion, both in her commerce and territory. Chile has declared that she does not want the provinces, and would return them to Peru when the latter kept her agreement to pay Chile a heavy indemnity at the end of ten years.

In this period Chile occupied Tacna and Arica and worked the mines to great profit. But when Peru was ready to settle Chile blocked the way with numerous obstacles, in the meantime arranging with Bolivia a secret treaty, whereby she is to profit immensely.

The sweeping majority in the Bolivian Congress binds Bolivia to Chile, and makes a sort of Alsace and Lorraine of Tacna and Arica. Peru cannot lift a finger against the cession of these provinces unless some powerful ally, like Argentina, or the American Congress shortly to be convened at Washington, takes measures to arbitrate the differences between the two nations.

There are three treaties. In the first treaty Bolivia cedes to Chile its coast district, and in return Chile recognizes the credit accepted by Bolivia in favor of Chileans.

In the second, Chile binds herself to annex to Bolivia the departments of Tacna and Arica, for which Bolivia will pay 5,000,000 soles. In case Chile is not able to comply with this arrangement, she must give over the Bay of Victor and pay an indemnity of 5,000,000 soles.

The third is a commercial treaty, very advantageous to Chile.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—4:10 A. M.—39 Ann Street; De Bany & Co.; novelties; damage, $100.

—6:15 A. M.—Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-first Street; shanty; Hudson River Railroad Company; damage slight.

—12:40 P. M.—283 Madison Street; William Uffland; tenement; damage, $15.

—7:40 P. M.—4 East Fifty-fourth Street; James O'Brien; dwelling; damage, $800.

SPAIN'S AFFAIRS IN CUBA

Their Deplorable Condition Observed by Captain General Weyler.

ARMY WAS USELESSLY SCATTERED

Infantry Corps Is to be Closed Up and Small Detachments Will Be Suppressed — Several Skirmishes.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana gives a report of an interview with Captain General Weyler, in which he expresses with great emphasis his disgust at the condition of affairs which he found upon his arrival in Cuba.

With the enemy only nine miles from the capital, the courage of the Spanish drooping, the army uselessly split up into small sections, and a powerful force of cavalry scattered into minute detachments, things he said could not have been much worse.

Gen. Weyler declared that while he might meet with momentary difficulties he would nevertheless conquer by constant work and ceaseless activity. It was his intention, he said, to close up the infantry corps with reinforcements from Spain, and to suppress all the existing small detachments.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—Col. Tort reports that a force of 1,500 rebels under command of the leader Castillo attacked a small detachment of his troops who were engaged in repairing the telegraph lines near San Felipe, the fight lasting an hour and a half. The rebels had three men killed and fifteen wounded.

Reports are also received that a column of Spanish troops coming by train from Guara to San Felipe were surrounded by the enemy, who had burned a bridge to compel the train to stop. The Spanish soldiers fought with great bravery and dispersed the rebels with the loss of five killed and many wounded.

Another column of Spanish troops, advancing from Aljaria met and dispersed a party of rebels, killing eleven and wounding twenty-three. The only Spanish loss reported during the entire series of engagements was the wounding of Corp. José Sanchez.

The official report of a battle between Col. Lopez Amor, with 700 Spanish troops, and a force of 5,000 insurgents, has just been given out. The report says the fight lasted the entire day of Dec. 28. The rebels sustained heavy losses, and the Spanish had six killed and forty wounded. The troops conducted themselves in the most heroic manner. The insurgents were the escort of the Cuban Revolutionary Junta.

Gen. Godoy reports having defeated the rebel parties of Lacret, Nuneg, and other leaders, at Five Palms, Feb. 9, killing eighteen rebels.

Gen. Cornell reports having had a successful battle with the forces of Antonio Maceo, near Artemisa, Feb. 11. The losses of the insurgents were twenty-four dead, five prisoners, and a large number wounded. The Spanish had one soldier killed, seven seriously wounded, and sixteen slightly wounded. Gen. Cornell himself was slightly wounded in the chest.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Havana states that the Mayor of Managua and other residents of that place have joined the insurgents.

ALICANTE VISITORS DRENCHED.

Guests of the Governor Fall into the Water, Some May Be Drowned.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—While Señor Maestre, Governor of the Province of Alicante, with a party of about ninety invited guests, was visiting the troopship San Augustin, at Alicante, yesterday, on the eve of her departure for Cuba to-day, the gangway leading to the deck of the vessel gave way and many of the party were thrown into the water.

It is feared that some of them were drowned, and the bottom in the vicinity of the accident is being dragged.

EZETA NO LONGER A PRETENDER.

Zealandia's Captain Could Not Risk Taking Him as a Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—According to Capt. Clark of the steamer Zealandia from Panama, Gen. Antonio Ezeta has at last given up hope of being able to again install himself as President of Salvador, and will probably return soon to San Francisco.

Ezeta boarded the Zealandia at Panama just before she sailed, but Capt. Clark would not allow him to become a passenger, as that might have made trouble for him at each Central American port at which he touched.

The Zealandia took aboard twenty Salvadorean exiles at Panama. This fact may have something to do with Ezeta's visit, as, on coming aboard, he entered in conversation with them. They were all his friends, but appeared to be in no condition financially to aid their deposed chief. They left the steamer at Corinto.

TURKISH AMNESTY TO ZEITOUN.

Armenians Are Pardoned and a Christian Governor Is Promised.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.—The terms of the amnesty granted by the Porte to the inhabitants of Zeitoun are announced as follows:

All who were engaged in the rising there which resulted in the capture of the town by the Armenians are pardoned except the foreign leaders of the outbreak, who are expelled from Turkey. Christians and Moslems alike are required to surrender their rifles.

The Zeitunlis are not required to rebuild the barracks at Zeitoun, which were destroyed by the Armenians, nor are they obliged to pay their arrears of taxes. It is further stipulated by the Porte that henceforth Zeitoun shall have a Christian Governor.

RUSSIA'S INACTION IN TURKEY.

Fear of Aiding the Revolutionists to Form an Independent Armenia.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A Blue Book on Armenia, issued by the Government this afternoon, shows that Russia from the very first refused to co-operate with the powers in exerting pressure upon Turkey in behalf of the Armenians.

Russia also declined to use force in that direction herself, fearing that thereby she would assist in the aim of the Armenian revolutionary committees, the establishment of an independent Armenia, which Russia would never tolerate.

STEAMER PARIS IN COLLISION.

The Local Her Majesty Sunk Without Loss of Life at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 13.—The American Line steamer Paris, from New-York Feb. 5, sunk the local steamer Her Majesty while docking here this morning.

As the Paris swung around, her rudder struck the smaller vessel, sending her to the bottom. The Paris sustained no damage. All on board the Her Majesty were saved.

Mr. Wright Informed.

Vice President Wright of the International Navigation Company received the following dispatch yesterday afternoon, relative to the collision:

While in the Empress dock at Southampton this morning, and owing to disarrangement of telegraph from the bridge to the engine room, the Paris backed into one of the small Isle of Wight excursion steamers. The Paris suffered no damage whatever.

Without giving out other advice, Mr. Wright said that it was a fact that the excursion steamer, Her Majesty, was sunk. At this season of the year, he was sure there could have been few on board, and they were saved.

Will He Sing Again?

Thomas C. Platt, the bard of Tioga, will go to Albany to-day to attend Gov. Morton's dinner.

It is not known whether he will sing at the banquet.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he was going to dine with the Governor.

FORTY PERSONS WERE DROWNED

Steamer Pearl Sank in the Greatly Swollen Brisbane River, Cut by the Lucinda's Chains and Scalded.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Feb. 13.—The steamer Pearl, having on board about eighty persons, met with a peculiar accident to-day, that resulted in the death of forty persons.

The Brisbane River has been greatly swollen by heavy rains that have fallen lately, and the current is running very strong. The Pearl was not powerful enough to stem the current, and was swung broadside on and carried down the river.

Before she could get way enough on to carry her out of danger, she was carried athwart the cable chains of the Lucinda, which was lying at anchor in the stream. The Pearl struck the chains with such force that she was almost completely cut in two. Then the current turned her over, and she sank.

Before she went down, however, a vast volume of steam was seen ascending from her, and it was afterward learned that her steam pipes had been broken. Many of those on her lower deck were fatally scalded, while forty others were drowned.

The work of rescuing the survivors was extremely difficult, as they were carried seaward with great rapidity by the flood. Thousands gathered about the scene of the disaster, and there were many affecting scenes as the living and dead were brought ashore. Some of the bodies will never be recovered.

RAIN, SNOW, AND HEAVY FOG

TRAVELERS BY THE VARIOUS FERRIES MUCH DELAYED.

Big Crush on the Brooklyn Bridge at the Rush Hours—More of the Main Storm Coming.

This city was treated to some more sloppy weather yesterday. A heavy fog hung over the bay, causing great inconvenience to the important little tugs that wait on shipping, and delaying ferry passengers. The rain was not accompanied by heavy wind, to play pranks with umbrellas and hats, but it had the usual power of rain to make things wet and drippy.

A few steamships that were due during the day were not reported from Quarantine. They may have been waiting outside the Hook for the fog to lift, or they may have been delayed by the westerly wind that prevailed on the Atlantic for a week past. The White Star ship Germanic was among them.

There were flurries of snow in the early part of the day. The head of the local Weather Bureau announced that the storm was central in Kentucky. The rain and fog here, he said, were due to the warm easterly winds that had supplanted the cold, westerly currents. The storm extended all along the coast, and some distance inland.

The storm is cyclonic, and covers a wide area. Its direction is northeasterly, and Mr. Dunn has scheduled its arrival in full force for to-day. Its influence was to be felt during the night, with possibly a drift of snow, anticipating colder weather to-day.

The wires reported a cold area in the Northwest, with the thermometer registering 40° below zero at Prince Albert, in the British Northwest, and 18° below at Williston, in our own Northwestern country.

For a time during the afternoon, yesterday, navigation in the harbor was at nearly a standstill. Tows were worked in near the water front, and tied up. Ferryboats were slow in crossing the East and North Rivers, to the discomfiture of belated passengers. This led to the usual rush from the ferries to the bridge, in the case of Brooklyn, and the bridge demonstrated again its incapacity to accommodate the added tax upon its facilities. The cars were jammed, and the trains were blocked when greatest dispatch was required during the rush hours of the evening. The greatest precaution was necessary, and it was impossible to run trains under the customary ten seconds headway. Despite the rain, thousands took to the promenade, and many, too, clambered on vehicles bound over the roadway.

The fog continued during the early night, and the din of steam whistles on the rivers indicated the difficulties of navigation.

A steam lighter, looking for a mooring at the Liberty Island boat landing touched the rocks off the Battery sea wall, late in the afternoon, but got off without damage.

OBITUARY RECORD.

J. H. H. Nesslage.

J. H. H. Nesslage of the firm of Nesslage & Fuller, bullion dealers at 31 Wall Street, died yesterday at 27 West Ninety-fourth Street, his residence. He had been in poor health for a long time. A trip to Europe was made in the hope of benefiting him, but it did not do so. He was sixty-five years old. A widow and two daughters, one unmarried, survive him.

Mr. Nesslage began work in Wall Street forty-five years ago as clerk in the office of J. B. Colgate & Co., bullion dealers. Mr. Colgate retired in 1887, leaving the business to M. Starr Colgate, W. H. Fuller, and Mr. Nesslage. The retirement of M. Starr Colgate last year on account of domestic troubles, caused the change to the firm's present name. The change commanded some attention because the firm had just taken the lead in gold withdrawals from the Treasury reserve. Mr. Nesslage was prominent in the Church of the Disciples. He was active in the Oratorio Society in former years.

Schuyler Walden.

Schuyler Walden, who was prominent as a stockbroker for the last dozen years, died at the Plaza Hotel Wednesday night of pneumonia. Although his health had been failing for a long time, word of his death surprised his friends down town yesterday, for he had visited the Stock Exchange on Monday and transacted some business there.

Mr. Walden had been a member of the Stock Exchange since October, 1881. The collapse of the cordage deal in May, 1893, carried Mr. Walden under, but he resumed business after a few months. He was a member of the Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Crescent Athletic Clubs. He would have been forty-three years old yesterday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Notice was posted at the Produce and Maritime Exchanges yesterday of the death of James E. Brett, which occurred Tuesday at 73 West Forty-ninth Street. Mr. Brett was sixty-nine years old. He entered his father's shipping office when a boy, and has ever since then been identified with that interest. The firm was originally Brett, Son & Co., but for some years Mr. Brett had carried on the business in his individual name. His office was at 84 Broad Street.

—Samuel Greeno, one of the oldest and most prominent business men in Malone, N. Y., died Wednesday, after a long illness. He was sixty-five years old. He was senior member of the firm of Greeno & Austin, the largest dry goods firm in Franklin County, which has transacted business here without change in its membership for a great many years.

—Ex-Congressman and ex-Judge Emery D. Potter of Ohio died in Toledo yesterday. He was born in Providence, R. I., ninety-three years ago, and had lived in Toledo over sixty years. He was a member of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses. In the Thirty-first Congress he was the Democratic candidate for Speaker.

—Samuel A. Chapman, sixty-four, a retired manufacturer of Waterbury, Conn., died yesterday of diabetes. His last business connection was as President of the Chapman & Armstrong Company of Waterbury.

Young Girl Overcome with Grief.

Freda Stegmann, sixteen years old, of 1,810 Third Avenue, was a mourner at the funeral of her brother, Emil, which took place yesterday afternoon. During the interment, at Linden Hill Cemetery, Long Island, the young girl, overcome with grief, made a sudden leap, and tried to jump into the grave, but was held back. She then suddenly collapsed, and for a while it was thought she was dead. She was taken to the houses of four different physicians in this city, none of whom were in. It was necessary, finally, to transfer her to Bellevue Hospital, where she arrived in a state of coma. On gaining her senses, her first words were, "Oh, my brother Emil, is he buried yet?" and then she began to weep. In the meantime, her parents, although aware of her sickness, did not know where she had been taken. They were notified, and came to the hospital and took her home in a carriage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DOVER, N. J., Feb. 13.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad station at Succasunna, N. J., was destroyed by fire early this morning. The cause of the fire is not known.

SHIFTING THE PATRONAGE

Controller Roberts Will Not Manage the Raines Inspectors.

THE GOVERNOR WILL NAME THE MEN

A Conflict Which Mr. Platt Was Able to Settle with Satisfaction to All — Readjustment of Fees Limited.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Two rival Gubernatorial booms have almost been brought into collision over the political patronage of the Raines Excise bill, and that measure is not yet out of the committee. The booms belong to Speaker Fish and Controller Roberts. Within a day or two the Republican leaders who are in charge of the Raines bill have been preparing an amendment designed to change the entire patronage of the excise department from the hands of the Controller to those of the Governor. It is as good as settled that this amendment will appear as a portion of the bill when it shall come out of the committee.

As the bill was first drawn it gave the Controller power to appoint an attorney who should be the chief official in charge of the excise business, and also to name the Inspectors. The change proposes to allow the Governor to name this chief official, who is to appoint the Inspectors, to the number of fifty.

There is a pretty political story that goes with this change, which is probably more agreeable to Speaker Fish than to any other man in town. When Mr. Raines was preparing his bill he consulted Mr. Roberts. The Controller told him he would prefer not to have the excise business made a part of the work of his department. He had enough, he said, and the patronage would be a bother.

Mr. Fish did not know of Mr. Roberts's idea. He took another view of the patronage. It seemed to him that the power to appoint these Inspectors would give to the man who had it a decided advantage, if he wanted to use it to build up support. Mr. Fish is said to have indicated to Mr. Platt that he did not like to support a bill which would lodge this power in the Controller's hands. The Controller is considered a Gubernatorial candidate as much as Mr. Fish. The Controller was in New-York one day recently, and called on Mr. Platt, with whom he discussed the Excise bill and its relation to his department. Mr. Roberts told Mr. Platt, as he had told Mr. Raines, that he thought it would be an undesirable thing, from his standpoint, to have charge of this bureau, and accordingly, as Mr. Platt was able to kill two birds with one stone, he decided on the change. Therefore, the amendment is to create a department which will be not unlike that of the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Fish is supposed to be happy in the thought that he did it. Mr. Roberts is also supposed to be in the same frame of mind, for the same reason. Both may be interested in knowing that Mr. Lexow drew a bill with this provision last December, and submitted it to Mr. Platt.

The proposition to decrease the price of licenses from $350 to $300 in cities and villages having a population of from 5,000 to 50,000, as set forth in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, had caused such opposition that a compromise had to be made. This resulted in limiting the number of villages in which the saloon keepers will be benefited.

Fewer legislators are able to protect the saloons in their own counties or districts. The compromise creates a new classification, imposing a tax of $300 in villages of from 5,000 to 10,000 population and leaving cities of from 10,000 to 50,000 to pay $350.

Assemblyman Allds, at a meeting of this committee to-day, introduced an amendment with reference to saloons within 200 feet of a church or school. It is designed to meet the recent Court of Appeals decision and protect saloons now in operation within the prescribed limits. It differs from the original Adler bill by providing that no new licenses shall be issued to these saloons when present licenses expire.

The excise bill is almost ready to come out of the committee. It probably would have been reported to-morrow if Chairman Higgins of the Senate committee had been well. He is suffering from rheumatism, and went home this afternoon.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Hudson Saloon Keepers Renewing Their Licenses in Advance.

HUDSON, Feb. 13.—The saloon keepers of this city are not worrying about the Raines bill as much as they have been for a week past. They were notified yesterday by the Excise Board that at a special meeting to be held to-day they might make application for renewal of their present licenses, which do not expire until May 1, and that the fee would be the same as the past year, $75.

Sixty-four such renewals were granted to-day, and others have until to-morrow in which to apply. It is thought then that every liquor dealer in the city will have his license renewed.

The temperance people are incensed over the board's action, as it was hoped a high license fee would reduce the number of saloons here.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Sir Henry W. Tyler of England.

—WESTMINSTER—The Rev. Leighton Parks of Boston.

—HOLLAND—Capt. Ernest A. Garlington, United States Army.

—ALBEMARLE—Gen. Roy Stone of Washington and Marcus T. Hun of Albany.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hauser of Montana, Judge C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, and Reuben F. Kolb of Alabama.

—WALDORF—Congressman John K. Cowen of Baltimore, Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo, and John B. Garrett and James R. Wood of Philadelphia.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—COCHRAN—E. J. Phillip and wife, New-York.

—RIGGS—Frank Rhoner, New-York; Miss Hughes, Miss Hagerty, Brooklyn.

—EBBITT—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Post, Brooklyn; Lewis A. Tate, New-York.

—NORMANDIE—C. P. Huntington, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Parker, Brooklyn.

—RALEIGH—R. R. Allen, F. L. Weir, S. S. Farmer, J. L. Bailey, C. H. Lyon, W. S. Calhoun, J. V. Sloan, and A. F. Kent.

—WILLARD'S—E. A. Bradford and wife, Brooklyn; P. T. Power and wife, W. H. Leslie and wife, E. F. Cole and wife, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Henry L. Hinton, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Henson, W. L. Vandervoot, H. Prince, J. Louis Schefer, J. O. Wood, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Bushnell, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—Mrs. M. Stachelberg, Miss Stachelberg, Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Miss Thomas, T. M. Decker, Miss Ella Decker, George H. Benjamin and daughters, George H. Frieze, A. G. Batchellor, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Woodruff, Brooklyn.

The President's Message in Brazil.

From The Syracuse Standard.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES publishes full accounts of the reception given by the Congress and the press of Rio Janeiro to President Cleveland's message on the Anglo-Venezuelan trouble. The reception was earnest and cordial, expressing the strongest respect for the Monroe doctrine and the United States. Examples of speeches in the two houses and of editorial discussion are furnished. The language is dignified, statesmanlike, and patriotic, exhibiting keen appreciation of the scope of the controversy, the range of the doctrine invoked by President Cleveland, and its bearing on the welfare of Brazil. These utterances do honor to the political sagacity of the Brazilians.

Musical.

From The Washington Star.

"What's that?" asked Derringer Dan, as he paused in astonishment to listen to the efforts of the parlor quartet.

"That's something taken from Wagner. What do you think of it?"

"Well," was the carefully considered reply, "whatever it is, Wagner seems to be givin' it up mighty hard."

GOLD MUST BE THE STANDARD

A. R. Foote Speaks Before the Brooklyn Democratic Club on "Money and Currency."

The Brooklyn Democratic Club held a meeting at its headquarters, 201 Montague Street, last night. There was an unusually large attendance.

Allen Ripley Foote, editor of The American Exporter, was the speaker, and his topic was "Money and Currency."

"Neither the States nor the people have delegated power to the Congress to 'impair contracts' by acts of legislation," he said, "therefore, as long as the provisions remain unchanged of the act of April 2, 1792, which makes a dollar the unit of the money of account, and of the act of Feb. 12, 1873, which made a 'gold coin a one-dollar piece, at the standard weight of 25 8-10 grains, the unit of value,' every obligation created in the United States since the last-named enactment and expressed in dollars is a gold obligation, and is payable in gold at the rate of 25 8-10 grains per dollar, United States standard. This is a legal condition which neither Congress nor any other authority has the power to change.

"The monetary integrity of the Republic is a quality of character, the influence of which should carry its commercial honor and prestige around the world.

"What are we witnessing to-day? A syndicate of United States Senators, backed by a following of deluded people, attempting to make 371.25 grains of silver worth about 50 cents in gold, $1. This movement has gained force through the sophistries which have undermined the judgment of the people, and a failure to warn debtors that obligations created under existing laws are payable in gold at the rate of 25.8 grains per dollar, and that payment according to contract will be insisted upon. A change in the unit of value cannot affect the value of contracts made prior to the change. It can only apply to contracts made after the change.

"The demand for free silver coinage is the result of a misguided effort. It derives its strength entirely from those who want more currency.

"The people of the North and East should assure the people of the South and West that they will join them in effecting a comprehensive revision of the National currency and banking system in accordance with the requirements of sound economic principles, among which is the principle of integrity, requiring that all obligations shall be paid in the actual dollar at the time of contracting, it being the only dollar that can be supposed to have been intended.

"This is not a political question. It is a question of ethics, of patriotism, of keeping the integrity of the Republic and of its people inviolate."

Anniversary of an Industrial School.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Industrial School of Pilgrim Congregational Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Madison Avenue, was observed last night by the giving of an entertainment in the auditorium of the church and by holding a fair in the church parlors. A feature of the children's part of the programme was the singing by little Adolph Metzger, one of the pupils. He was recalled time and again. Dr. Samuel Virgin, pastor of the church, made a short address, praising the pupils and teachers for their work.

The industrial school was established in 1877. The teachers give their services voluntarily, and the pupils are taken in without regard to condition or religious sect. The officers of the school try to make it self-supporting. There are three departments—a sewing school for both boys and girls; a cane-seating school for boys, and a kindergarten for any children under eight years of age. The total number of pupils taught last year was 114.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. New Collars. Chico. Auskerada. E. & W. New Collars.

MARRIED.

THOMPSON—PHELPS.—Wednesday, Feb. 12, at the Waldorf, by the Rev. William Montgomery Downey, Caroline Taylor Phelps, daughter of Mr. Charles E. Phelps of Bay Shore, to Mr. Samuel Ludlow Thompson of Islip, N. Y.

DIED.

BARKER.—On 11th inst., at Biltmore, N. C., Clarence Johnson Barker, son of the late Smith Barker, Esq., of New-York, and the youngest grandson of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, aged 31 years.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral service at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Saturday morning, Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock.

BATTELLE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1896, at her late residence, 44 West 45th St., Catharine Murray, widow of Lewis F. Battelle.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Friday morning, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M.

BAYLES.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, at the residence of his son-in-law, Robert L. S. Paton, 64 South Clinton St., East Orange, N. J., James Bayles, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services at the above address on Saturday, Feb. 15, on the arrival of train leaving New-York foot of Barclay St., and also foot of Christopher St., D., L. and W. R. R., at 10:10 A. M. Carriages in waiting at Brick Church station.

BRETT.—Suddenly, on the evening of Feb. 11, James E., son of the late Martin W. Brett.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 43 West 49th St., on Saturday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BREWSTER.—At Sewaren, (East Woodbridge, N. J.,) of pneumonia, Letitia V. Brewster, beloved wife of Ezra M. Brewster, in the 68th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence on Friday, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Central Railroad, foot Liberty St., 1:30. Carriages waiting. Return trains, 3:26

WHEELMEN'S FINAL ACTS

National Assembly Delegates Adopt Important Amendments at Baltimore.

TITUS AND CABANNE ARE REINSTATED

Plan Chosen by Which the Place for Holding the National Meets Will Be Determined Without a Struggle.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—After a most remarkable session, lasting through three and a half days, the delegates to the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen closed their labors shortly after noon and left for their respective homes. In the closing hours of the meeting action was taken on several matters that will appear fully as radical and summary as the elimination of the Class B sham, or the reinstatement of "Charlie" Murphy.

Strange as it may strike some people, the assembly overruled the decision of the Racing Board and took Titus and Cabanne back into the fold. The case of Titus was brought up by I. B. Potter, who stated that the suspended rider had written to him, and inasmuch as he was a member of his division he felt called upon to present the matter to the delegates.

It was pointed out that Titus was entitled to some consideration, having voluntarily given evidence in the matter that fully explained the situation, and Mr. Potter moved that the assembly reinstate him. Mr. Potter's remarks leading up to the motion carried great weight with his listeners, so much, in fact, that finally the motion was carried. However, before the matter was carried, Conway W. Sams, Chief Consul of the Maryland Division, indorsed and amended it by urging that Cabanne, who completed the suspended trio, be reinstated. The convention then adopted a resolution recommending that the Racing Board remove the life suspension and make it suspension for one year each from the date the sentences took effect. This will keep the two from racing until September.

With the view of having the League of American Wheelmen incorporated, the assembly appointed I. B. Potter, Conway W. Sams, and Charles F. Cissum, a committee to attend to the matter.

The selection of a city in which to hold the National meets will hereafter devolve upon the Executive Committee, thus doing away with the bitter struggles between two or more cities for the honor of securing the meets. This matter occasioned considerable discussion, which followed upon a resolution introduced by Albert Mott, providing that the question as to where to hold the annual meet shall be decided previous to the meeting of the annual assembly each year by a mail vote of the entire membership of the league. Mr. Cullemore, who was generally spoken of by the delegates as "the man from Texas," caused a very hearty laugh at this juncture by inquiring of the chairman:

"I understand the motion to provide for a male vote. What about the lady members?"

Everybody roared over this, and "the man from Texas" sat down very red in the face. Amendments and substitutes were offered until things appeared to be getting a trifle balmy, as finally adopted unanimously by the convention, the amendment provided that the Executive Committee of the league should determine by a vote of the members of the assembly, or by a vote of the chief officials of the various divisions, or by a vote of the Executive Committees of the divisions, as it thought best, previous to the annual assembly, where the annual meet shall be held, the vote to be announced at the annual assemblies.

President Elliott was highly pleased over this amendment. It would be his aim, he said, to have the 1897 meet held in the city which could be visited by the largest number of persons at the smallest cost.

The voting of proxies was another matter of importance in the form of an amendment proposed by Secretary Bassett, upon which the delegates took action pleasing to the new executive. The chief discussion of the day was upon this question. The old rule bearing on this subject provided, for instance, that a California proxy could be held by a Massachusetts man, a Louisiana proxy by a New-York man, &c. This was considered a benefit to the States far removed from the place where the assembly is held, as they could be represented and be heard in all quarters without going to the expense of sending delegates a long distance to attend the assembly personally. Mr. Bassett's motion provided that instructed proxies sent to the Secretary could be voted by him on behalf of the absent delegates. As finally accepted unanimously, the amendment to the constitution provided that any member of the assembly can be represented by proxy, providing that the proxy be held by a member of the assembly who shall be a member of the same division or sub-division as the absent delegate.

When this delegate body assembled this morning there was a strong sentiment against allowing professionals to be officially recognized by the league. It was pointed out that professional events might be held in conjunction with amateur events, but it was regarded as the best thing to do not to have jurisdiction over them. President Elliott was one who opposed this state of affairs. He said it would be best for the future of the sport if the league did control it; that the "pros." wanted the league to have charge, and that the management of the professional class last year was satisfactory to everybody concerned. What Mr. Elliott said influenced the delegates to such an extent that they finally acknowledged he was right in the matter.

Upon the motion of Mr. Monohan of Southern California, the Chair appointed a committee of five, comprising Messrs. Dean of Massachusetts, Cullemore of Texas, Cossum of New-York, Harder of Pennsylvania, and Perkins of Massachusetts, to consider appeals from the decisions of the Racing Board, and upon their recommendation the following riders, who had been declared professionals by the Racing Board, were reinstated to the amateur ranks: R. Parker Rich, Harrisburg, Penn.; Robert J. Jobin, New-Orleans, La.; L. A. Pyce, Jersey City; A. W. Cleaver, Chicago; Albert M. Price, Ghent, Ky., and James W. Curry, Aurora, Ill. The committee also recommended that the appeal for reinstatement of the following professionals be rejected, and that the Racing Board be upheld: H. Bruce Failing, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; Ernest Biggs, Guy Anderson, Mason Hess, Daniel E. Reed, and E. N. Robinson, Guthrie, Iowa; Henry Perry, Oregon; C. A. Diamond, Iowa; R. A. Hunt, Kansas City; O. E. Robinson, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Among some of the more important amendments were the following:

The Committee on Local Organization shall consist of the Chief Consuls of all divisions having memberships of one thousand and upward on their respective rolls at the date of the annual meeting of the National Assembly next preceding the official year for which this committee shall take office. The members of the Committee on Local Organization shall select their own Chairman by the ballots of those members personally present at the said annual meeting. All other National committees shall be appointed by the President, who shall have the power to suspend or remove any member of such committees, and to fill vacancies therein arising from suspensions, removals, or from any other cause.

Any wheeling club in the United States that shall have in its by-laws a provision requiring every active member to be a member of the League of American Wheelmen, and that shall file annually with the Secretary of the League of American Wheelmen a certificate thereof, together with a correct list of club members certified to by the President and Secretary of the club, accompanied by a fee of $2, shall become a league club, and be entitled to all the privileges accorded league clubs under this constitution.

The Board of Officers of any division may adopt a by-law providing that any club within such division, at least 75 per cent. of whose members are members of the league, may become a league club. And upon such a club filing a certificate thereof with the Secretary of the league and a certified list of all its members, designating those who are members of the league as provided in Clause A, it shall become a league club and entitled to all the privileges accorded league clubs under this constitution. Provided, however, that such club shall be entitled to representation to the extent of its league membership only, and that no action on league matters shall be taken except by the league members of such club.

The membership of every league club, as such, shall expire on the first day of July in each year, and may be renewed at any time before the first day of September next succeeding. Upon receiving from the Secretary of the club a certificate to the effect that the club still continues the required by-law in force together with a correct list of the club members with the league members designated as such, certified to by the President and Secretary of the club, the Secretary shall issue a new certificate of membership. The membership of all clubs that fail to renew the same before Sept. 1 shall lapse.

League clubs, containing members belonging also to other league clubs will have such members on or before the first day of October in each year, advise the Secretary-Treasurer of the division as to the club in which he elects to be counted for league club representation in the Division Board of Officers, and the Secretary-Treasurer shall thereupon notify all the clubs to which the member belongs of his decision as to representation.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the National assembly; shall appoint all committees not otherwise ordered; may fill pro tempore any vacancy in any office or committee not otherwise provided for; shall have a general supervision over the affairs of the league, and shall make a report at the annual meeting of the National assembly. He may employ a clerk at wages not to exceed $1,000 per annum.

It shall direct and instruct the Chairman of the Racing Board to collect from applicants in advance $25 each for granting sanctions for National circuit race meets, $10 each for open race meets, and $2 for each additional day, and $1 each for athletic meets scheduling two events, and all the meets the entries to which are limited to the members of the school or club holding the meet shall apply for sanction, but no fee shall be charged, and to apply the revenue derived to the expenses of conducting the affairs pertaining to the Racing Board, its Chairman, and members; to the employment of an official referee, (to be appointed by the Chairman,) who shall be required to officiate at all National circuit race meets, and to the general improvement of the racing interests of the League of American Wheelmen.

The convention adjourned sine die at 2 o'clock.

Before his departure for Boston President Elliott was asked for an opinion on the action of the mutual accident insurance companies of the United States in placing wheelmen on the extra-hazardous list. He said he had no statistics to show that cyclists should be so discriminated against, and did not believe that they ran the risk of accident that the insurance people endeavored to show. The best way to oppose the unjust discrimination, if such it should be found upon investigation, would be, he said, for the wheelmen to do without accident insurance.

DEPENDED ON THE LAST BALL.

Exciting Game by Union County Roadsters and Bloomfield Bowling Teams.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 13.—The Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association bowling team came to Rahway to-night and rolled the Union County Roadsters two match games for the championship of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey. In the first game the Roadsters started off with race-horse speed. They showed their heels to the Bloomfield boys all through the game, winding it up with the high score of 876 to 705, a victory by 171 pins. The Rahway boys were in fine condition, having been resting since early in January.

The Bloomfield boys, when they came to town, were second in the race, and the Roadsters were third. Like last year, Capt. Chamberlain gave his men a good dose of ginger in the hopes of passing the visitors, thus tieing the Rahway boys with the Atalantas of Newark for second place. In the first game the Roadsters averaged 175 1-5 pins, as against 141 for the visitors.

Taking courage from the first game, the Roadsters again started off in the lead in the second game. They held the lead until the fourth frame, when the Bloomfielders led by two pins. In the fifth frame, Haskell made a double corner spare, which elicited a round of well-deserved applause. The Roadsters again took the lead in the fifth, by nine pins. Martin's clever bowling increased it by one in the sixth and twenty-eight in the seventh. By hard work the lead was cut down to nineteen, in the eighth and then the excitement ran riot. When the ninth frame was figured up the Roadsters lead by only ten pins. The tenth frame was one that would give an ordinary person heart disease, as the last ball decided the contest. The visitors, by skillful work, cut the lead down, and were in the van by nineteen pins, when Black got up for his last try. If he had made a spare, the game would have been won, but the best he could do was to get nine, the Bloomfield's winning by nine pins, the score being 806 to 797. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

UNION COUNTY R.				BLOOMFIELD C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Howard	..0	5	141	Disbrow	..0	6	167
Martin	..5	1	182	Biddulph	..0	3	115
Chamber'n	.4	4	174	More	2	2	132
Mooney	...4	4	190	Haskell	...1	5	144
Black	3	6	189	Thomas	...1	5	147
Total	...16	20	876	Total	6	21	705

FRAMES.

Union County..75 162 277 372 458 518 614 703 794 876
Bloomfield ..67 129 189 256 339 403 459 521 669 705

Scorers—A. H. Chamberlain and G. C. Riker.
Umpire—Peter Fox.

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY R.				BLOOMFIELD C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Howard	...1	7	131	Disbrow	...3	5	160
Martin	4	4	176	Biddulph	...4	4	172
Chamber'n	..2	6	164	More	0	6	148
Mooney	...3	5	158	Haskell	3	4	158
Black	3	5	168	Thomas	4	3	168
Total	13	27	797	Total	14	22	806

FRAMES.

Union Co....94 169 235 314 411 512 594 658 733 797
Bloomfield C.67 146 230 316 402 502 566 639 723 806

Scorers—A. H. Chamberlain, G. C. Riker.
Umpire—Peter Fox.

A SNAKE IN THE TIRE.

George Washington Johnson's Combination Snake and Cycle Story.

George Washington Johnson of Mount Morris, Livingston County, in this State, is responsible for the latest combination snake and bicycle story. George was repairing the pneumatic tire on his wheel, which had been punctured when he ran over a sickle while chasing around the farm doing "chores." George had put the wheel alongside the barn in the sun and didn't undertake to repair the puncture until evening. Then he found a hole big enough to insert a couple of his big fingers. While he was getting things ready for the repairing process, he noticed a hissing sound that increased whenever he moved the wheel. George made an investigation and found that a snake had crawled into the tire through the aperture and was hissing because it did not wish to be dislodged.

George Washington Johnson yanked the snake out and killed it, then patched up the tire, and uses it regularly. But the tire is breaking out in spots, and he suspects that the snake must have been a poisonous reptile and bit the tire, and so poisoned it that it is now breaking out in liver-colored pustules.

When any one doubts the story, George Washington Johnson shows people the tire that the wheel leaned against as conclusive proof.

Fortunate Newark Wheelmen.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 13.—The Belleville Wheelmen yesterday succeeded in borrowing $3,000 on the lot at the corner of Washington Avenue and Academy Street, Belleville, and will at once proceed to erect a commodious clubhouse. The organization has owned the lot for about three years, but heretofore has not had the means to build. Now the members feel in the mood for self-congratulation. Plans for the new house have been drawn and ground will be broken as soon as the weather pemits. Meanwhile the club will continue to occupy its present quarters in the old Stephens mansion on Main Street.

The Eagle Wheelmen at their annual meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—George Van Syckle; Vice President—George Hale; Secretary—Clarence Manning; Assistant Secretary—James A. Jackson; Treasurer—Elser Vanderveer; Captain—George Schanck; First Lieutenant—James A. Jackson; Second Lieutenant—Charles H. Johnson; Color Bearer—William C. Hellen; Bugler—Edward Ray.

Toledo After Bicycle Racers.

Toledo wheelmen were not wholly knocked out by their failure to get the National meet for their city. Hardly had the determination of the league to go to Louisville been announced than a local wheel manufacturing firm not only offered $5,000 to be used for a race meet in that city on the week following the Louisville meet, but deposited the money to the order of local wheelmen to be used for that purpose.

Many New Members Proposed.

The names of thirty-one candidates for membership in the Harlem Wheelmen are to be acted on at the regular monthly meeting of the organization this evening at their new clubhouse, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The club is growing rapidly, and its new home is one of the most attractive in the entire metropolitan district.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Nassau Wheelmen will hold their annual meeting on the first Saturday in March, and the following ticket, which has been nominated, will in all probability, be elected: President—E. K. Blaisdell; Vice President—J. R. Breman; Secretary—L. Van Valkenburg; Treasurer—W. P. Seward; Road Committee—Harris, Snelder, and Hughes; Additional Members of the Board of Governors—A. D. Smack, W. Blackburn, and I. Davis.

—The Hillside Wheelmen of Jersey City are to have a ball at Prosser's Hall on Wednesday evening, April 8. During the evening there will be a drawing for a high-grade wheel, in which all ticket purchasers will participate. The club has its annual election on March 12. A lively contest for the Presidency is anticipated.

—In the pool games in the Kings County Wheelmen's tournament Wednesday evening, Hart defeated Needham 50 to 47, and Sexton beat Hart 50 to 27. The club is in a fine condition financially, and anticipates a lively season this year.

—L. R. Gyn, President of the New-Utrecht Wheelmen, has resigned his office. The club has straightened out its disagreement about the bowling tournament of the Long Island Association of Wheelmen, and will bowl out its schedule.

—So successful was the recent Germantown (Penn.) Cycle Show that the Wissahickon Wheelmen, who managed it, were able to put away nearly $1,500 as the nucleus of their fund for a new clubhouse.

—A ladies' reception is to be given by the Brooklyn Bicycle Club in its cozy house, 80 Hanson Place, next Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 7 o'clock.

—Long Island Wheelmen anticipate a lively time at their clubhouse to-morrow evening, when they will have their much-talked-of "stag racket."

—At Coronado, Cal., on Wednesday, C. S. Wells made a record for three-quarters of a mile, flying start, of 1:18. He was paced by two quads.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—The wheel, as a complete whole, compared with a railroad car, makes an interesting comparison, says The Wheel, and it must be understood that the railroad car is designed to carry its loads over almost perfect rails, while the bicycle must have all sorts of strains over rutty roads. What the mechanic calls the "factor of strength" is the point in this comparison. What weight must a vehicle be built to carry a given load? In the freight car the factor of strength is very large, being nearly one-half of the weight the car will safely carry. One may see any day freight cars marked "weight 30,000 pounds, capacity 61,000 pounds." In the bicycle method of construction the factor of strength is very small, wheels of twenty-two or twenty-three pounds being guaranteed to carry anywhere from 300 to 400 pounds. This will show that the insignificant bicycle can carry thirteen times its own weight over rough roads, while the big freight car can carry but twice its weight over smooth rails.

—Strange as it may seem, there was no trade pressure brought to bear at the League of American Wheelmen National Assembly to abolish Class B. As a matter of fact, none in the trade expected it, and the whole action went through in a railroad style that surprised the delegates themselves. The chief secret of the action was the mood in which the assembly happened to be at the time the vote was cast. An inside fact of the matter was that the vote of the New-York State delegates decided the issue, and literally New-York killed Class B.

—The success of "Charlie" Murphy's suit for reinstatement was naturally gratifying to him and to his employers, the Humber Company, but it is an equivocal victory in that Class B was abolished on the day following his vindication. It appears that in acquitting Murphy, his trainer, "Billy" Young made some admissions so damaging to himself that charges have been preferred against him, and the Humber people now have on a new effort to placate the Racing Board.

—There is a decided division of sentiment among the manufacturers on the abolition of Class B by the League of American Wheelmen Assembly, inasmuch as several of the big makers had already signed contracts to pay speed merchants of this class "so much per" to ride their wheels, while others had decided to retain no racing teams, and were, on the whole, in favor of professional teams, if any.

—President George H. Fisher of the Gendron Wheel Company was one of the strongest supporters of Toledo for the place in which to hold the National meet of the League of American Wheelmen, and had it not been for his efforts Toledo would not have made a showing strong enough to be in line for the meet in 1897. In league politics, as in wheels, Mr. Fisher builds well.

—The mechanical operations set in motion by the success of the bicycle have just started, and will end in radical changes in the method of construction of vehicles. All the horseless carriages that have reached considerable success have taken the bicycle method of construction. This is significant of the fact that the end of the bicycle evolution is not in sight.

—Everywhere the engineeering problems solved in the bicycle have called forth unstinted praise by expert mechanics. Not only the ball bearings, but the art of brazing and reinforcing of jointed parts of steel tubing is a wonderful accomplishment undreamed of before the bicycle entered the arena of mechanics.

—Col. B. S. Lovell of the Lovell Arms Company paid a visit to the New-York agency, at 314 Broadway, the other day en route for the West, where he will arrange to supply the demand for the long-renowned Lovell Diamond Wheels.

—Recent experiments are said to prove that it requires an equal amount of power to propel a wheel over macadam, good Belgian blocks, or asphalt.

COMPANY B'S HIGH SCORE.

Their Total Was 1,086 in the Contest for the Kemp Trophy.

Company B competed for the Kemp and Clark Trophies at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. The score, grand total of 2,050, is the highest score thus far. Their score of 1,086, in the Kemp Trophy match, will be hard to beat. The score:

KEMP TROPHY—COMPANY B.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr.	24	25	49
Private H. M. Shrady	23	23	46
Capt. D. A. Nesbitt	23	23	46
Corp. E. P. Fowler	23	23	46
Corp. E. P. Sands	22	24	46
Corp. A. Geery	21	25	46
Sergt. L. Sands	21	24	45
Private J. D. Theus, Jr.	21	24	45
Private W. P. Weber	22	22	44
Private D. A. Carpenter	21	23	44
Private C. W. Wood	21	23	44
Private G. H. Fraser	20	24	44
Private W. Black	23	20	43
Private E. V. Jacoby	21	22	43
Private E. V. Clark	20	23	43
Sergt. H. V. D. Black	20	23	43
Private E. B. Clark	18	25	43
Corp. J. R. Stewart	22	20	42
Private E. Dearman	19	23	42
Private E. D. Hewitt	18	24	42
Corp. E. T. Donnelly	21	20	41
Lieut. J. E. Schuyler	21	20	41
Sergt. W. M. Halsted	20	21	41
Sergt. J. M. Jones	17	23	40
Private G. H. Clark	22	15	37
Total	524	562	1,086

CLARK TROPHY—COMPANY B.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private A. V. Fry	21	24	45
Private C. McDougal	21	23	44
Private U. M. Pattison	21	23	44
Private W. V. Luyster, Jr.	22	21	43
Private W. R. Taylor	23	19	42
Lance Corp. J. R. Foley	20	22	42
Private C. T. Leonard	19	23	42
Private C. H. Plump	21	20	41
Private D. D. Prince	19	22	41
Private W. B. Mabie	19	21	40
Private C. E. Halsted	20	20	40
Corp. C. H. Arnold	21	19	40
Private G. G. Milne	21	18	39
Private W. J. Murray	20	18	38
Corp. W. J. Yates	19	19	38
Private W. F. Mason	19	19	38
Private S. C. Hodge	18	20	38
Private E. B. Seaman	20	17	37
Private R. F. Kennellie	20	17	37
Private H. Spencer	17	20	37
Private E. Sniffin	20	14	34
Private O. W. Hankinson	18	15	33
Private R. T. Lyons	17	14	31
Corp. P. R. Towne	16	15	31
Private G. H. Gilman	11	18	29
Total	483	481	964
Plus Kemp Trophy Match	524	562	1,086
Grand total	1,007	1,043	2,050

Lehigh's Baseball Schedule.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 13.—The baseball schedule of Lehigh University as completed up to date is as follows: April 1, Georgetown, at Washington; April 2, University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; April 4, University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill; April 6, Columbia University, at Washington; April 15, Rutgers, at South Bethlehem; April 18, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; April 22, Lafayette, at Easton; April 29, Princeton, at Princeton; May 2, Wesleyan, at Middletown; May 9, Lafayette, at South Bethlehem; May 13, University of Pennsylvania, at South Bethlehem; May 16, Naval Academy, at Annapolis; April 23, West Point, at West Point; April 30, Lafayette, at Easton; June 6, Elizabeth Athletic Club, at Elizabeth.

The games for the Southern trip have been arranged with the exception of one; but in all probability that will be decided within a few days. So far fifteen games have been scheduled, of which only three are on home grounds. There are several dates that remain to be filled, however, and the number of home games will be increased.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 8 P. M., there will be a swimming race, 100-yard handicap, open to all amateurs, in the tank of the New Manhattan Athletic Club. Prizes will be given to first and second. There will be an entrance fee of 25 cents, and entries will close with H. S. Cornish, 349 Madison Avenue, on Saturday night. This race will be given in connection with the regular weekly members' all-round competition. The New Manhattan Athletic Club will send some athletes to the Yale games, which take place in New-Haven on March 7. This will be the first appearance of a New Manhattan Athletic Club team.

—Fourth Regiment, National Guard of New-Jersey, will give athletic games Wednesday evening, March 18, at the armory, Jersey City. The events open to the regiment are: 50-yard dash, scratch; 220-yard dash, scratch; 880-yard run, scratch; tug-of-war, weight 700 pounds, and three-legged race, one-twelfth of a mile, scratch. Events open to all amateurs will be: 50-yard dash, handicap; half-mile run, novice, scratch; one-mile run, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 220 yard hurdle, handicap; three-mile run, handicap, and quarter-mile run, scratch, for schools of New-Jersey, New-York, and Brooklyn.

—The next boxing show at the New Manhattan Athletic Club will be held on Feb. 27, when "Steve" O'Donnell and "Jim" Dwyer will meet in a ten-round bout. The show scheduled for to-morrow night will not be held, as the management was unable to secure a first-class attraction.

—The fifth monthly boxing tournament at the Star Athletic Clubhouse, Ninth Street and Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, will be held on Saturday, Feb. 29. The nineteenth annual tournament is to be held at Wokal's Assembly Rooms on March 14 and 16.

—Edward Hymes will give an exhibition of simultaneous play at chess at the Brooklyn Chess Club, 201 Montague Street, Saturday evening, Feb. 15.

—The annual meeting of the Middle States Regatta Association will be held at the Hotel Marlborough next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

—The third indoor carnival of swimming, gymnastics, and athletics of the Caledonian Club of Philadelphia will be held on Thursday, Feb. 27.

THE JEWETT HORSES SOLD

Patchen Wilkes Bought by Mr. Bowerman for $10,025.

A GOOD AVERAGE PRICE OBTAINED

Spirited Bidding for Well-bred Stock at the Madison Square Garden—Good-sized Crowd Present.

By all odds the most successful public sale of trotting stock that has been held here for several years was the one that dispersed the Jewett Farm collection at Madison Square Garden yesterday. It was conducted by William B. Fasig & Co., and the result is a tribute to the executive ability of that firm as well as a compliment to Henry C. Jewett of Buffalo as a breeder.

Of the ninety-five horses offered, only six fell below $100, and the rate for the lot was $451.

The closing out of so famous a stock farm brought buyers from all parts of this continent and several from Europe. Patchen Wilkes was, of course, the sensation of the day, and, starting at $2,500, his price quickly went along till it reached $10,000. C. F. Nuery, proprietor of Forest City Farm, Cleveland, Ohio, made the bid that brought the competition into five figures.

After some persuasion an advance of $25 was obtained from the Kentucky breeder, "Mike" Bowerman, and his offer had no further opposition. Patchen Wilkes proved to be a magnificent specimen of a well-bred trotter. His lofty carriage and splendid conformation elicited more admiration than is usually accorded to a horse led into a sale ring. It was rumored that Mr. Bowerman made the purchase for Col. Robert G. Stoner, another prominent breeder of the Blue Grass region, who was also present. This was not confirmed, and E. S. Hedges, one of the managers of the sale, said that Mr. Bowerman paid for Patchen Wilkes and took delivery of him.

The bad weather seemed to have no effect on the attendance, as the crowd kept increasing all day, and at night there were more people in the Garden than are usually seen at an affair of this kind.

The get of Patchen Wilkes were also in demand, and the other large prices were paid for his sons and daughters. Henrico, with a record of 2:15 at four years, came next to his sire, A. Schwantiz of Berlin, Germany, securing him for $2,100. Mr. Jewett thinks that Henrico will make a champion at long distances, and he will be a valuable acquisition to the European turf.

Henry A. Fleischmann, another German fancier, selected Favora, a black stallion, with 2:21½ to his credit. It cost him $1,625 to carry off the fastest trotter in the sale, and, like Henrico, this horse will make a campaign in Europe.

Late in the afternoon Bonnie Boy, a strongly bred son of Patchen Wilkes, was offered. He went to C. F. Emery of Cleveland at $1,650, and soon after a syndicate of butchers from Buffalo bought him at an advance on that figure, which was not made public.

There was even a larger crowd last night, and the market kept so strong that all the trotting horsemen present were greatly encouraged. Pearlo was the gem of the evening at $1,850, bid by M. Murphy, a rich contractor from Philadelphia. Albert Moser of Vienna secured Naco, a slashing black horse of eight years, for $1,500. John E. Turner, the reinsman, filled a commission for the bay mare Marla, paying $1,200 for this promising trotter, who has no record, but is credited with a trial of 2:17.

After the sale Mr. Jewett expressed his gratification at the compliment paid to his stock. He thought Patchen Wilkes a bargain, as he thinks this horse should earn what was paid for him in a single stud season. Mr. Jewett is many times a millionaire, and, having been in active business for nearly forty years, means to take a vacation and travel extensively. He sold all of his stock because he feared if he reserved any this would cause him to continue the fascinating pursuit of breeding.

The big sale continues to-day and to-morrow, with many more attractions. Early this forenoon the trotters owned by the late John A. Goldsmith will be offered.

Following is a summary of the best prices:

CONSIGNED BY H. C. JEWETT, JEWETTVILLE, N. Y.

Turco, b. c., 2:12, 1889, by Erie Wilkes-Celia, by Black Henry; Henry Ingram, Seabrooke, Canada $610

Mariona, b. f., 1894, by Patchen Wilkes-Irene Tranby, by Hambletonian Tranby; George H. Hicks, Boston, Mass. 180

Irene Tranby, b. m., 1882, by Hambletonian Tranby-Kate, by Selim; George H. Hicks, Boston, Mass. 140

Desira, dun f., 1895, by Patchen Wilkes-Austrine, by Sherman; D. C. Moran, New-York City 280

Austrine, dun m., 1891, by Sherman-Debbie, by Jerome Eddy; S. P. Murray, Far Rockaway, L. I. 320

Lecona, blk. c., 1894, by Patchen Wilkes-Tolle, by Kansas Wilkes; H. Billmeyer, Washingtonville, Penn. 260

Byrona, blk. c., 1895, by Patchen Wilkes-Tolle, by Kansas Wilkes; Powell Brothers, Springborough, Penn. 140

Florestine, 2:20¾, 1894, by Rochester-Miss Fritts, by John Dillard; D. B. Harrington, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 525

Earla, blk. f., 1894, by Patchen Wilkes-Florestine, by Rochester; Thomas Carroll, Philmont, N. Y. 210

Curtiss, blk. c., 1894, by Patchen Wilkes-Bessie Curtiss, by Mambrino St. Lawrence; Clarence Ware, Yonkers, N. Y. 140

Cartona, b. c., 1894, by Patchen Wilkes-Flora Homer, by Homer; Michael Murphy, Philadelphia, Penn. 255

Liva, br. m., 2:25½, 1888, by Patchen Wilkes-Rosa, by Rochester; Phillips & Slater, Rio Alto Stock Farm. 410

Flora Homer, b. m., 1890, by Homer-Hannie, by Perome Eddy; Pomfret Stock Farm, Pomfret, Conn. 370

Wolska, br. f., 1894, by Patchen Wilkes-Rosa, by Rochesta; J. Mulhull, Tonawanda, N. Y. 240

Annie Eddy, b. m., 1889, by Jerome Eddy-Estelle Eastin, by Mambrino Patchen; W. F. Worch, Providence, R. I. 260

Arlesta, blk. f., 1895, by Patchen Wilkes-Annie Eddy, by Jerome Eddy; S. A. Owen, Hope Valley, R. I. 230

Favora, br. s., 2:12½, 1887, by Patchen Wilkes-Bessie Gilpin, by John Gilpin; H. A. Fleischmann, Berlin, Germany 1,625

Jennie Eddy, b. m., 1885, by Jerome Eddy-Estelle Eastin, by Mambrino Patchen; J. P. Crozer, Philadelphia, Penn. 180

Belle Eddy, b. m., 1885, by Jerome Eddy-Agnes; Frank Creamer, Brooklyn, N. Y. .. 190

Rollino, blk. c., 1895, by Patchen Wilkes-Mamie Eddy, by Jerome Eddy; J. Mulhill, Tonawanda, N. Y. 350

Favorle, b. f., 1892, by Erie Wilkes-Bessie Gilpin, by John Gilpin; J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I. 150

Henrico, bl. s., 2:15, 1889, by Patchen Wilkes-Jennie West, by Allie West; A. Schwantz, Berlin, Germany 2,100

Lessina, bl. f., 1894, by Patchen Wilkes-Jennie West, by Allie West; E. Appell, Rochester, N. Y. 330

Patchen Wilkes, bl. s., 2:29½, 1882, by George Wilkes-Kitty Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen; Michael Boweman, Lexington, Ky. 10,025

Jennie West, blk. m., 1877, by Allie West-Princess Clay, by American Clay; E. Appell, Rochester, N. Y. 360

Bessie Hessel, blk. m., 1894, by Patchen Wilkes-Alice Sherman, by Sherman; G. W. Beverly, Providence, R. I. 720

Lorea, br. f., 1895, by Patchen Wilkes-Letta, by Sherman; D. Mahony, Portsmouth, N. H. 140

Letta, br. m., 1891, by Sherman-Edmora, by Jerome Eddy; John Tighe, Newark, N. J. 110

Fancy, b. m., 1880, by Almont, Jr.,-Satory, by Almonarch; F. E. Stevens, Mendon, Mass. 150

Manda, b. f., 1892, by Jerome Eddy-Jessie Lathrop, by Hawkeye; M. F. Drinkwater, Boston, Mass. 110

Ninita, br. f., 1892, by Pegasus-Alice Eddy, by Jerome Eddy; John Kelly, city 910

Alice Sherman, br. m., 2:21½, 1889, by Sherman-Alice Eddy, by Jerome Eddy; P. A. Raplee, Dundee, N. Y. 420

Rianna, b. f., 1892, by Erie Wilkes-Rosabel, by Allie West; B. B. Cathron, Ransomville, N. Y. 280

Grey Betsy, gr. m., 1878, by Mambrino Patchen, by John Dillard; D. Mahony, Portsmouth, N. H. 220

Burtona, blk. f., 1893, by Sherman-Promona, by Jerome Eddy; V. B. Strong, Esopus, N. Y. 195

Bonnie Mabel, br. f., 1895, by Bonnie Boy-Rozena, by Jerome Eddy; J. G. Wallace, New-York City 210

Rozono, b. g., 1894, by Bonnie Boy-Rozena, by Jerome Eddy; J. E. Leggett, Troy, N. Y. 120

Rozena, b. m., 1890, by Jerome Eddy-Carrie Lapham, by Clark Chief; W. M. Manley, Baltimore, Md. 140

Bonnie Lou, r. f., 1895, by Bonnie Boy-Louva, by Damo; John Kelly, New-York City 170

Roberta, b. f., 1893, by Patchen Wilkes-Louis Eddy, by Jerome Eddy; S. R. Peck, Providence, R. I. 710

Rosa, b. m., 1880, by Rochester-Rosedale, by Edwin Forrest; James Brady, Braintree, N. Y. 500

Louva, r. m., 1884, by Damo-Alice White, by Denmark; H. C. Horr, Philadelphia. .. 150

Vineto, b. c., 1893, by Damo-Vinette, by Erie Wilkes; P. Lamar, New-York City 170

Katie C., b. m., 1876, by Mambrino Patchen-David Crockett; A. N. Kingsley, Nashua, N. H. 160

Robina, blk. m., 2:27¼, 1891, by Bonnie Boy-Rosa Wood, by Regular; J. E. Turner, Ambler, Penn. 500

Newtona, blk. g., 1893, by Bonnie Boy-Rosa Wood, by Regular; Dr. F. E. Brooks, Paterson, N. J. 150

Jet Tessa, blk. f., 1894, by Bonnie Boy-Rosa Wood, by Regular; C. B. Meyers, Philadelphia, Penn. 200

Anna Fleeta, b. m., 1891, by Anteros-Lady Fleeta, by Favorite Wilkes; James Brady, New-York City 270

Royalto, b. g., 1893, by Bonnie Boy-Mamie Eddy, by Jerome Eddy; D. Lamar, New-York City 300

Mamie Eddy, b. m., 1888, by Jerome Eddy-Mamie Ford, by Bourbon Wilkes; J. B. Greene, Albany, N. Y. 200

Bonnie Maud, b. f., 1895, by Bonnie Boy-Louise Eddy, by Jerome Eddy; S. A. Owen, Hope Valley, R. I. 310

Louise Eddy, b. m., 1887, by Jerome Eddy-Titania, by Aberdeen; J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I. 345

Bonnie Duchess, ch. f., 1895, by Bonnie Boy-Lena Eddy, by Jerome Eddy; B. W. Burdick, Albany, N. Y. 350

Bonnie Joe, b. g., 1891, by Bonnie Boy-Bessie Gilpin, by John Gilpin; J. W. Driscoll, Parkville, L. I. 410

Bonnie Betsy, br. f., 1895, by Bonnie-Boy-

REPENTING AT LEISURE

The Gunnings Were Married After a Month's Acquaintance.

EAR-BITING DONE IN PLAY

The Reverend Defendant Said that His Wife Called Him an Old Fool, and He Thought that He Was One.

The room in which the Special Term of the Supreme Court sits in Brooklyn was crowded yesterday with members of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Josiah H. Gunning was until recently pastor.

Women constituted the larger part of the audience which seemed to take a great delight in listening to the recital of the domestic troubles of the Gunning family.

Mrs. Gunning, who is a trim-looking woman, with dark hair, was dressed in a suit of green cloth, and sat at the side of her counsel, Asa W. Tenney. She prompted her counsel occasionally, and at times took notes of the testimony.

When her husband was on the stand, she watched him closely, scarcely ever looking away from his face. Dr. Gunning did not look at her while giving his testimony, although when in the witness chair he was directly in front of her.

When Dr. Gunning took the stand he said he was fifty-five years old, was born in England, coming to this country when only three years old, was a graduate of the University of the City of New-York, and was by President Lincoln appointed Assistant Surgeon on the United States steamer Tahoma, on which he served during the war of the rebellion.

He subsequently became the Assistant Superintendent of out-door poor in the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards of this city; later taught in the University of the City of New-York, afterward studied in the Union Theological Seminary, and then went to Boston, where he remained seven years, five of which were spent as pastor of the Onward Baptist Church. He was twice married. His last wife, whom he had only known for a month before he married her, told him that she came from Little Rock, Ark., he said.

Dr. Gunning first went to Brooklyn to lecture under the auspices of the American Protective League, and later became pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church.

He said that his married life in Boston had not been pleasant.

He became sarcastic at times while testifying. Once when he refrained from referring to the plaintiff as his wife, he said: "I am too bad a man to call her my wife—it would be an insult to her, and I wouldn't insult her."

Mr. Tenney objected to this, and Justice Van Wyck ordered the statement stricken from the record.

Dr. Gunning said it was not true that he called Mrs. Gunning a liar when she charged his son Harry with taking things, but that he had simply said she should not make such charges.

"I never refused to give my wife shoes," he said. "My salary was $50 a week, but it was subsequently reduced."

He denied ever having called his wife a beggar.

"Did you ever say that what she needed was a man to knock her down?" asked Mr. Jenks.

"No, Sir; that was her language to me," replied the witness.

"Did you ever say 'Where you belong is in Billingsgate'?"

"No, Sir. I am too intelligent."

"Did you ever say 'I'll put you where you belong'?"

"No, Sir."

Dr. Gunning said that once, when he was called to see a visitor, Mrs. Gunning struck him sharply with her fist, at the same time saying, "There, Sir; I'll teach you to mind when I speak to you."

His daughter Grace then ran up, and Mrs. Gunning knocked her down, and the child's head struck a trunk. The witness ran to pick Grace up, and Mrs. Gunning grasped him, and in defending himself his elbow struck his wife's eye and blackened it.

Dr. Gunning said that his wife had a terrible temper, and that on one occasion she said: "If I can't have my way about the children, I'll smash a pitcher." Then she dashed a pitcher of milk to the floor, and the stains of the milk are still on the wall.

When the children said anything that displeased Mrs. Gunning she would remark: "Every time one of the children makes a remark like that I'll smash a plate," and then, Dr. Gunning testified, she would count "One, two, three, four," and each time she counted would smash a plate. The plates, he said, cost $35 a dozen.

Mrs. Gunning, he said, also smashed an imitation marble image, and a cut glass bottle that had been presented to him.

Mr. Jenks asked Dr. Gunning to explain how Mrs. Gunning had torn up the marriage certificate. He said:

"Well, she struck me with a hairbrush first. I said something back and she tore up the marriage certificate. I said, 'Don't do that, Mary. That's the only thing that will show you're my wife.' She replied, 'I am not your wife.'

"I never threatened to have her put in a lunatic asylum," said Dr. Gunning. "She called me an old fool, and I guess I was."

He said that a book treating on lunacy was received at the house, and Mrs. Gunning charged that the book had been sent for in order that he might prepare to send her to an asylum.

The defendant said that on one occasion Mrs. Gunning entered his study and took his shears, and that he objected to her action, as he used the shears for clipping newspapers. In regaining them a slight struggle took place, during which Mrs. Gunning attempted to stick the points of the shears into him.

In speaking to Mrs. Wade, a friend of Mrs. Gunning's, who wanted to deliver a letter to him that Mrs. Gunning had sent to her, he said the United States mails were good enough for him, and that he did not want to receive any letters from Mrs. Wade.

Mrs. Wade, the witness said, replied, "I wonder that God don't strike you down dead in your pulpit."

"In reply I said, 'I don't know that God acts like that, but if you were God, I guess you would.'

"I never used the word hell in speaking of Mrs. Gunning," he said.

"On one occasion a Mrs. Terhune was up stairs with Mrs. Gunning. I did not like her, because she said things that were not pleasant about the children. I was in my study at the time, and I went up stairs and found Mrs. Terhune making my bed. I told her it was a very indelicate thing for a woman to do, and told her that if she was a lady she would withdraw.

"I went to church, and just as I was beginning to preach a messenger arrived, and Deacon Holley brought a package to me. I opened it, and found it was the same letter that I had refused to receive from Mrs. Wade.

"A silver service disappeared, and when I asked Mrs. Gunning where it was she said she had taken care of it. I subsequently found it up in the chimney in her room.

"Mrs. Gunning burned up a throat spray that I used for my child's throat, and when I asked her why she did so she replied: 'I'll teach you not to trifle with me.'

"I never called her a liar," said Dr. Gunning; "but I accused her of lying.

"Once, when she was raising a disturbance, I sent for Mr. Hague, and asked him to pacify her. He put his arms around her and comforted her, and then came down stairs and said I should be more patient.

"She knocked down Louise and brought blood once, and I had to remonstrate.

"At times she followed me along the streets, yelling, 'You old fool! Why don't you go home! You old fool!'

"At other times when I returned at night, I found every gas jet in the house burning, and when I asked why all this illumination, Mrs. Gunning would reply, 'To teach you to stay at home. I'll make your gas bills come pretty high.'

"Mrs. Gunning took the marriage certificate," said Dr. Gunning, "tore it up, and threw the pieces in the waste-paper basket.

"Mrs. Gunning once came around the table and sat on the arm of the chair in which I was seated, nestled her head against mine, and began to bite my ear, in an affectionate way. I told her it would be well if she treated the children better, and was not so affectionate to me."

Lillian M. Canfield, a school teacher, testified that Mr. Gunning had used sharp language in addressing his wife.

Emma F. Gurnee said that Harry Gunning had given her shawls, opera glasses, and other presents. Mrs. Gunning claims that Harry took those things from her.

Samuel J. Hague testified that Dr. Gunning once asked him what his wife had to say about him, and that he replied: "I can't get Mrs. Gunning to say one word against you."

"Dr. Gunning said that he would have to place Mrs. Gunning where he could find her," said Mr. Hague.

"Meaning an asylum?" asked counsel.

"He didn't say," the witness replied.

Asa W. Tenney, plaintiff's counsel, will cross-examine Dr. Gunning to-day.

COL. WARING IN BROOKLYN

LECTURES ON DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE AND MUNICIPAL CLEANING.

An Interested Audience in Pratt Institute—Some Problems That Have Been Solved.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Street Cleaning Commissioner of this city, spoke in Assembly Hall, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, last evening on "The Disposal of Garbage and Municipal Cleaning." His lecture formed one of the course of the domestic science department. Prof. Melville O. Marsh, owing to Mayor Wurster's absence, presided. The attendance was large.

At the outset Col. Waring referred to the investigations of Liebig and the later discoveries of Pasteur in the realms of sanitary science. Bacteria, it was now well understood, performed a useful and beneficial function in the destruction of organic matter. These organisms, under favorable conditions, especially when plenty of air existed, multiplied at an enormous rate. The method of decomposition by putrefaction was slower and more dangerous.

The secret of the treatment of decayed matter was in securing the presence of oxygen. If garbage were allowed to accumulate it could only be decomposed by slow putrefaction.

Col. Waring referred to the great advances made in the disposal of garbage in rural settlements during the last twenty years. All organic waste passed through tiles, partially opened, and was discharged upon the earth's surface, where it was readily absorbed. Perfect ventilation would always produce the same results. An idea prevailed that disinfectants should be used abundantly. Such an impression was utterly erroneous. Rapid decomposition, the great desideratum, could not be accomplished by chlorides. They only retarded the work.

Col. Waring referred to the expensive and profitless experiment made near here by a gentleman who sought to dispose of garbage with the chlorides obtained from sea water. Far better would it have been, he said, if ordinary bleaching powder had been utilized, for then the use of an expensive plant could have been obviated.

Two or three processes for the destruction of garbage possessed more or less favor here and in other countries. One of the most attractive was cremation. This method, while effective, possessed drawbacks. Under certain atmospheric conditions the exhalations from the furnace descended to the ground and polluted the atmosphere, resulting in interference in several instances by local Boards of Health. Another objection to cremation was that it destroyed bad and useful substances. He regarded with much favor processes whereby garbage became disintegrated by means of steam, naphtha, and pressure. Garbage from which the grease had been extracted could be placed in condition to be used as a fertilizer; then it should be borne in mind that each ton yielded grease valued at from $2.50 to $2.75.

The lecturer gave an interesting account of how he solved the problem of giving New-York clean streets. When he assumed his duties he found that certain streets, especially in up-town districts, were maintained in fair condition. On investigation he learned that about 60,000 trucks were left standing in the streets all night. They remained in the same places on Sundays. Obviously, the first thing to be done was to secure the removal of these objects, and to this task he set himself to work. Col. Waring related at length the strong opposition he encountered. The truckmen regarded the order as a hardship, and after numerous protests, enlisted the aid of the politicians, who met with no better success. At present no trucks could be found stored in the streets.

The Street Commissioner told how he had emancipated the Street Cleaning Department from interference by the politicians. He did not propose to place all the blame on Tammany. Republicans had also given him much trouble. Col. Waring said he was gratified at the indorsement he met with all along by a large element in his efforts to do honest work. Within six months he had succeeded, and had a larger appropriation than he could spend. The street cleaners formerly, if they were discharged for drunkenness or impudence, speedily got reinstated. Col. Waring said he at once made up his mind to stop all that. The men were taught to understand that they had in him a friend and protector if they did their duty. Infractions, however, he was not prepared to stand. Drunkenness meant dismissal. He also enforced the same penalty for those who, in uniform, entered saloons when on duty. Soon his ideas began to be respected. He regarded his present force of 2,500 men as effective and well disciplined. His efforts taught that one could not serve two masters successfully. The department had accomplished much good in the tenement districts, helping to brighten the lives of the people. He felt certain they appreciated it.

In conclusion, he referred to the auxiliary work being carried on by school children. They were all eager and enthusiastic. At present he had nearly 1,500 enrolled, and he intended soon to appoint an individual to take charge of the work. All these little workers carried into their homes the notions of cleanliness and would perhaps help educate their poor parents to a higher appreciation of citizenship. He felt confident that ere long he would have 10,000 young people enrolled.

An Interesting Meeting Expected.

The General Committee of the German American Reform Union will meet to-night at headquarters, Grand Central Palace, 430 Lexington Avenue, near Forty-fourth Street. The meeting promises to be interesting, as the committee, which has been in Albany in the interest of Edward Grosse's Liberal Sunday Law amendment to the Raines bill, will report.

The Greater New-York bill and Kempner's bill for the repeal of the law making it obligatory to instruct children in the public schools as to the nature and effect of alcoholic drinks, &c., will come up for discussion.

The Mail Law to be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Post Office Department has issued instructions to Post Office Inspectors in the larger cities—such as Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, and other Western points—to arrest and bring up for trial managers and proprietors of newspapers who violate the postal laws and regulations by sending obscene articles, pictures, and advertisements through the mails. The success of the recent prosecution in Chicago has decided the authorities to take vigorous action to suppress these offenses. They have three publications especially in view.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday.

MAINE, clearing, colder in southern portion, northwesterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and EASTERN NEW-YORK, clearing and colder, northwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair and decidedly colder, northwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, colder in northern portion, winds becoming northerly. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair and colder, northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, light northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair weather, westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, colder in eastern portion, northwesterly winds.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. OHIO, INDIANA, and LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, colder in northeast portion, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in eastern portion, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. IOWA, fair, colder in extreme eastern portion, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in extreme southwest portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair weather, southerly winds. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds. MONTANA, partly cloudy, warmer in northern and eastern portions, southwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

The storm central in Arkansas Wednesday evening has moved northeast with great rapidity, being now central in Western Massachusetts. An area of high pressure is developing in the Southwest, and a similar area has moved from Western Canada into North Dakota. Rain or snow has fallen generally east of the Mississippi, while to the westward there is no precipitation.

The temperature is higher on the Atlantic coast and in the lake region. There has been a decided fall in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. It is warmer in the Rocky Mountain districts and on the central slope, and decidedly cooler in the Upper Missouri Valley.

Clearing weather is indicated for Friday in New-England and Eastern New-York, with lower temperature. Fair and decidedly colder weather will prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States. In the lower Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys and the Southwest, fair weather without decided temperature changes is indicated. Fair and colder weather is indicated in the lake regions and upper Mississippi Valleys. In the Northwest there will be an increase in cloudiness, and rising temperature.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Changes to be Made on the Great Northern System.

PRESIDENT HILL'S HIGH STANDARD

The Working Force Constantly Being Strengthened—The President and His Chief Aid Work Without Salaries.

It is learned that the changes to be made in the freight and traffic departments of the Great Northern Railroad have been determined upon solely for the purpose of strengthening the working force of the road. President James J. Hill's standard of merit is high and exacting, and occasionally he finds it necessary to reorganize sections of his staff to meet the requirements of the work.

In the case of the transfer of C. H. Warren from the position of General Manager of the road to the post of Controller, there is very good authority for saying that Mr. Warren's excellent qualifications for railroad work are better adapted to the financial deparement than to the operating department. Mr. Warren served in the Controller's office before he was appointed General Manager.

Few railway presidents put so much watchfulness and energy into their work as does the President of the Great Northern, and singular to relate, he works without salary. Controlling the property, as he does, Mr. Hill might readily permit the Board of Directors to vote him an annual salary of $50,000, and no just person would say that he did not fully earn the money. But he prefers to labor as a stockholder, and reap his reward as a stockholder. In this respect, the President's son-in-law, Samuel Mills, resembles him. Mr. Samuel Mills is a large stockholder in the property, and he occupies an unnamed place as the President's personal representative. He is likewise President of the Manitoba Railroad, the Eastern Minnesota Railroad, the Montana Central Railroad, and the Sand Coulee Coal Company. In these various capacities he labors earnestly, and effectively, without salary.

President Hill's two oldest sons are being carefully trained in the service of the Great Northern. Both are graduates of Yale College—James J. Hill, Jr., from the classical department, and Louis Hill from the Sheffield Scientific School. Each young man started in the car shops, and worked himself up through the various stages of practical railroad mechanics. Now, each one occupies a subordinate, but responsible position in the operating department of the road.

ATLANTIC AVENUE TRACKS.

Mayor Wants Them Sunk, but Brooklyn Cannot Pay to Sink Them.

Mayor Wurster was called upon by a delegation of the Board of Trade of the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, yesterday. Edward F. Linton and Election Commissioner Erreger were of the delegation. On behalf of the Board of Trade Mr. Linton presented Mayor Wurster with the following suggestion:

The Mayor shall cause a bill to be prepared in the law department, providing for the appointment, by the Mayor, of five Commissioners, one of whom shall be a resident of the Twenty-sixth Ward, one shall be a civil engineer, and one a lawyer. Said Commissioners to be allowed a proper compensation, to be determined by the Mayor. Also a suitable allowance for necessary expenses, such as clerk hire, printing, stationery, preparing maps, plans, &c. Said Commissioners to consider and determine upon the best plan for the solution of the Atlantic Avenue problem—how the avenue shall be improved, what shall be done with the Long Island Railroad tracks, &c., and report their conclusions to the Mayor. The Commissioners shall be authorized to send for persons and papers, take testimony, give hearings to the railroad authorities, the city authorities, the property owners, and the people generally, for the purpose of acquiring the fullest possible information, learning the wishes of all concerned, and arriving at the best conclusions. Upon receipt and approval of Commissioners' report, the Mayor to cause a bill to be prepared, authorizing the improvements to be made as recommended. Said Commissioners to organize immediately after their appointment and proceed with their work, and shall make their final report not later than December 1, 1896.

Mayor Wurster said he understood that the pending bill, which provides for the depression of the tracks on Atlantic Avenue calls for an expenditure of $2,000,000 by the city and the extension of the depression to Vesta Avenue.

"It will cost $3,000,000 to carry it to the city line," said Mr. Erreger.

"The commission you propose," said the Mayor, "might possibly report that the best thing to do would be to sink the tracks. It seems to me that it might as well be understood before any bill goes to Albany that Brooklyn cannot afford to pay out $4,000,000 to sink the tracks."

Reduced Rates in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Although the Illinois Central, Alton, and Wabash Roads put in effect reduced rates on merchandise from Chicago to Southern Illinois points to enable Chicago merchants to meet the competition of merchants of Toledo, Cleveland, and other Eastern points, yet the Chicago business men are not entirely satisfied. There are many points in the interior of Illinois which get better rates by the Interstate cross roads than from the Chicago lines, and Chicago merchants want rates to those points reduced. Unless the Central Traffic lines make the desired equalization in the rates, the Chicago roads will reduce rates between points in Illinois, and thus place Chicago on an equal footing with places in Central Traffic territory.

Atchison's New Securities.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The suit lately instituted against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé by Atlantic and Pacific bondholders, and prospective suits soon to be prosecuted by St. Louis and San Francisco bondholders, are said to have influenced the Santa Fé management to withhold the issue of new stock to take up the old issues until these suits have been determined.

The bonds, it is understood, will not be interfered with, but even these will be delayed until the end of next month. While the Santa Fé people insist that the Atlantic and Pacific contestants have no case, there is considerable uneasiness about the matter because of the delay and interference in reorganization.

Pennsylvania Must Pay.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—In the suit of Lewis vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to restrain the latter from laying a second track through the City of Burlington, Vice Chancellor Bird to-day decided that Lewis owns to the middle of the street, and that the company must compensate him for its trespass. This will entail a large and unexpected expense upon the company when the new track is laid, as the decision establishes the ownership of property along the thoroughfare to be used out to the middle of the street, and each owner will have to be compensated accordingly.

Board of Managers Meet.

After a rest of nearly a week the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association resumed its sessions yesterday. Several matters of detail were discussed and disposed of, but no action of immediate public interest was taken.

W. P. Walker, Jr., who is to succeed Oscar G. Murray as the representative in the board of the Chesapeake and Ohio system, presented his credentials and they were accepted.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The General Passenger Agents of the Central Passenger Committee (east-bound lines) at their meeting in Chicago last Wednesday disposed of the following questions: Further restriction of form of orders for transportation of State militia; joint agency at Buffalo to take care of tickets to the National Educational Convention referred to the Buffalo terminal lines; approval of the certificate plan for selling tickets to the Mascoutah Kennel Club's dog show; rates for Christian Endeavor meeting referred to the terminal lines at Washington, D. C.; Summer tourist rates to be fixed at a meeting to be held in Chicago within ten days.

—The resignation of Oscar G. Murray from the Big Four system will necessitate a special meeting of the Directors of the Dayton and Union Railroad, one of the Big Four's subordinate lines, of which Mr. Murray was Vice President and General Manager.

—Judge Caldwell of the United States Court in Iowa has ordered that the Humestom and Shenandoah Railroad be sold at a Special Term of the Federal Court Feb. 19, to satisfy mortgage bonds and interest amounting to $2,684,000.

—Receiver J. B. Megrue of the Ohio Southern is quoted as having said in Cincinnati a few days ago that by June 15 the road would be operating a through line from Cincinnati to Toledo and to Detroit.

—C. H. McKnight of Chicago, recently appointed Chief Clerk of the Eastern freight department of the Joint Traffic Association, entered upon the performance of his new duties in this city last Monday.

—A twelve-cent rate on wheat from Chicago to Kansas City has been adopted by the Western Freight Association, to go into effect April 30. The regular rate has been 24 cents per 100 pounds.

—The Petersburg and Asylum Railway and the Petersburg street railway, in Petersburg, Va., were sold at public auction last Tuesday under a decree of the Hustings Court.

—C. A. W. Pownall, Chief Engineer of the Japanese Government railroads, has resigned that office, and will soon leave Tokio to return to England.

—George H. Burrows, ex-Superintendent of the New-York Central's Western Division, who has been very ill, is improving.

—O. W. Greeley has been appointed General Baggage Master of the Boston and Maine, in place of W. H. Brackett.

—For the first week in February the Louisville and Nashville Railroad reports an increase in gross earnings of $41,900.

—Stockholders of the Canadian Pacific Railroad will hold their annual meeting in Montreal on April 1.

—Sturgis G. Bates succeeds George Gibbs as General Freight Agent of the Eastern Kentucky Railroad.

—B. F. Nelson is the new General Manager of the Brainard and Northern Minnesota Railroad.

—George W. Klein has resigned as Superintendent of the Reading and Southwestern.

—A. G. Blair has been elected President of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.

HACK WRITING EXPLAINED

One Who Should Be an Authority on the Subject Defends the Trade and Some of Its Followers.

Andrew Lang, in London Illustrated News.

In some literary journal a "hack" was defined lately as a man who writes politics on either or any side, indifferently. A hack might do this, and Dr. Maginn, a famous hack of old days, is said to have done it. Whether the charge is true or not, I have no means of ascertaining; but the definition, in any case, is not good—it is too narrow in one sense and too wide in another. A hack is a hired person of all work; a political hack is a wirepuller and intriguer, a busy writer and speaker and whisperer, who, in one shape or another, is paid for his services. He may serve only one side, and serve it steadily, but he is a hack for all that—he works for pay; not, like the nobler kind of politician, for love, ambition, patriotism, or what you please.

Now, by parity of reasoning, a literary hack is a writer of all work, who writes for pay, and, if he were not paid, could not write. As distinguished from a Chesterfield, or Walpole, or Gray, he accepts jobs, not, in the first place, because he likes them, but because he must. A banker like Mr. Grote, a peer like Lord Mahon, a poet like Wordsworth or Keats, or almost any poet, is not a hack, because he only works as he chooses. He is paid if he is lucky, but he does not primarily write for pay. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Goldsmith, Southey, Scott, (in his last years,) Defoe, (always,) Collins, (unsuccessfully,) were all hacks, and we of the profession need not be ashamed of them. They wrote articles, reports of speeches, translations, essays, and so forth because they needed money, not because they were fascinated disinterestedly by their themes. The "Life of Napoleon" was hack work; so was the Dictionary; so were Goldsmith's Histories, so were Southey's articles in The Quarterly Review. But Macaulay's essays in The Edinburgh Review could not be called hack work—they were spontaneous.

A great man of letters, now dead—one who held a high literary post—described himself sadly as "a dependent on literature." He was not his own master. But he defined or described a hack as one who wrote the same thing over and over again in several places, as hacks are very apt to do. Nobody can have more than a certain stock of ideas, and any one who writes a several serials is pretty certain to conform to this definition of a hack. An author who merely repeats himself in his books, as certain philosophers do, is in a different kind of position. He has no master in the form of an editor to whom he owes originality which he cannot pay. I do not mean that reiterating certain ideas, philosophical, political, religious, is hack work. They need to be driven into the public head by repeated hammerings. But the hack repeats not only his ideas but his illustrations. Hazlitt was a hack, and his favorite illustrations, quotations, and so forth, betray him by their reappearances. In this matter we all sin, but the sin is one of which we ought to be watchful. The hack has commonly been spoken of contemptuously, because we have not shaken off the old opinion that literature cannot be honestly or honorably plied as a profession. Our ancestors allowed only to disinterested genius a right to ply the pen: mercenary talent, however honest, was frowned upon and laughed at.

The notions of Major Pendennis, who had a hack for nephew, still exist. To be a hack, people think, is to be destitute of genius and mechanical. Yet we could easily add to our list of men of genius who were hacks, like Thackeray in his early career, like Hood, like a hundred others of honorable names. The notion is that the artist takes pleasure in his work, while the hack does not. But the hack can elevate his function by doing it with pleasure, with a zest, whatever the work may be. A man may delight, if he be happily tempered, even in making an index. To make an index is really rather enjoyable, and a good index, even, will not be compiled without enjoyment. A man may subtly enforce his own ideas or cunningly indulge his humor even in this apparently mechanical labor. A dictionary offers him still better openings. No doubt Dr. Johnson enjoyed his own dictionary. I can conceive a man writing with a zest even sermons at half a crown; they will scarcely be worth the half crown if he does not. The lowly estate is also elevated by its motive, which may be the support of a family or may be the desire to find means for living and writing spontaneously. Southey wrote his articles and biographies, which were well paid, that he might be able to afford to write his poems and histories, which were probably very ill paid. The hack who would keep his self respect must ever have on hand some spontaneous work. It may be, and probably will be, unremunerative; the world does not want a man's best thoughts, still less does it want his learning. Very likely his best thoughts are not, in fact, nearly so good or taking as his second or third best. But he does not easily resign himself to believe this, and it is well for him to put what he thinks the cream of himself into epics and treatises, which nobody buys, while his skim milk finds a ready market. It keeps up a man's heart and self respect, and makes him, if a hack, still not all a hack, but a soul which has its hours of freedom. And then there is always the mirage of posterity!

Servant-Girl Law.

From The London Daily News.

Mr. Foard, lecturing to the Manchester School of Domestic Economy and Cookery, dwelling on the relation of mistresses to their servants, explained the law in cases of illness, negligence, breakage, and injury to property. "Ordinarily," he said, "unless there has been a special agreement on the point, the servant is not liable for such breakage as is not willful, and which merely arises from her careless, inattentive, or negligent performance of her duties. These are part of the penalties that fall on the employer for the want of care exercised in the selection of the employed. It is often a burden, difficult for patience to bear. Some domestics are so reckless, slapdash, and rough, taking such a game-of-football view of life, that they seem to pass their lives in a sort of fireworks display of broken crockery. But they are built that way, and the only remedy that I am aware of is dismissal after due notice."

Mr. Foard told his hearers that no mistress was compelled by law to give a servant a character (unless she had voluntarily bound herself to do so) on quitting her service. Often it could not be done without a violation of truth or an injury to the servant's feelings, or susceptibilities. The communication thus made by a mistress, in good faith, to a lady applicant for a servant's character, so called, was what was in law termed a privileged communication; it was not absolutely but conditionally privileged. That was to say, if it were honest and written in good faith, without any sinister or malicious or spiteful motive, the communication was privileged.

DINNER OF THE PRESS CLUB

An Occasion of Much Fun and Unbounded Jollity.

SPEAKERS WERE IN HAPPY VEIN

Only the Absence of Mayor Strong Marred the Pleasure of the Affair—Joseph Howard Sarcastic.

Merriment and good-fellowship were the prevailing characteristics of the twenty-second annual banquet of the New-York Press Club, which was celebrated last night at Delmonico's.

It was a jolly affair from beginning to end, and the end, moreover, was a very long way from the beginning.

Joseph Howard presided, and some of the speakers were Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Senator Warner Miller, Recorder John W. Goff, John W. Keller, and John Swinton.

Nearly 300 covers were laid, and on either side of President Howard sat Dr. Depew, John Swinton, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Kiely, Thomas Nast, whose original design for the menu was much admired; John W. Goff, John E. Searles, Henry C. Miner, Judge Browning, Samuel Carpenter, and Andrew McLean. Col. John Jacob Astor represented Gov. Morton, and for him made his first after-dinner speech.

Others present were E. J. Tinsdale, A. B. De Freece, Francis A. Curry, Frederick Hemming, Henry D. Winton, Charles Henry George, G. R. McChesney, F. H. Halloran, P. F. McBreen, William Gibson, Jr., John Q. Mitchell, Thomas H. Evans, Louis Wiley, W. W. Farmer, Edward N. Gibbs, A. Frank Richardson, James P. Magenis, Willis Sharpe Kilmer, John Delany, Harlan P. Hubrard, Augustine Healy, Wilbur H. Murray, Henry Romeike, Simon Sterne, John Stewart, Henry Kidder, Isaac Fromme, Charles H. Cottier, Edward H. Warker, Mr. Quinlan, Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen, Charles A. Hess, C. Hunewinkell, Joseph H. Senner.

Isaac F. Lloyd, Charles W. Gleed, Charles J. Price, Charles E. Gleed, Dr. W. R. Gillete, E. T. Howard, J. Irving Burns, E. H. White, Julius Heye, Frank Fuller, R. W. Grathney, L. Zacharias, Lieut. Dillingham, Chevalier E. Scovel, W. W. Lord, Jr., Ed. O'M. Condon, Charles S. Rissell, H. P. Dormus, David G. Yuengling, Jr., George M. Hard, Willis B. Troy, William H. Mangels, John L. Bruning, William Geoghegan, Peter J. Loughlin, Samuel Untermyer, Judge McAdam, A. L. Jacobs, Maurice Untermyer, and J. Lewis Lyon.

To the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of D. C. J. Perry, C. J. Smith, and John A. Hennessy, was accorded a vote of thanks for its part in the success of the evening.

Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, who was expected to be present and make a speech, sent a letter of regret instead.

President Howard, in opening the toasts, congratulated the members of the club on being present, saying: "The two Presidential candidates on either side of me—Depew and Flower—each said to me, 'What a beautiful gang.' And I am delighted to say," he added, "that we do not owe a red cent to a white man in the world." The speaker referred scathingly to Mayor Strong's failure to present, saying:

"He promised to be here on the 13th, and noted it in his red memorandum book," he said. "Twice he promised. Later he said he regretted that it would be impossible for him to keep his word. He that is not with us is 'aginiss.' His twice repeated, indefensible and inexcusable falsehood we have; his presence we have not."

The speaker mentioned that President Cleveland and Gov. Morton had sent letters of regret.

Dr. Depew followed Mr. Howard, with the introduction from the latter that he passed Dr. Depew over to the audience with more confidence than Dr. Depew had ever passed him over his railroad.

Dr. Depew began by saying that he had belonged to the club even when he had hair. He referred to Howard as the effervescence and John Swinton (who held his watch to time the speakers,) as the efflorescence of journalism.

"A new style has been started on banquets," he observed facetiously. "Tom Platt and Lauterbach sang songs at the Progress Club. I suppose we shall next hear of Millholland singing 'Ben Bolt,' Gov. Flower 'Down Upon the Suwanee River,' and Lauterbach 'Hold the Fort.'"

The New-York newspaper, he said, was a thinking machine for the New-York business man. A good reporter was a cathode ray.

John Swinton followed Dr. Depew with a brief speech, and ex-Gov. Flower made some impromptu remarks on forms in general and the growth of the Press Club in particular.

Alluding to the Venezuelan question, ex-Gov. Flower said that President Cleveland's dignified and courageous policy had made the stars on the National flag shine more brightly than ever.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, the next speaker, chaffed Dr. Depew as a candidate for the Presidency, and kept his listeners in roars of laughter with witty and humorous allusions in the same direction. Other speakers followed, and the banquet was declared by all to have been one of the most successful ever held.

The souvenirs took the forms of neat little half-pint champagne bottles, bearing the date, and the word "Delmonico's."

GEOGRAPHY IN A POLICE COURT

All Right in Jersey, but Did Not Know Capital of Pennsylvania.

Magistrate Brann had a geography class in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. The pupils were Walter Phyfe, thirteen years old, of 311 West Twenty-ninth Street, who had been arrested for throwing a banana stock into the basement at 358 Ninth Avenue, and Thomas Grant, fourteen years old, of 429 West Fortieth Street; Arthur Manuel, thirteen years old, of 323 West Forty-third Street, and Arthur Gentle, fourteen years old, of 341 West Forty-third Street, who had been arrested for following Joseph Andrews of 17 West Thirty-third Street, and throwing stones at him.

"You're a pupil of a grammar school, are you?" said the Magistrate to Phyfe. "Well, let's see. What is the capital of New-York?"

"Albany," promptly responded the boy.

"And of New-Jersey?" further interrogated the Magistrate.

"Trenton," said the boy, quickly.

"You're a bright boy, and the first one I ever saw who could give me the right answer as far as New-Jersey is concerned," replied the Magistrate, as he dismissed the lad with a reprimand.

One of the other boys was sent to the foot of the class for declaring that Williamsburg was the capital of Pennsylvania. The Magistrate discharged him and his companions after they had promised not to offend again.

The Princeton Debaters Chosen.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 13.—The preliminary trials to choose Princeton's representatives in the Princeton-Harvard debate took place last night in the two halls. Each hall is to choose three representatives, and these six, together with all other competitors, are to meet in the final preliminaries later on. The men chosen from the Cliosophic Society are Joseph H. Crawford, '96, of Pennsylvania; H. Ure, '96, of New-Jersey, and R. O. Kirkwood, '97, of New-York. The three representatives from the American Whig Society are E. W. Hamilton, '96, of New-York; R. M. McElroy, '96, of Missouri, and F. W. Lostscher, '96, of Iowa.

The halls used the same question for discussion as will be debated with Harvard: "Resolved, That Congress should take immediate steps toward the retirement of all legal tender notes."

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Choice pieces which cannot be duplicated at these prices.

THE MAKING OF CHURCH WINDOWS

Mr. Coleman Tells the Church Club that America Excels in the Art.

Caryl Coleman entertained the members of the Church Club in their rooms at 146 Fifth Avenue last evening by reading a paper on "Church Windows; the Modern Schools of Glassworkers Considered." Mr. Coleman gave an epitome of the rise, decadence, and renaissance of the art of making painted and figured glass windows for churches. The introduction of the Gothic style of architecture in the eleventh century gave an impetus to the making of painted and figured glass windows, which were really transparent mosaics. One of the finest examples was in the Abbey of St. Denis in France. The painting on glass with fusible colors was invented at Limoges between 1115 and 1120 A. D., and it was during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries that the possibilities of painted and figured glass windows were developed. Then the art decayed, and was almost extinguished, and was not revived until about the close of the eighteenth century. A school of window painters was then established at Munich, and the art spread thence into England, until the English became the best school in Europe.

The American school, as it now existed, was the most original since the thirteenth century. In this country the best flat glass was produced. Under the tutelage of Louis C. Tiffany, whom the speaker designated as the father of the art in this country, and John La Farge, who might be called its foster-father, the most marvelous strides had been made, so that he had no hesitation in saying, without fear of contradiction, that the windows made by Americans were more beautiful than any that had ever been made before.

There was a pleasant interchange of opinions, and a general discussion after Mr. Coleman had finished his reading.

CANAL FROM GREAT LAKES TO HUDSON

Favorable Report to the House on Mr. Chickering's Bill for a Survey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Chickering of New-York, directing the Secretary of War to cause to be made accurate surveys, examinations, and final estimates of cost of construction of a ship canal by the most practicable routs wholly within the territory of the United States from the Great Lakes to navigable waters of the Hudson River, of sufficient capacity to transport the tonnage of the lakes to the sea.

An appropriation sufficient to enable the survey to be made is authorized.

Fulfilled.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"The news that the Hon. Will Cumback of Indiana," writes Old Subscriber, "has declared himself in favor of McKinley, proves the truth of a Scriptural assertion. McKinley once did him a service. 'Cast th

TWO MORE MUTES FREED

Release of the Fitzgerald Brothers Ordered in Open Court.

COMPLETE ALIBI WAS ESTABLISHED

Wallet of Murdered Artist, Max Eglau, Found—Adult Employe of the Institution for the Deaf Under Surveillance.

The brothers Fitzgerald, accused by Acting Captain Casey and his detectives of murdering Artist Max Eglau Monday, at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, regained their liberty yesterday.

This makes the second batch of imprisoned boy suspects to be set free after a declaration by the police that they were positively guilty. Wolfe, Eck, and Pfandler were discharged Wednesday, on a certificate of innocence given by the police, when they held William and James Fitzgerald, to show that they were "doing something" to clear up the murder mystery.

The release of the Fitzgerald brothers was ordered in open court, after very interesting proceedings, which betrayed the flimsiness of the police methods and evidence. The case developed an absolutely complete alibi for the young prisoners. Magistrate Kudlich deprecated and checked harsh criticism of the wardmen of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, who, he said, had acted under instructions, and had done their best for the community.

It was established during the day that THE NEW-YORK TIMES was right in insisting that the motive of the murderer was robbery, as Eglau's wallet, in which was $136, was found at the base of an elevator shaft of the Deaf-Mute Institution. This led to the placing of an adult employe of the institution under police surveillance, pending a strict investigation of his antecedents and recent doings.

Counsel for the association which controls the institution announced last night that the Trustees would aid the police to fathom the mystery of the old artist's death, and that they would not rest until such solution was had. The question of reward brought up at the meeting of the Trustees Wednesday night will be in abeyance for several days.

The Yorkville Police Court proceedings in the case occupied part of the morning session, and more than an hour of the afternoon session. When the Fitzgerald boys were first arraigned Detective Farrelly unconsciously gave the cue to very important action while he amply illustrated the methods of Acting Capt. Casey. After telling of the arrest of the boys and the finding of the cuffs, handkerchief, and pistol in the coal bin of the blacksmith's shop, he was cross-examined by Lawyer Isaac Fromme as follows:

Q.—Did you find these articles yourself? A.—No, Sir. I was there when they were found, or, rather, when they were taken from their hiding place.

Q.—Did you find them when you first searched the building? A.—No, Sir. I did not.

Q.—How came it that you looked a second time? A.—Well, a watchman employed in the building named "Joe" came to me and told me that if I looked in a certain spot I would find something interesting. I went to the coal bin and found those things there.

Q.—When "Joe" told you of this did you question him? A.—I did, and he told me that in looking around the cellar he found the articles stuffed away in a corner. He took them out and examined them, and put them back.

Farrelly didn't know "Joes's" surname, or why he was not in court, but Principal Greene said that the name was Ainsborough, and that the man was the husband of the cook of the institution, and had been employed there about two years.

Detective Campbell corroborated Farrelly's testimony, and the hearing was adjourned until the afternoon.

Long before the case was called for the second time the courtroom was crowded. The brothers Fitzgerald, who appeared fagged and ailing, were brought in and seated within the rail and guarded like a band of train robbers. Assistant District Attorney Oliver came to represent the People. Lawyer Isaac Fromme appeared for the boy prisoners, and Lawyer Julius Goldman, son of President Marcus Goldman of the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, watched the case for the institution. Then there were Principal David Greene, Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf, Dr. Samuel S. Purple, and Howard Fitzgerald, brother of the prisoners.

Presently a tall, military-looking man of fifty strode rapidly through the outer court, and as he entered the inclosure before the bench he looked eagerly in every direction until he saw the Fitzgeralds, and almost rushed to them and saluted them affectionately. He was their father, James L. Fitzgerald, just arrived from North Carolina. He had come direct from the railroad train on which he had hurried to New-York after receiving news that something was amiss with his sons. He was soon in earnest conversation with Lawyer Fromme and Dr. Purple, but their conference was interrupted by the arrival of Mrs. Fitzgerald, who met her husband for the first time in three weeks.

Mrs. Fitzgerald wears spectacles and is comely and ruddy-cheeked. She was fashionably attired and wore large diamond earrings. After a few minutes she was entirely self-possessed, and sat by her husband, smiling and caressing his left hand, while their unfortunate boys looked eagerly at them from a distance.

When Magistrate Kudlich called the case Mr. Oliver asked that the inquisition be suspended until the Coroner acted. It was his inquisition, and if he held the prisoners for the action of the Grand Jury, the power of the sitting Magistrate should cease.

Mr. Fromme contended that such a line of procedure had nothing to do with the case. Two young men had been accused of murder, and the Magistrate had the right to proceed with an examination. If he found that there was no evidence to warrant further detention, his duty was to discharge the prisoners. Such action did not take away the power of the Grand Jury or the Coroner.

Mr. Oliver insisted that the prosecution had evidence which would justify the further detention of the prisoners. In any event, the officers having them in custody would, were they discharged, have to arraign them before Coroner Fitzpatrick.

"They are not," objected Mr. Fromme, "obliged to do that any more than they were obliged to take before him the three boys first arrested and declared innocent."

Mr. Oliver maintained that the case needed a more thorough investigation than it had had, but Mr. Fromme ridiculed the idea of two such weaklings as the Fitzgeralds being kept in prison. They could have been kept in the institution pending inquiry.

"But the outrage is," he added, "that the police arrest boys like these and then go and look for evidence. The method of holding innocents to get the guilty is being pursued in this case."

Magistrate Kudlich remarked that if he found reasonable ground to hold the prisoners so that the people by delay would get further evidence it was his duty to take this course, and he could not admit the accused to bail.

"You could," urged Mr. Fromme, "remand them into my custody."

"In a case of murder? I think not."

"Why," continued Mr. Fromme, "the police have violated the law by making these weak-minded boys sign a statement without warning them of the consequences."

The Magistrate decided to continue the examination, and Mary Wines, a girl employed in a Columbus Avenue laundry, was called to fortify the police case by explaining expertly the laundry marks on the cuffs found in the coal bin. She failed utterly to do so, as, while she identified the Fitzgerald laundry mark on the cuffs, she was unable to satisfactorily establish when they were washed, or if the mark was put on within three months or a year. She was more "mixed up" when a cuff from the Fitzgerald house was shown her to determine dates of mark and washing. The laundry had existed since Nov. 10, 1894, and not, as the police said, five months.

The only other witness for the prosecution was Katie Ward, a kitchen girl employed at the Deaf-Mute Institution. She said she saw James Fitzgerald come up stairs from the cellar at 1 P. M. Tuesday. Mr. Fromme contemptuously declined to question her.

Mrs. Fitzgerald testified both eagerly and deliberately. The prisoners, she said, were her sons, and the cuffs were theirs, and the laundry mark on them was that of the family. But her sons had not worn such cuffs for four months. They were in the habit of giving their old linen and clothes away.

At this point Mr. Fromme insisted that there was not a particle of evidence which warranted the further detention of his clients, while Mr. Oliver insisted that what had been presented was ample to decide such a course.

"There is not," maintained Mr. Fromme, "evidence enough to hold a cat, and I'll go further, and say that the arrest and detention of these boys is the most extraordinary outrage on decency and justice that court records can produce."

"The People," remarked Magistrate Kudlich, "are not required to submit evidence which, had I the power, would authorize me to send the prisoners to the electrical chair."

A motion to discharge the prisoners was denied, and Mr. Fromme proceeded to establish an alibi for both William and James.

Korn, the Third Avenue baker, established that on Monday William entered his place to eat at a few minutes past noon, and remained fifteen or twenty minutes. T. F. Driscoll, the deaf-mute supervisor at the Institution, testified that James was in the dining room from noon to 12:30 o'clock, when he went to the playground, and left for the classroom at 1:05 o'clock. William came to the playground at 12:30 o'clock and had his hat and coat on. He helped witness to get the boys into line, and went to his classroom at 1:05 o'clock.

Prof. Elmendorf said that his class, in which were William and James, was late for dinner last Monday. All went away to it, and at 1:10 o'clock all were back in the classroom. Both the Fitzgeralds were there at that time. At 2:30 o'clock witness was called excitedly by Principal Greene.

"Where is it?" asked Mr. Elmendorf, who supposed there was a fire.

Mr. Greene told him he had just found Eglau up stairs in a pool of blood. The class became excited, because both Elmendorf and Greene were agitated, and were told that Eglau was sick, and that Elmendorf was going for a doctor. He ran to summon a physician and the police. Returning he calmed his pupils, who had been locked in so that they should know nothing of the tragedy, and the class was dismissed at 3:15 o'clock.

Witness last saw Eglau a few minutes after noon. William Fitzgerald was then putting on his overcoat. Eglau was on the stairs outside the classroom, and had a package of drawings, which he wanted to show the professor. An examination of the apparel of each pupil is made every morning. Last Monday morning William wore square-link cuffs.

As to the physique of the boys, neither is strong, the witness said. Both are sickly. William is subject to fits. He had been seized with them in Prof. Elmendorf's room, and had frequent absences on account of ill health.

James M. Fitzgerald, the father of the accused, said that he had been in business as a paper dealer in this city for twenty-eight years, was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the New-England Society, and was a real estate broker. He proudly identified as his sons the prisoners at the bar. Both, he added, were delicate, and had always been so. James was probably the stronger of the two. They were well behaved, and he had never detected a fault in them or known of their evincing a bad disposition. Never saw the pistol. Had he known of its presence in the house he would have removed it.

Mr. Oliver jumped at this admission, but the Magistrate declined to accede to his request that the boys be held.

Dr. Purple said that William and James had never fully developed, and had not more than two-thirds the strength of the average boy of their ages. He had William under his care new, and had never since the boys were born seen in either an indication of viciousness.

Q. (By Mr. Oliver)—Would either be physically able to use such an instrument as that pistol so as to cause an old man of seventy-one injury or death? A.—They have a certain amount of physical ability, but so far as William is concerned, if he were to see a drop of blood he would faint. I have seen him faint from a cut on his finger.

Mr. Fromme then read statements written by his clients which fitted exactly into the testimony in alibi. He proceeded strongly to criticise the police, but was sharply checked by Magistrate Kudlich, who remarked:

"Detectives in this case acted under instructions and did their duty. They should not to be criticised."

A demand for the discharge of the boys was met by the Magistrate by a recall of Prof. Elmindorf, who described Artist Englau's physique. He was never a strong man, the witness said, but his arms and chest were well developed for a man of his years. He was sure that the clothes of William and James were not in disorder or sullied the day of the artist's death. He was the more certain because James wore a coat that had a rent which some time ago was sewed up by a servant.

"I don't feel inclined to hold these boys," remarked the Magistrate.

Mr. Oliver claimed there were many serious contradictions in the case for the defense sufficient to put the prisoners to greater proof as to alibi.

"I do not think so," said Magistrate Kudlich. "I feel inclined to discharge these youths. They are not vicious. I have been watching them. They are so helpless they could not abscond. If needs be, they can be rearrested without trouble. I hold that there is not sufficient evidence to sustain me in holding them any longer, and I order their discharge."

This decision was met with a loud hum of approbation, and the boys were in a few moments surrounded by friends warmly congratulating them. They each had a kiss for their mother, and their father took them by each hand, and was much moved. As soon as they had obtained what they had left in the prison they went home.

"I am certainly very glad," said their father, "to have them free. I have no comment to make on their arrest and no statement to publish. I gained much in health on my trip, and I shall remain here a couple of weeks, and then go to Nassau, N. P. My boys will not go back to the institution for some time, if they ever return there."

The other developments in the case show how misdirected detectives blunder and have to depend on the laity for every particle of important information. The evidence of Farrelly betrayed how the cuffs, handkerchief, and pistol were found. A servant in the institution early yesterday sent word to Acting Capt. Casey that there was a bloody handkerchief in the elevator shaft. Detective Campbell was sent to investigate.

The handkerchief was found to have become stained through a nose bleeding, but Campbell thought it proper to go over ground that had been explored before. Accompanied by Joseph Ainsborough, the finder of the cuffs, handkerchief, and pistol, the detective went to the cellar, and examined the base of the elevator shaft which runs through the centre of the building. Here were a number of boxes of window glass, and Campbell had shifted several of the boxes, when he saw something rectangular and dark lying flat on a box that had not been moved. A moment later he had in his hands Artist Eglau's wallet. In one pocket was $120, and in the other $16, $136 in all, thus establishing the correctness of the information published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and completely upsetting the position of the police, who maintained that Eglau had no money when he was assailed, and that robbery was not the motive. There was no trace of blood on the wallet, which was fully identified as Eglau's.

As soon as Acting Capt. Casey knew of this discovery he ordered that Ainsborough be placed under strict surveillance, and three detectives were sent to the institution. They were directed not to lose sight of him, and not to prevent him from going where he chose. This hesitancy to make an arrest was probably due to the Acting Captain's recollection of the upshot of his action in the Wormser silverware robbery case and the legal endeavor being made by those he locked up to obtain substantial smart-money consolation.

Lawyer Goldman said at first that he would call on the police to take away the detectives or arrest the man they had under surveillance. Then he decided to let the police have their own way, as interference might prompt the excuse that the institution had thwarted the ends of justice.

Ainsborough, Mr. Goldman said, was an Englishman, forty years old, short and stocky. His duty is at night, and he sleeps from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Detective Campbell said that when he saw the wallet he said: "Why, there's the pocketbook," and "Joe" replied: "Yes; that must be the old man's book."

"But why," asked the reporter, "is Ainsborough under watch?"

"Because he is a pretty good finder. Now, don't ask more. We're trying to 'pan him out.'"

An expert who was in court examined the cuffs found in the coal bin, and was of the opinion that the red stains on them were not blood, but were made by a pigment used to make terra cotta clay in the modeling room. The detectives said that it had never occurred to them to have the spots tested, and that this would be done.

Artist Eglau will be buried to-day in Calvary Cemetery, from 99½ St. Mark's Place. The funeral services will be at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 13.—John Clayton, a well-to-do farmer of Harmony, a small hamlet about seven miles from this place, was killed about 2 o'clock this morning near Larrabee's Crossing, about two miles from Lakewood, by the sounthbound freight on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Clayton was an extensive manufacturer of charcoal for Lakewood's large hotels, his plant being situated near Point Pleasant.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 13.—Judge Thomas S. Henry and Frank M. McDermot, counsel for Joseph H. Kohl, filed to-day with the County Clerk a petition removing the murderer's case to the United States Circuit Court for review. This acts as a stay for Kohl, who was to have been hanged Feb. 20.

WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 13.—Will and Jesse Stewart, brothers, got into a dispute in the western part of this county to-day over a game of cards. Jesse stabbed his brother to death with a knife. He has not been captured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Surveyor McGuire of New-York arrived in the city this morning and discussed customhouse business with Assistant Secretary Hamlin at the Treasury.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The ball which is to be given to-night in the tennis building of the Orange Athletic Club, at Orange, N. J., will be attended by a large number of New-York society people. The decorations in the tennis building are to be very lavish, and will consist of tropical plants, flowers, and trophies of the courts. Supper will be served at midnight in the gymnasium. The patronesses, nearly all of whom are expected to be present with their families, are Mrs. William H. Adams, Mrs. Edward P. Alling, Mrs. Edward W. Ashley, Mrs. William Torrey Baird, Mrs. William Baird, Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow, Mrs. James Bingham, Mrs. George T. Boggs, Mrs. Edward Boote, Mrs. William A. Brewer, Mrs. Graham H. Brewer, Mrs. John Burke, Mrs. Robert D. Carter, Mrs. John C. Casidy, Mrs. Edward E. Clapp, Mrs. Arthur H. Colby, Mrs. Eugene V. Connett, Jr., Mrs. Joseph G. Cooper, Mrs. Edward M. Collie, Mrs. William B. Dillon, Mrs. Richard N. Dyer, Mrs. Alfred B. Farnsworth, Mrs. Leroy C. Fairchild, Mrs. J. Day Flack, Mrs. George W. Fortmeyer, Mrs. T. Newton Foster, Mrs. William M. Franklin, Mrs. Paul F. Gerhard, Mrs. George H. Gill, Mrs. Louis C. Gillespie, Mrs. Charles Henry Gillespie, Jr., Mrs. Charles B. Gregory, Mrs. Frederick F. Guild, Mrs. Joseph D. Harrison, Mrs. Charles Hathaway, Mrs. Robert W. Hawkesworth, Mrs. John Oxenbridge Heald, Mrs. Charles R. Hadden, Mrs. William C. Horn, Mrs. Walter R. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Walter M. Keck, Mrs. A. T. F. Kirtland, Mrs. O. E. Lambiette, Mrs. Edward V. Z. Lane, Mrs. Samuel Lee, Mrs. Cyrus F. Loutrel, Mrs. James G. Marshall, Mrs. J. A. Minott, Mrs. Frank C. O'Reilly, Mrs. Eddy Palmer, Mrs. Henry A. Potter, Mrs. John Philip Rafferty, Mrs. George Richards, Mrs. John N. Robbins, Mrs. William H. Rockefeller, Mrs. Carmen R. Runyon, Mrs. Abraham H. Ryan, Mrs. F. K. Saggermann, Mrs. John L. Seward, Mrs. Theodore F. Seward, Mrs. Levy Seymour, Mrs. L. Dinwiddie Smith, Mrs. William H. Smith, Mrs. Francis Spier, Mrs. Charles A. Sterling, Mrs. Frederick W. Stevens, Mrs. Norman F. Thompson, Mrs. Henry Truman, Mrs. Oliver De G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. David S. Walton, Mrs. Franklin S. Webster, Mrs. Frederick Worth, Mrs. Charles Wiley, Mrs. William H. Wiley, and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding.

—The final meeting of Mrs. Graham Young's dancing class will take place to-night at 9 o'clock at Sherry's.

—Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave one of a series of dinner parties last night in her new mansion at 841 Fifth Avenue. Covers were laid for twenty-four persons. The table was handsomely decorated with American Beauty roses and ferns. The guests went to the Assembly ball after the supper.

—W. Preston Hix and Miss Rose Hix sailed on the steamship Fulda on Wednesday with the intention of remaining in Europe until the middle of June. They will make a tour of Spain and Italy. Upon their return they will open their country establishment at Rye-on-the-Sound.

—The report which was going the rounds last night to the effect that Jean de Reszke will at the end of the supplementary opera season here return to Paris to become the husband of the Countess Maria Mallé is by no means a new one, for this engagement was announced in Paris many months ago. M. Willy Schulz, a brother-in-law of Edouard de Reszke, also makes the statement that Jean de Reszke will retire from the stage permanently after his marriage.

—The Knickerbocker Riding Club, which is by far the smartest organization of its kind in town, gave a ride last night. There was music and a supper.

—Mrs. Orlando B. Johnson, who has a handsome suite of apartments in the Hoffman Arms, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, received informally last evening. She was assisted by Mrs. Fitch, wife of Dr. Fitch, formerly chief of staff under the late President de Barrios of Guatemals. There were a large number of callers and some very delightful music.

—Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder of 37 Fifth Avenue will receive informally this afternoon.

—The final meeting of Mrs. King's dancing class will be held to-night at Delmonico's, at 9 o'clock.

—Mrs. Edmund T. Smith of 226 Madison Avenue gave a reception and dance last evening, when the hostess was assisted in receiving by her daughters, Mrs. G. A. Gorman and Mrs. William Hunter.

—Miss Edna Stern was married on Wednesday evening to David Hershfield, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride in the St. Lawrence, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present at the wedding. PATRIARCH.

BLAME FOR THE HARBOR POLICE

Firemen Say They Should Have Been Notified of Ardandhu's Fire.

The Fire Department, the local Board of Steam Inspectors, the police, and the tugboatmen all had an innings yesterday in the controversy which arose over the fire on the British steamship Ardandhu, which resulted in the vessel being scuttled on the flats back of Liberty Island late Tuesday night.

The men on the fireboat Zophar Mills blamed the harbor police for not notifying them of the fire. The firemen had been told that a mutiny was in progress on the ship, and Capt. Spence at once notified the police boat Patrol. The latter went to the ship and found the trouble to be a fire. Sergt. Frank Mangin, in command of the Patrol, ordered four lines of hose run out, and whistled for help.

The fireboat at the Battery did not hear, though the tub John Fuller, lying over in Atlantic Basin, caught the screeching alarm and put out for the burning vessel. The Patrol stayed by till the fire was under control.

The crippled condition of the fireboat service has been ascribed by Fire Chief Bonner to the action of the Government Steamboat Inspectors refusing certificates till various changes were made in two of the boats—the Havemeyer and New-Yorker.

Capt. D. G. Fairchild and Thomas H. Barrett of the local Board of Inspection say that the New-Yorker was inspected Jan. 30, and the changes required could have been made in one day. The Havemeyer was inspected July 30 last, and a certificate was issued to her Sept. 9. In the meantime they say work which should have taken a day was done.

The Ardandhu has been libelled by the Mutual Towing Company for services rendered, and the Baxter Wrecking Company was busy yesterday pumping her out.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

OLD-FASHIONED STAIRWAYS.

IN MOST CITY HOUSES, THE STAIRS START AT THE FRONT DOOR AND GO STRAIGHT UP. OUR DECORATORS MAKE SUCH UNSIGHTLY STAIRWAYS SIGHTLY IN VARIOUS WAYS.

BY PARTIALLY SCREENING THE STEPS FROM VIEW WITH LATTICE WORK AND DRAPERIES. BY CONTRIVING A LITTLE NICHE OR SEAT UNDERNEATH THE STAIRCASE TO BREAK ITS ANGULARITY. BY TURNING THE TWO LOWEST STEPS ABOUT, TO MAKE A PLATFORM, THE BALUSTRADE OF WHICH SHALL FORM THE BACK OF A HALL SEAT, &c., &c.

IS IT WORTH WHILE TO LET THEM REMAIN UNSIGHTLY?

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

OPPOSE THE "SIDE DOOR"

Mayor Wurster Called Upon to Enforce the Excise Law.

HIS SUNDAY POLICY CONDEMNED

Mass Meeting in Brooklyn at Which Resolutions Demanding that the Sanctity of Sunday Be Recognized Were Passed.

An enthusiastic meeting in opposition to Mayor Wurster's side-door policy was held last night in Brooklyn, in the Second Presbyterian Church, at Remsen and Clinton Streets.

The meeting was under the auspices of the committee appointed by the clergymen of Brooklyn, who are making strenuous efforts to compel the city authorities to enforce the excise law and prevent the sale of liquor on Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall opened the proceedings with prayer. In his prayer he asked that the Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn be given a fearless nerve to deal with the important question.

The Rev. Dr. John Fox, pastor of the church, said the people of Brooklyn were in the grasp of a conspiracy, and that the man had not as yet appeared who could bring the travesty upon law to an end.

"Any man, and I do not care how high he stands in the community, is guilty of a crime against the State who either violates the law or connives at its violation," he said.

"What are the Mayor and the Police Commissioner of the city doing for our relief? Apparently nothing."

Edwin Packard referred to the many objections that have ben made to a proper enforcement of the excise law by foreign-born citizens, especially those made by the Germans, who said that they had had all the beer they wanted to drink in their own country, and did not belive they should be deprived of their beer in this country.

"The Germans," he said, "had frequently demanded promises from the candidates for Mayor before they would support them, and there have been some Mayors who recognized the voting power of the Germans.

"The great hold that the brewers of the city have upon the saloon keepers is easily seen by looking up the chattel mortgages.

"The Germans will conform to the law if it is honestly enforced."

William G. Low said that the present question not only affected Brooklyn, but also all other cities throughout the land.

He then told a story of a dinner he attended in Minneapolis, where he was asked which he considered the best way to strictly enforce the excise law. His reply was: "The Mayor of the city should enforce the laws he had taken an oath to enforce."

"The Mayor of this particular city was present," said Mr. Low, "and he asked me a question, and it was this: 'How does the Mayor of Brooklyn enforce the law?' Are the side doors closed?'

"I tried to get out of it by saying that the police had become tired of trying to enforce the law, because the juries failed to convict.

"But the law can be enforced, and public opinion should be behind it."

Mr. Low said that liquor produced pauperism and disease, and that Sundays were the best days for the germs of the liquor disease to be communicated.

Thomas F. Barber then introduced these resolutions:

Whereas, It is the law of this State and has been the law of this State for nearly 100 years that the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday shall be forbidden; and

Whereas, In this City of Brooklyn that law has been violated flagrantly and continuously and with the apparent connivance of the civil authorities; and

Whereas, It has been openly asserted that such violation and such connivance is right and proper; that the Sunday excise law cannot be enforced in Kings County, and that a side-door sale of liquor on Sunday should be permitted as a necessary alleviation of the law; be it

Resolved, That this meeting of citizens of Brooklyn protest against such violation and such connivance, and demand that the Mayor and Police Commissioner of this city shall enforce with strong arm the Sunday excise law as it stands on the statutes of this State.

That we believe that the safety of our cherished institutions and the protection of our lives and property depend upon the respect and fealty our citizens pay to the law, and that every deliberate and recognized attempt on the part of the executive officers to neglect the enforcement of laws which the majority of the citizens, through their elected representatives, have put upon the statute books, on whatever plea made, is a step toward anarchy and the paving of the way to a general disregard of all laws.

That we are not assembled to denounce the saloon or the saloon power or the liquor interests of this city, and reserve to every man the right to his own private opinion as to what should be a proper Sunday law.

That we nevertheless believe that the sentiment of a majority of the citizens of the city is in favor of the laws of this State that set aside the first day in the week for a day of rest and religious observances and especially forbid the sale of spirituous liquors on that day, as tending to disturb the repose and religious liberty of the community.

We therefore maintain that the Sunday excise law is not an obsolete relic, but the living will of the people and that while it remains on the books and until the will of the people changes it, we are ready to declare, with no uncertain sound, that there is a sentiment in the community that will not brook an open disregard of it on any pretense of political necessity or because of the organized opposition of powerful interests.

We pledge to the Mayor and Police Commissioners of this city our cordial support in their enforcement of the law and we call to their attention the excellent example of the City of New-York and the beneficial results that have followed the faithful discharge of their duties by the Police Commissioners of that city in the decrease of Sunday intoxication, disorder, accident, and crime.

That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mayor Wurster.

James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club, said the resolutions were not half strong enough. He showed how the saloon keeper was a politician and attended the primaries and took an active part in politics.

He said it was not so much a violation of the excise law as it was a violation of the Sunday law. He wanted the two understood. The excise law imposed upon the police the duty of having it enforced.

At present, he said, there was a spirit of sham liberally shown in the city.

It would be better, he said, to be more Puritanical in our laws and a little less satanic.

"It is," he said, "a sorrowful spectacle that the Chief Magistrate of the city could for a moment ponder and say whether or not it is his duty to enforce the law.

"It is all nonsense for him to ponder—it is his duty to act."

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, said: "The sentiment for the enforcement of the Sunday liquor law is rising in the community, and has been rising for years.

"The time will come, and will come soon, when on Sundays the saloons shall not be open, and liquor shall not be sold."

He said he hoped that the liquor selling on Sunday would cease in Mayor Wurster's time and while Commissioner Welles was at the head of the Police Department.

JUSTICE SCHNITZPAHN GIVES ADVICE

Tells a Newly Wedded Couple that Marriage Is No Joke.

The Lee Avenue Civil Court, in Brooklyn, was the scene yesterday morning of the first marriage ceremony that has been performed under its new administration. The contracting parties were Stanistow Massolsky and Julia Remowitch.

Justice William Schnitzpahn performed the ceremony in his private office, in the presence of a select but appreciative audience. The Magistrate was very nervous, but he took occasion to remark by way of apology for his condition:

"It is the first thing of the kind I have ever been called upon to perform."

In a solemn and impressive manner, Justice Schnitzpahn then said to those assembled:

"Some folks may consider a wedding a joke, but to me it is a serious thing. I want this couple to view the subject in a proper light, and that is my reason for being so impressive."

The Justice then pronounced the words that made Julia and Stanistow a happy couple. Chief Clerk Charles A. Conrady and Henry J. Halkerman of Broadway and Myrtle Avenue were the witnesses.

The newly wedded couple received the congratulations of Emil Klebauer, the official interpreter; Clerk Arthur Higgins, Frank Engle, and ex-Constable Philip Goodman.

The bridegroom could scarcely restrain his joy when Justice Schnitzpahn refused a wedding fee.

NEW WOMAN'S CLUB IN BROOKLYN

The Chiropean Organized to Band Women for Work in the Interest of Humanity—Mrs. Alvah G. Brown Its President.

Mrs. Alvah G. Brown was yesterday chosen President of the Chiropean, the new Brooklyn (Eastern District) woman's club, at a meeting held at the Knapp mansion, on Bedford Avenue. Mrs. Brown received 165 votes. The Nominating Committee comprised Mrs. Henry Hasler, Chairman; Mrs. Charles Bailey, Mrs. E. B. Havens, Mrs. Henry A. Powell, and Mrs. Daniel T. Wilson.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock A. M. by Mrs. J. Coleman Adams. Three hours later Mrs. Brown and the following officers were declared elected:

First Vice President—Mrs. Francis W. Young; Second Vice President—Mrs. Frederick W. Wurster; Treasurer—Mrs. J. Henry Dick; Recording Secretary—Mrs. James A. Sperry; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. William B. Hurd, Jr.; Executive Committee—Mrs. Edwin Knowles, Chairman; Mrs. Andrew D. Baird, Mrs. Adolph Mollenhauer, Mrs. Edwin B. Havens, Mrs. John S. King; Auditor—Mrs. George Essig; Club Hostess—Mrs. Henry Hasler; Musical Director—Mrs. J. Gilbert Gulick; Chairman on Home and Society—Mrs. Daniel T. Wilson; Chairman on Philanthropy—Mrs. Ruliffe V. De Nyse; Chairman on Music and Drama—Mrs. John W. Hesse; Chairman on Art and Literature—Miss Laura V. Roake; Chairman on Education—Mrs. Henry A. Powell; Chairman on Municipal Affairs—Dr. Katharine D. Burnette; Chairman on Rearing of Children—Mrs. Charles D. Sperry.

A lively discussion arose among the members when a copy of a constitution, drawn by Mrs. G. Brown, Mrs. J. Coleman Adams, Mrs. Grainger, and Mrs. Henry N. Meeker, was presented for adoption. Some of the members objected to the name of the organization on the ground that its meaning, notwithstanding all explanations, was not sufficiently clear. The objections were of no avail, for when the balloting took place 165 members out of the 200 present voted in favor of retaining "Chiropean" as the name of the club.

The opening clauses of the constitution as adopted provide that the objects of the organization shall be to bring women together with a view of making them helpful to each other and useful to society; that the club shall be entirely independent in every way; that earnestness of purpose shall be the only requirement for membership, and that the club shall work in the interest of humanity.

It was decided that each member should be privileged to take one guest to the social meeting, but the same guest cannot be present more than once in the same year. The annual dues are $5, which sum is also the initiation fee. The membership is limited to 250. Over 200 members are already enrolled.

President Brown has been connected with Sorosis for twenty-five years.

SALE OF GENEALOGICAL WORKS

Histories of Early Settlers and Towns of the United States—Rare Miscellaneous Books.

Among the books sold at auction by Bangs & Co. yesterday and on Wednesday were the following:

Jonathan Pearson's "Contributions for the Genealogies of the Descendants of the First Settlers of the Patent and City of Schetectady from 1662 to 1800," small quarto, Albany, 1873, $3.50; Samuel Sewall's "The History of Woburn, Middlesex County, Mass," with memorial sketch of the Author," by C. C. Sewall, portrait, octavo, Boston, 1868, $3; J. A. Tinton's "Genealogical Sketches of the Descendants of John Tinton of Lynn, 1648, and Allied Families," Boston, 1858, $2.65.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life Among the Lowly," illustrated, two volumes, duodecimo, Boston, 1852, first edition, very scarce, leaves loose, edges soiled, otherwise a fair copy, $20; "Willard Memoir; or, Life and Times of Major Simon Willard, with Notices of Three Generations of His Descendants," &c., by Joseph Willard, three engravings, octavo, Boston, 1858, $4.25; S. W. Williams's "Genealogy and History of the Family of Williams in America," portraits, duodecimo, Greenfield, 1847, $2.75.

James M. Millinger's "Ancient Unedited Monuments," forty colored plates of Greek vases, and twenty-two plates of statues, busts, and bas-reliefs, London, 1822, low at $4.50; Dr. Johnson's "Bibliothecae Harleianae; an Account of the Harleian Library," five volumes, half parchment, uncut, rare, London, 1743, $5.25.

"Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion," six volumes, with plates perfect, $8.25; Elijah Walton's "Clouds: Their Forms and Combinations," illustrated with forty plates from drawings by the author, London, 1873, $5.25; Robert Watt's "Bibliotheca Britannica, or a General Index to British and Foreign Literature," four volumes, a perfect set of this valuable work, Edinburgh, 1824, $15.

"Lyrics from the Song Books of the Elizabethan Age," London, 1891, $3; "Lyrics from the Dramatists," $3, and "A Continuation of Don Quixote," by Avillanda, London, 1784, $3.50.

AGAINST G. P. LORD'S APPOINTMENT

A Protest by the Civil Service Reform Association.

The Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association held a meeting last night, and adopted the following resolutions relative to the appointment of George P. Lord as State Civil Service Commissioner:

Whereas, The annual report of the State Civil Service Commissioners for the year 1895 affords gratifying evidence of the benefits accruing to State Government from the application of the civil service laws, which have been in substance embodied in the Constitution of this State by an overwhelming popular vote; and,

Whereas, It is equally obvious that these results, so advantageous to the public interests of the people of the whole State, have been secured by the faithful performance of their duties by the State Civil Service Commission as constituted during the past year; and,

Whereas, The experience of previous years has demonstrated that such public benefits from the execution of the civil service laws may be wholly prevented by hostile sentiment and action on the part of the State executive authorities, especially by the appointment of officers who are in sympathy with the principles of civil service reform and who are ignorant of the duties to be performed in its administration; therefore,

Resolved, That the Civil Service Reform Association reaffirms its disapproval of the change in the membership of the State Civil Service Commission made lately by Gov. Morton as a step calculated to shake the confidence of the people in the strength of his purpose to promote honesty and efficiency in the public service when other interests are arrayed against such a course on his part.

The Secretary of the association was directed to send copies of the resolution to the press and to the various Civil Service Reform Associations throughout the country.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

A Pamphlet Published by The New-York Times containing

Prof. John Bach McMaster's

History of the Monroe Doctrine

From The Times of Jan. 2:
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 17,
THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY,
AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,
together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward.

For sale at all news stands and at the Publication Office of

The Times.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company is advised that cables have been laid in the Amazon River between Para and Manaos, in Brazil. The offices on the line are as follows: Gameta Mosqueiro, Pinheiros Seure, Breves Gurapa, Chaves Macapa, Montealegre Santarem, Alemquer Obidos, Parintius, Itacatiara, and Manaos. The offices at Manaos is open for traffic, but the intermediate offices have not yet been opened.

—At the meeting held Feb. 3 for the organization of an American Guild of Organists it was voted to hold a second meeting in Calvary Church on Monday, Feb. 17. The committee having charge of the arrangements of the meeting of next Monday has found it impossible to prepare its report by that time, and has therefore, postponed the meeting subject to a call to be sent through the mails at an early date.

—The old Revere House, which had stood for so many years on the southeast corner of Houston and Broadway, is now out of existence. All of the furniture in the place was auctioned off yesterday. The sale will be continued to-day. The stuff in the place was mostly bought by dealers, and sold for very low prices. About $1,800 was realized for the stuff sold up to 4 o'clock yesterday.

—Julius Harburger, Excise Commissioner, has given notice that an individual is seeking advertisements from saloon keepers, restaurants, and others, and is using his name in connection therewith, producing a sample sheet with a cut of the Commissioner. He is an impostor, Mr. Harburger says, and should be handed over to the police.

—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Literary Society of St. Francis Xavier Church, which was to have been held last night, was postponed until Monday next. In addition to the original programme, the society will present Bulwer

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A TALK ON RETALIATION

Gov. Morton Listens to Arguments on the Insurance Bill.

MR. CHOATE OPPOSES THE MEASURE

The Proposed Law Declared to be Too Sweeping in Its Provisions, and a Violation of the Settled Policy of the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Gov. Morton gave up two hours and more of his time this afternoon in listening to arguments on the Husted-Burns Retaliatory Insurance bill, which is aimed at Prussia for its alleged unjust treatment of American life insurance companies.

E. R. Kennedy argued that this bill would exclude foreign fire insurance companies, which was unjust. Then, too, a more serious consideration was that the capital of the home companies was not sufficient to cover risks of merchants and others in this country.

Charlton T. Lewis, who framed the bill, said that American life insurance companies were treated in no other European country so well as in the German Empire, with the single exception of Prussia, where indignity after indignity was heaped upon the American companies and their representatives. He recalled the retaliatory measure enacted in 1881 against Pennsylvania, which resulted in an amicable adjustment of the strained relations.

Joseph H. Choate predicted that it would be a lasting disgrace on the State of New-York if the Governor placed his stamp of approval on this bill. The retaliatory measure against the Pennsylvania companies he considered fair reciprocity. The proposed law would be a gross violation of the settled policy of this State, relative to foreign insurance companies, backed by feeling, temper, and spite against Prussian officials, and retaliation should be directed to Prussia, and Prussia alone. Then Mr. Choate went on to illustrate a case as the result of the bill becoming a law. He said that if Mr. Pierce should issue a certificate to an anti-burglar insurance company, that company would have to be admitted in foreign countries. "Then suppose," he continued, "that England should say 'our police regulations are sufficient to prevent burglaries, and we will refuse to admit this anti-burglar company.' Mr. Pierce must immediately drive out all kinds of English insurance companies from this State."

Mr. Kennedy—And commercial credit would not exist in New-York if it were not for the English insurance companies.

Mr. Choate—I will not say that, but the result would extend to all commercial interests.

Andrew Hamilton said that by the enactment of just laws, there had been built up in this State the three largest life insurance companies in the world. The State should now take measures to protect these great interests, which it has fostered. He called attention to the fact that the Germania Life Insurance Company of New-York had been allowed to remain in Prussia and do business while the New-York Life Insurance Company was shut out. The restrictions placed on the New-York Life were not exacted of the Germania. Why? Because the Germania had a Prussian Directory and Prussian stockholders, who are paid 12 per cent. in dividends. The American companies were discriminated against.

During the argument Mr. Choate stated that the bill was railroaded through both houses.

Assemblyman Husted said this was not the fact. It was introduced in both houses Jan. 13, and was not passed by either house until nearly a month later. During all that time not a line of objection to the bill was received by either him or Senator Burns. The citizens generally want the bill, and nobody opposes it but the representatives of the foreign companies. Then Mr. Husted handed the Governor some favorable expressions from agents of English fire insurance companies. Mr. Choate also handed up a bundle of remonstrances, and the report of the Senate committee of several years back on tontine insurance. To the latter document Mr. Lewis objected, but the Governor took all.

A letter from the H. B. Claflin Company of New-York City and other big business firms was read. It stated that the bill would largely increase their troubles and difficulties in the securing of adequate insurance. A petition, largely signed by bankers and merchants, protesting against the signing of the bill, was also presented.

A letter from Charles Stewart Smith, as a Director of an American fire-insurance company, was read, stating that the retaliation was too harsh, and would operate to the end that there would be an inadequate capital employed in the fire-insurance business in this State hereafter. He questioned the statement that the Prussian Government had discriminated against the New-York companies.

Attorney George P. Sheldon of New-York City, appearing for a number of domestic fire companies, spoke in favor of the bill, saying it was the only character of legislation possible to be enacted to cover the case. Every fire risk abandoned by Prussian companies, he said, would be taken care of by the companies now doing business here, and nobody would suffer.

Attorney Notman, in behalf of a number of foreign companies, appeared in opposition. The present law was fair, equal, and reciprocal, and should not be changed for the improper and unfair measure proposed. Because of the desires of life companies, said Mr. Notman, fire and marine companies were to be debarred from doing business in this State. The fire and marine companies were not in fault, and could not remedy the condition of the life companies in Prussia. He could not conceive the equity of the measure in this light. As to the emergency calling for the bill, Mr. Notman said a question of fact was involved which could not be determined by the Executive within a fortnight. There were no regulations in Prussia aimed against American life companies which were not charged against the companies of any other nation and German companies. The Prussian law was equitable, treating all companies alike. The Prussian statutes, too, are not so harsh to foreign companies as the New-York State laws are. If a retaliatory law were necessary, the law should be fair and not force a confiscation of the business of the German companies. The bill is class legislation and particularly dangerous. Mr. Notman asked the Governor to veto the bill, or to submit it to the Legislature for amendment so that the operation of the bill be limited to life companies.

Poultney Bigelow, who was the agent of the New-York Life Insurance Company and the State Insurance Department sent to Prussia recently, stated that when he presented himself to the Prussian Minister, that official told him that American insurance companies were rotten to the core, and they would be driven out of the Prussian Empire.

Mr. John A. McCall, the President of the New-York Life Insurance Company, was about the Capitol to-day, but was not in the Executive Chamber during the arguments.

Once Noted Lawyer Killed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 13.—William F. Piper, a once noted man, was found dead beside the railroad track north of this city last night under circumstances that indicated he had been killed by the cars. Piper was a leading lawyer here before the war, and he opposed Gen. W. T. Sherman in the only case the General ever tried. Gen. Sherman lost his case and he was so put out over it that he gave up practicing law and left here. Piper ruined a brilliant career by drinking.

A New Republican Club.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Stalwart Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District of New-York City was incorporated today. The Directors are A. R. Page, Frank Cable, George Fisher, Bryant Willard, Frederick Snyder, David Friedsam, J. J. U. Symes, J. A. Crvan, H. C. Calkins, Henry Kahn, and C. G. Eichler.

President of the Soldiers' Home.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Secretary of State John Palmer was unanimously elected President of the New-York State Soldiers' Home by the Board of Managers at the annual meeting held to-day at Bath.

A NEW BOOK ABOUT CRIMINALS

Ex-Chief of Police Byrnes Has Been at Work on One for Six Years—He Will Go to Hot Springs, Ark., Soon.

Ex-Chief of Police Byrnes confirms the report that he will go to Hot Springs, Ark., next week. He will spend five or six weeks at the springs. He looks well and seems to be enjoying the best of health.

When asked by a reporter if there was any truth in the report that he would be the head of the Greater New-York police if the consolidation scheme is carried through Mr. Byrnes said:

"Since my retirement from the Police Department, I have carefully avoided talking about police affairs, and I shall not discuss the subject now."

The ex-Chief was also asked whether, in case the Police Departments should be consolidated under a metropolitan system, he would accept the position of Chief, and reorganize the department on a new basis. He declined to express an opinion one way or the other. He was then asked what his plans for the future were. He said, laughingly:

"My plans are very simple. I have been working on my second volume of 'Professional Criminals' for the past six years. I have verified records and convictions of criminals in various parts of the country for the purpose of making it an authentic book of record, which can be used in this country or any part of the world where American criminals are arrested. American Consuls in foreign countries having a book of this character will have very little difficulty in identifying criminals from this country who may be arrested abroad.

"I have taken great care in getting up this volume and explaining in a practical way to the public and police officers the methods and ability necessary for professional criminals to successfully ply their vocation in their different grades of crime. Nothing is more dreaded by a professional thief than publicity, and there is no more potent factor in the prevention of crime and the detection of criminals than publishing their pictures and records.

"The volume that I am about to issue will contain over 400 portraits of the most expert and dangerous criminals, both men and women, with their full and authentic pedigrees, their associates in crime, and important particulars about their habits and careers. In submitting this work it is my earnest hope that it will prove of service to all engaged in the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals. I am quite sure it will have a tendency to deter evildoers from carrying on their unlawful business. Indeed, a book of this kind ought to be issued at least every two years, and it ought to reach the hands of all business people. So far as police officers are concerned here and in Europe, it is invaluable to them.

"At the time of the Paris Exposition, Guron, the Chief of Detectives there, wrote to me that my book was very valuable to him in identifying American criminals, and such testimonials come from several of the large cities in Europe and nearly all the Chiefs of Police in the United States. I have read with some interest in the newspapers from time to time of instances in which my book was referred to in the courts to get the correct records of criminals on trial.

"The book fully explains the methods of bank burglars, bank sneaks, forgers, hotel and boarding-house thieves, sneak and house thieves, store and safe burglars, shoplifters, pickpockets, confidence and bunko men, receivers of stolen goods, the tricks of sawdust and green-goods men, frauds in horse sales, adventurers and adventuresses, the opium habit and its consequences, and new devices of robbery by drugs commonly called 'knock-out drops,' and other valuable information relative to criminals."

"Was your recent visit to Police Headquarters of public importance?" asked the reporter.

"No, other than this: I went there one morning with a request for permission to use some records and I saw one of the Commissioners. The others, I understood, were not in the building. The request I made was granted, and I feel thankful to those gentlemen for their action."

GOV. GRIGGS TO BE GUEST OF HONOR

He Will Be Entertained by the Theta Delta Chi Graduate Association.

A reception and dinner will be given to Gov. John W. Griggs of New-Jersey by the Theta Delta Chi Graduate Association of this city. The reception will be held at Delmonico's this evening, at 7 o'clock. The Graduate Association has invited the undergraduate as well as graduate members of the New-York City charges to join with it on this occasion.

The banquet will be the largest gathering of prominent men in the history of the fraternity. Over 100 members will present, coming from points within a radius of 500 miles of New-York City. Delegates will attend from Columbia, College of the City of New-York, Cornell, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Yale, Brown, Bowdoin, Kenyon, Harvard, Tufts, Amherst, Lehigh, Hobart, Dartmouth, Lafayette, University of Rochester, and Hamilton. Mr. Griggs was graduated with the class of '68 at Lafayette College, and ever since his initiation into the fraternity in 1865 has been one of its most active and earnest members.

Among those who have been invited are Daniel M. Lockwood and Seward A. Simons of Buffalo, Col. Jacob Spahn, Frank E. Bottum, A. P. Little, of Rochester; Col. William Lamb of Norfolk, Clay W. Holmes of Elmira, Henry J. Spooner of Providence, President Smith of Trinity, John Hay and Prof. Alexander MacBride Sterrett of Washington, President Capen of Tufts College, Daniel B. Pond of Woonsocket, R. I.; Prof. Carl A. Harstrom of Norwalk, Conn.; Clark Fisher of Trenton, Webster R. Walkley, the Rev. David Gregg, Samuel D. Morris, Dr. William F. Walmsley, and James Cruikshank of Brooklyn, Charles R. Miller, Oscar Prisbie, Edward Schenck, Col. William L. Stone, Charles V. Mapes, Col. Willie M. Rexford, and Franklin Burdge of this city. Willis S. Paine, President of the New-York Graduate Association, will preside.

THE DEBT OF NEW-YORK CITY

Statement from the Controller—Net Funded Debt $110,224,470.78.

The Controller issued a statement yesterday relative to the city debt up to and including Jan. 31, 1896. It shows that there is payable from the sinking fund, under ordinances of the Common Council, $2,500,600; payable from taxation, $50,043,046.05, and for local improvements. $9,430,429.91.

The debt of the annexed territory of Westchester County is $724,509.64. The sinking fund is chargeable with $123,364,821.10, payable under the various statutes and acts of the Consolidation act, making a total debt of $186,063,406.70.

The sinking fund now holds for the redemption of debt $75,838,935.92, leaving a net funded debt of $110,224,470.78.

Besides this there is a temporary debt of $2,610,869.72, made imperative by special laws, and issued in anticipation of taxes. The total cash on hand is $5,914,824.73.

Mrs. Sweeney Died as She Lived, Alone

In a squalid room in the attic of the building, 382 Greenwich Street, old Mrs. Sweeney, who, apparently, from the signs of refinement shown by her countenance, must have seen better days, was found dead in bed early yesterday morning. So solitary was her life that even her closest neighbors knew her only by the name of Sweeney. She was last seen on Monday evening, when she came home from her daily labor. She was employed as a clothing presser in an establishment in Thompson Street. It was said by the tenants that she had well-to-do relatives in Williamsburg. Mrs. Sweeney talked to no one in the house; and allowed no person to come in her room. An autopsy will be held as to the cause of her death.

To Benefit a Church Charity.

The performance A. M. Palmer gives at his theatre each year in aid of the Church Infirmary and Dispensary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, will take place Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock. The play will be "Saints and Sinners." It will be presented by an excellent cast, including Messrs. Stoddard and Barrymore and Miss Burroughs. The tickets, $2 each, can be had of A. Lansing, Treasurer, 32 East Forty-second Street, or at the box office.

A CONTEST FOR CONTROL

Sons of the American Revolution in Arms over an Election.

DR. DEPEW'S COMMITTEE CRITICISED

Friends of Those Not Renominated for the Board of Managers Are Actively Canvassing for a "Members'" Ticket.

Much feeling has been aroused in the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in anticipation of the annual election of officers Feb. 21. A "regular" ticket, a "members'" ticket, and some private tickets are in the field now, and a very determined contest is being carried on.

At the January meeting of the Board of Managers, on motion of Secretary John Winfield Scott of 214 Broadway, a change was made in the method of choosing the Nominating Committee, and the power to appoint one was given to President Chauncey M. Depew. Heretofore, it had been customary for the board to select the committee. However, after the motion to give Mr. Depew the power had been made, the motion was carried, as it was feared that it would be taken as discourteous to Mr. Depew if it were voted down.

In accordance with the motion, Mr. Depew chose J. Lawrence McKeever, Richard H. Clark, Paul Dana, Horace Clark Du Val, and Nathan Guilford as the Nominating Committee. These gentlemen selected almost all the old officers, with Chauncey M. Depew at the head of the ticket. The principal change was made in the Board of Managers. Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Gen. Thomas Wilson, and Gen. Horatio C. King were dropped, and the names of Sigourney W. Fay, Lieut. Arthur Burtis, United States Navy, and Richard H. McElligott were substituted.

This action aroused opposition among the friends of those who had been dropped. It was charged that Secretary Scott had manipulated the formation of the regular ticket by working for the appointment of his own Committee on Nominations, and then making suggestions to that body.

More feeling was aroused when it was learned that Secretary Scott had sent out circulars to the out-of-town members, who are entitled to vote by proxy, containing the regular ticket and the following form of proxy:

The Secretary is hereby authorized to cast the foregoing ballot for me at the annual election of this society, to be held Feb. 21, 1896.

At the previous election, when proxies had first been used, the name of the one to whom the power was given was left blank. The dissatisfied members therefore believed that Secretary Scott was taking an unfair advantage of them.

The result was an organized movement which took form last week, and resulted in the "member's" ticket. The opposition struck off the name of Secretary Scott and inserted that of Stephen M. Wright of 289 Fourth Avenue. It also put back the names of Gen. King, Gen. Burtis, and Gen. Wilson, and inserted the names of J. Lawrence McKeever and Richard H. Clarke in the place of Col. Frederick D. Grant and Capt. Hugh R. Garden, now on the board. The contest therefore has resolved itself into one for the control of the Board of Managers.

W. W. Kenly, James Loder Raymond, and Richard A. Storrs, the committee for the opposition, have issued a circular, which is being sent to all the members.

The reasons given for the change in the tickets are as follows:

It is believed that it will be of advantage to have in the office of Secretary a resident of New-York City, in place of the present Secretary, who is a resident of New-Jersey. Mr. Stephen M. Wright, whose private office is in the central part of the city, is one of the most enthusiastic and active workers in the present Board of Managers, and one of its most regular attendants.

Gen. Earle, during the past two years, when our organization has had no meeting place of its own, has gratuitously extended to us the hospitality of his hotel, and the very meeting at which it is proposed by the "regular ticket" to retire him from the board, will be held under his own roof.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, has not missed a meeting since his election. He has made an extraordinary record in the number of members brought into the society.

Gen. Horatio C. King was elected to succeed the late Ebenezer K. Wright, and not only custom, but his resignation from the Sons of the Revolution to join our society, would counsel his election for a full term.

The dropping of Col. Frederick D. Grant and Capt. Garden is pronounced in the circular to be due to the fact that they have not been able to give the necessary time to the duties of their office.

The circular also says the form of proxy sent out by the Secretary, restricting the proxy power to the Secretary, is an assumption without any known authority, and in violation of precedent.

W. W. Kenly was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He was disinclined to talk about the trouble in the organization.

"We have stated our position in the circular, in a dignified manner," he said, "and must be content with that. We shall take steps to carry our ticket. We are incensed that the Secretary should have presumed to send out proxies for himself on the official paper of the society. He not only did this with the regular tickets, but with those that had been changed by the various individual nominations."

The Sons of the American Revolution is a much more exclusive organization than is the Sons of the Revolution, the former accepting as members only those who can show direct lineal descent from a Revolutionary patriot. For a long time efforts were made to bring the organizations together.

The number of members of the Sons of the American Revolution in this State is now almost 900, of whom the majority live out of town. Much honor is considered to be attached to the offices, and they are generally sought after.

DEVELOPMENT OF SCULPTURE

Lectures by Mrs. Mary H. Flint at the Berkeley Lyceum.

Mrs. Mary H. Flint, who last Winter gave a course of lectures on "The History and Development of Architecture," has announced a course of four lectures on "The History and Development of Sculpture," to be given at the Berkeley Lyceum Thursday mornings in March at 11 o'clock.

The subjects for the four mornings are: March 5, "Archaic Greek Sculpture"; March 12, "The Age of Pericles"; March 19, "Second Attic School," and on the 26th, "Sculpture After Alexander the Great." Mrs. Flint has many rare and beautiful slides for illustration which she secured during her last Summer's trip abroad.

Among the subscribers are the following names: Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. Charles Munson Raymond, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. F. P. Olcott, Mrs. Henry Postley, Mrs. Charles Henry Ropes, Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, Mrs. Luther Laflin Kellogg, Mrs. Thomas F. Clark, Mrs. Stephen M. Wright, and Miss Cromwell. Tickets may be had from John Ireland, 1,192 Broadway; Mrs. Flint, 126 Waverley Place, or at the Berkeley Lyceum.

To Attend the Exchange's Opening.

Announcement from the Mining Exchange quarters, 35 Broadway, yesterday, confirmed the dispatch from Denver, printed in the morning, that President Isham B. Porter, with a party of 200 miners, would leave Denver yesterday to attend the opening of the Exchange next Monday afternoon. On Monday evening the visitors will be dined by the New-York members. It is announced that business will begin at the Exchange Tuesday.

Military Academy Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Appointments to the United States Military Academy have been secured by Fred P. Beach, Lexington, Seventh District, Michigan, with Fred N. Read, Romeo, as alternate, and Louis Solellac, Jr., New-York City, (Fourteenth District.)

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Many Members of the International Association Have Failed to Pay Their Proper Dues.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Bureau of American Republics, established as a result of the Pan-American Conference held in Washington, seems to be in a bad way financially. That is to say, scarcely any of the South or Central American States appear disposed to comply with the obligations then assumed, to pay for their proportion of the expenses of the organization.

Director Furbish, in charge of the affairs of the bureau, in his annual report, just delivered to Secretary Olney, renews the suggestion heretofore made that a meeting of the representatives of the Governments forming the international union should be held for consultation as to the future work of the bureau. In the report of the Pan-American Conference leading to the formation of the bureau it was provided that at such meetings each Government should have a vote, and, in the opinion of Mr. Furbish, the completion of the work in hand rendered such a meeting absolutely necessary.

It appears from the report, that, while all the republics in the Western Hemisphere except Chile were originally parties to the organization of the bureau, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela alone paid their quotas for its support in 1894, and that in 1895 only two—Honduras and Venezuela, and the latter only in part—liquidated their debt to the United States for advances made. Section 12 of the Pan-American report provided that the United States would advance the money annually not to exceed $36,000, and Section 17 provides as follows:

"This union shall continue in force during a term of ten years from the date of its organization, and no country becoming a member of the union shall cease to be a member until the end of said period of ten years. Unless twelve months before the expiration of said period a majority of the members of the union shall have given to the Secretary of State of the United States official notice of their wish to terminate the union at the end of its first period, the union shall continue to be maintained for another period of ten years, and thereafter, under the same conditions, for successive periods of ten years each."

For the next year Congress is asked to appropriate $28,000 for the maintenance of the bureau, and $5,000 additional toward completing the code of nomenclature, trusting to the future to collect the proper quota from South and Central American republics. Regarding the proposed meeting of those concerned, to consider the future of the bureau, the report says:

"It was obviously necessary that the organization of the bureau should be made under the direction of a representative of the country in which it was located. Acceptance of this trust by the United States carried with it responsibility for such thorough administration as will secure to the people represented every possible benefit. This responsibility cannot be discharged by a mere perfunctory performance of the special duties named by the conference. The officials of the international union have accepted responsibility beyond that of citizens and officials of a single republic. They are representatives of a political entity unique in its nature and based upon the highest of ideals—that of extending friendly relations between peoples animated by a common desire for the development of the principles of self-government and of individual liberty on this continent. If the administration of this trust is to be measured by the power and opportunities possessed by the people represented, I may be excused for pressing the suggestion that frequent consultation by officials of every republic composing the union is most desirable."

The report has caused a good deal of talk.

A PLEA FOR M'KANE'S PARDON

Signed Only by George W. Roderick, His Counsel, It Says that the Sentence Was Excessive.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—George W. Roderick of Brooklyn to-day filed with Gov. Morton an application for the pardon of John Y. McKane of Gravesend, who is serving a six-year term in Sing Sing Prison. This term expires in March, 1898.

Notice of the application was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday.

In the petition stress is laid upon McKane's previous good character, and the fact that if he had totally destroyed or mutilated the registry lists he would have been guilty only of a misdemeanor, punishable by one year's imprisonment. McKane was convicted of advising the members of the Registry Board to refuse to allow any person who applied to examine the registry lists, and was convicted of a felony, punishable by from two to ten years in State prison. The plea for mercy and clemency in his behalf made by the jury in the strongest possible language is held to be, alone and aside from the other considerations offered in McKane's behalf, sufficient to justify the pardon at the expiration of the two years' imprisonment, the minimum term prescribed for the offense.

The petition in conclusion suggests that Justice Willard Bartlett, the trial Judge, and Benjamin F. Tracy and Edward M. Shepard, who had charge of the prosecution, be notified of the application and be requested to give opinions on the merits of it now.

The only signer to the petition is Mr. Roderick, who is McKane's counsel.

Justice Bartlett some weeks ago sent a communication to Gov. Morton stating that he could see no good reason for McKane's pardon. The Governor will not act on the case unless Justice Bartlett, who presided at the trial, and the prosecuting attorneys, Messrs. Tracy and Shepard, favor the application. Executive clemency is rare.

McKane's friends think they can secure the aid of these three gentlemen, and all efforts are being made to show the Governor that McKane was sentenced at a time when public sentiment ran high on account of election frauds in Albany, Buffalo, and Troy, and that McKane's sentence was doubly excessive under all the circumstances.

A PIOUS FRAUD SENTENCED

The Crimes of an Aged Swindler Punished Mildly.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Dr. Charles L. Williams, an octogenarian, who has the reputation of being one of the most accomplished and successful swindlers in the country, to-day pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court in two cases of obtaining money under false pretenses, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary in each case, the sentences to run concurrently.

Williams was arrested in Washington last December and brought here for trial. It was learned that he had many dupes in the different large cities of the country, and when he was unmasked through police efforts he gained a wide reputation as "the pious fraud." His extreme eighty-one years and handsome appearance excited a pronounced feeling of pity among the spectators in the courtroom when he was sentenced. Most of Williams's swindling operations wore the cloak of charity. He had been engaged in the business for many years. He claims that he was at one time in the service of the Government as the Surgeon General's assistant.

Westchester County Bar Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The Westchester County Bar Association was incorporated to-day. The principal office is to be in White Plains. The Directors are: Ralph E. Prime, T. H. Silkman, of Yonkers; G. W. Davenport, R. S. Emmett, Jr., and J. A. Addison Young of New-Rochelle; W. A. Woodworth, H. T. Dykman, Wilson Brown, Jr., of White Plains; T. N. Mills of Mount Vernon; W. H. Robertson of Katonah; H. D. Lent of Tuckahoe; D. W. Travis of Peekskill; Francis Larkin of Sing Sing, and Charles Haines of Bedford.

Aid Given to the Spelborghs.

Mrs. Spelborgh, the unfortunate young mother in Brooklyn, who, with her children, became destitute through the sickness and insanity of the husband and father, is now provided with a comfortable home.

The friends who first learned of her distress wish to thank those other friends who have sent in contributions through THE NEW-YORK TIMES. A Brooklyn church has become interested in the family, and with the money already received there will be no need of further assistance at present.

UNITED HOME IN FAVOR

Plan to Bring Historical Societies Together Is Approved.

VIEWS OF GEN. FERDINAND P. EARLE

Great Increase in the Number of Patriotic Organizations and the Need of a General Building and Meeting Place.

The proposition to gather the patriotic and historical societies of New-York in one building, advocated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Feb. 11, is meeting with favor. The various associations have much need for a building where they can have offices and a convenient hall in which to meet. The idea of securing such a place in the building to be erected by the Historical Society meets with wide approval.

"There is much interest in this matter, and I am glad that THE NEW-YORK TIMES has taken it up," said Gen. F. P. Earle last night. "To-day I have been spoken to by those who are very much concerned in the matter, and would like to see something done in the interest of consolidation.

"Patriotic and historical societies have increased very rapidly during the last few years, and the increase will continue. American citizens who wish to know more about their ancestors and their country, and who wish to preserve the history and relics that can now be gathered, are banding themselves together in many organizations.

"I do not know all the societies represented in New-York, but there is a large number. Some have offices here, and some have regular meeting places.

"The Colonial Wars Society has an office at 4 Warren Street and meets in the Waldorf. The Daughters of the War of 1812 meet at the Everett. The Daughters of the American Revolution meet at Sherry's. The Sons of the American Revolution meet at the Normandie. The Sons of the Revolution meet at the Waldorf. The Colonial Dames of America meet in private houses. The Holland Society meets at the hotels or Delmonico's. The Mayflower Descendants meet in the Berkeley Lyceum. The St. Nicholas Society meets at the Waldorf. The Society of the War of 1812 meets in the old Governor's Room in the City Hall.

"Other societies which I have not mentioned are the Aztec Club of 1847, the Children of the American Revolution, the Cincinnati Society, the Colonial Order of the Acorn, the Daughters of the Cincinnati, the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, the United States Daughters of 1812, and the New-England Society.

"There are some among all these which would not look favorably on any proposition for consolidation. But there are a great many of them that would. I know the Sons of the American Revolution, the Huguenot Society, of which I am a member, and the Daughters of the American Revolution would be glad to have some place provided where they could have an office and meeting room, with a consolidation of the interests of the historical organizations.

"I am a member of the Historical Society, but do not know precisely what is to be done by that organization. The annual report says that the financial depression has prevented the appointment and activity of a committee to solicit subscriptions for the new building.

"A promise has been made, however, that with the renewal of business activity there will be a renewal of interest, and that the subscriptions will be started as soon as possible. There is the talk about moving the present City Hall from the Park and taking it to the grounds of the Historical Society in order to preserve it as a historical relic.

"I am opposed to removing the City Hall. Let it stay where it is as a historic building, and let the city put up a municipal building in some other place. The Sons of the American Revolution succeeded in saving the building by having an act passed by the Legislature, and they would not like to see their work undone.

"The Historical Society has a very good site for a building. It has a frontage on Central Park West of 204 feet, running from Seventy-sixth to Seventy-seventh Street, and a depth of 125 feet. This is far enough up town to meet the objections of those societies which do not lie to go down town. On this ground an ideal building might be erected.

"My idea is that the Historical Society should provide the top floor or two floors of its building with suitable accomodations for all the patriotic and historical societies that would be desirous of gathering. Offices could be provided with a hall in the centre large enough to accommodate such societies as have from 500 to 1,500 members in the State. The offices and meeting room could be rented to the organizations and would provide a very good source of revenue for the Historical Society."

Mrs. Earle will organize the Washington Heights Society of Children of the American Revolution at 2 o'clock, Feb. 22. Young persons of both sexes, to the age of eighteen in the case of girls and twenty-one years in the case of boys, are admitted to this new organization, provided they have descended in direct line from ancestors who figured in the early struggles and settlement of this country.

PLAYED FOR THE ACTORS' FUND

New-York Actors Who Went to Philadelphia to Play for Charity.

The New-York theatres were well represented in Philadelphia yesterday, where a benefit for the Actors' Fund was given at the Chestnut Street Opera House in the afternoon. As in New-York, the day was a wet and disagreeable one, and could scarcely be expected to yield satisfactory financial returns for a benefit performance. Notwithstanding this fact, the fine theatre was well filled, and about $2,000 was the net receipts for the fund.

The New-York actors who went to Philadelphia to take part in the performance enjoyed themselves fully, in spite of the weather. "A Black Sheep" company from Hoyt's Theatre, presented the first act of that play, and Maurice Barrymore and Georgie Busby of the "Heart of Maryland" company played "A Man of the World." Walter Jones of "Excelsior, Jr.," gave his tramp act, and Paul Cinquevalli juggled and the Craggs did their acrobatic feats. The visiting players were given a fine dinner and were handsomely treated, and all returned to New-York in time to appear at their respective theatres in the evening.

Bold Young Thieves Were These.

Henry Eisner of the firm of Eisner & Co., manufacturers, of 47 Howard Street, reported at Police Headquarters Wednesday that they were being systematically robbed of goods. The thieves, it was thought, got into the place during the night with false keys. Detectives were detailed to investigate the case. They saw the door open at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and two young men enter the place. The thieves took off their coats and began to pack up stuff, but were interrupted by the detectives. They gave their names as Morris Hirsch, seventeen years old of 515 East Thirteenth Street, and Charles Johnson, sixteen years old, living in Madison Street. Eisner estimates that $2,000 worth of property has been stolen from his place.

Tailors' Leaders in Council.

The District Council of the United Garment Workers met last evening at Wilzig's Hall, in East Fourth Street, and twenty-three tailors' unions of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City were also represented. The object of the meeting was to consult how best to fight the clothing contractors who have refused to abide by their agreement with the tailors' union.

There were present Meyer Schoenfeld, Herman Robinson, and Benjamin Schweitzer of the Brotherhood of Tailors, and Charles F. Reichers, President of the United Garment Workers. Charges were made against Leon Schmidt, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Tailors, for circulating alleged false reports that the brotherhood was powerless, and had done nothing to help the locked-out tailors.

FIVE DINNERS AND A COTILLION

The Dinner Dance Season Wound Up in Washington by a Leap Year Entertainment at Senator Brice's.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The dinner dance season wound up to-night by a leap year cotillion and domino ball at the home of Senator and Mrs. Brice. Five dinners preceded the ball, and the guests from each came later to Senator Brice's. The ladies covered up their finery with dominos, each dinner company being designated by a different color, but as only those directly interested in the arrangements for the event knew the list of guests at each house, these distinctions did very little toward revealing identities.

The ball was a beautiful event. The parlors were decked with American Beauty roses in great profusion. When supper was served the ladies laid aside their masks. Miss Brice led the cotillion, and all the usual leap year attentions were paid the men. Valentines and silver cases for the men, and pretty horns and trumpets for the girls were among the favors. Supper was served at small tables, and the dance lasted till an early hour this morning. The dinner hostesses were Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Lodge, and Mrs. Wallack.

There were fifty covers laid for Mr. and Mrs. Townsend's dinner. The table was profusely decorated with American Beauty roses. Their guests were Senator and Mrs. Cameron, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Judge and Mrs. John Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Miss Sibyl Pauncefote, Miss Audrey Pauncefote, Miss Stout, Miss Barney, Miss Sheridan, Miss Bonaparte, Miss Eleanor Thomas, Miss Brice, Miss Kate Brice, Miss Stewart, Miss Patten, Miss Wetmore, Miss Edith Patten, Miss Cameron, Miss Horstman, Miss Kuhn of Philadelphia; Fred May, Robert Chilton, Mr. Bax-Ironsides, Mr. Le Fabvre, Mavroyeni Bey, Mr. Le Ghait, Mr. Grip, Morton Otis, New-York; W. V. R. Berry, Baron von Ketteler, Baron Hermann, the Earl of Westmeath, V. Eastman, R. Harding Davis of New-York; Count Vinci, Marquis Malaspina, Richard Wallack, Ferdinand Yznaga, Lloyd Pringle of New-York; Capt. Michler, and L. McCauley.

Senator and Mrs. Lodge entertained Miss Simpkins, Miss Mabel Simpkins, Mr. and Mrs. Endicott, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thoron, Miss Newcomb, Astor Chandler, William Phillips, W. Hoffman Philip, John Lodge, Cushing Stetson, Miss Warder, and Lloyd Griscom of Philadelphia.

Senator and Mrs. McMillan entertained Miss Julia Eddie, Miss Nott, Miss Anderson, Miss Boardman, Miss Train, Miss Macomb, Miss Mabel Wetmore with Capt. Heese, Robert Adams, George Hellen, John Story, Mr. Andrews, Lieut. Edie, John O'Donnell, and Baron von Strumm.

Mrs. Wallack had in her company Mr. and Mrs. Dominguez, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Legare, Miss Story, Miss Newlands, Miss Robeson, Miss Pruyn, Miss Wallack, William Curtis, Lieut. Niblack, John Chew, Charles McCawley, Robert Wallack, and Jesse Brown.

Mrs. Slater had dining with her Viscount and Viscountess Gough, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Mulligan, Miss Williams, Ronald Macleary, Miss Keats Rodgers, and Speaker and Mrs. Reed.

FOUGHT IN THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

T. H. Rowlette and William Philippeau Quarrel over a Damage Suit.

Thomas H. Rowlette and William Philippeau amused the clerks in the County Clerk's office yesterday and stirred up the dust on the floor in a physical encounter over a damage suit.

Rowlette is employed in the office of Goepel & Raegner, counsel for the plaintiff in a case for $10,000 damages brought by Erwin Steinback against Louise Diepenbrock on a life insurance policy. Philippeau represents the defendant. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court made a decision last week in the case, and Rowlette visited the County Clerk's office yesterday to settle the question of costs.

There was some talk between Rowlette and Philippeau when they met in the office. In answer to some remark by Philippeau the right arm of Rowlette shot out, and the defendant's counsel fell to the floor. Philippeau struggled to his feet, only to be knocked down again. When Philippeau gained his feet again, he seized Rowlette's hair, some of which he retained when Rowlette broke away.

Some one then separated the men, and Philippeau went about seeking witnesses to the affair. Although all the clerks were interested spectators, none would admit having seen any quarrel.

Philippeau went away vowing vengeance.

DID POTTER FALL OVER THE CLIFF?

His Last Known Companion, Dr. Hicks, Tells of Their Parting.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 13.—Dr. A. G. Hicks, who was with Howard Cranston Potter on the trip to San Francisco which ended fatally for Potter, arrived in Tacoma last evening. It was he who dined with Potter at the Cliff House last Friday night.

"We finished dinner about 7:30," he said. "Potter was not intoxicated; neither was I. We had a quart bottle of champagne together at dinner. He was slightly obstinate, and I suggested that we go back to the city and attend the theatre. Then I wanted to go back on the cable, but he wanted to go back on the steam cars, to board which would necessitate going down the hill and over the place where grading is being done.

"He would not go on the cable, but started down hill for the steam cars. I hurried off, and caught the cable car, leaving at 7:45.

"I believe that Potter, in the darkness, lost the road, and went over the cliff. A man who never touched liquor would be liable to do the same in the dark."

DANGER OF RIOT AND BLOODSHED

Stockmen and Citizens of Two Kansas Counties Opponents.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 13.—There is grave danger of riot and bloodshed in Reade and Comanche counties with the stockmen on one side and citizens on the other. Several stockmen last week fenced in a large area of grazing lands belonging to non-resident owners. Into this inclosure they drove several hundred cattle recently shipped from Texas.

The wire fence was cut Tuesday night in a dozen places. The herd stampeded and scattered over the country. More than 100 cattle have disappeared entirely. The men who destroyed the fence and stampeded the herds posted notices conspicuously, warning the cattlemen to desist from occupying lands to which they had no title or lease, threatening bloodshed if they attempted to replace the fence.

Newport's Society Residents.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 13.—The rental was reported to-day of the Cortazza Villa, Cliff Avenue, to the Misses Hamilton of New-York for next season.

Mr

OPENED ITS NEW ARMORY

Orange Gatling Gun Company in Comfortable Quarters.

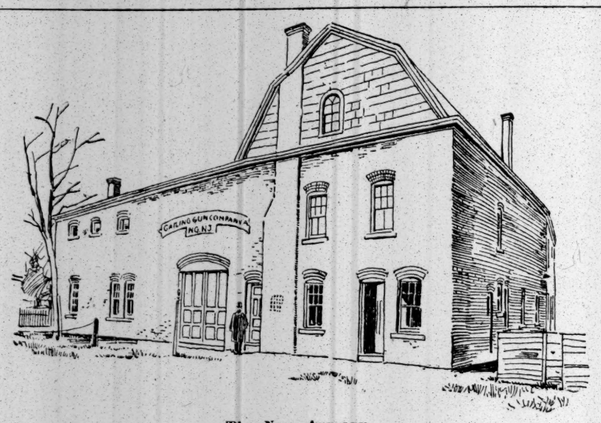
MARTIAL CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT

Although a New Military Organization, the Command Has Won Fame—Its Fine Work in Camp Last Summer.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 13.—Gatling Gun Company A of the First Brigade of the National Guard of New-Jersey, which is already one of the crack military commands of the State, although organized less than a year ago, formally opened its fine new armory in North Clinton Street, East Orange, with martial ceremonies last night.

The staffs of Major Gen. Plume, Brig. Gen. Wanser, and the regimental staffs of the First Brigade were to have been present, and the exercises were to have been followed by a grand military ball, but, owing to the recent death of Ambassador Theodore Runyon, whose funeral has not yet been held, it was decided to omit these features. Some of the high ranking officers of the State were present, however, most of them in citizens' dress.

The drill hall was elaborately decorated with festoons of the National colors, streamers, and flags. The galleries and other space allotted to the guests were crowded, although the number of invitations and admission tickets issued had been limited.



The New Armory.
Permanent Home of the Orange Gatling Gun Company.

A concert by the military band preceded the other exercises, which were opened with the appearance of the company and the formal turning over to it of the armory by Col. George P. Olcott of East Orange, Deputy Quartermaster General, and also President of the Gatling Gun Company Association. He made a short speech to the command.

Capt. William L. Fish responded for the company in a few words of acceptance.

Joseph P. Thompson, President of the Township of East Orange, delivered an address of welcome.

Col. Marvin Dodd of East Orange, Assistant Adjutant General, presented to the members of the command the marksmen's medals won while in camp at Sea Girt last Summer. Only three men failed to qualify, and consequently missed being decorated.

Those who won badges were Capt. Fish and Lieuts. Walter B. Adams and Oscar H. Condit, who also got silver crosses for five consecutive qualifications; Private C. Lanterman, who also got a sharpshooter's badge; Sergts. Howard A. Nickerson, Harry L. Harrison, Clarence H. Sleight, and Lawson H. Wickward; Corps. Orrin H. Chedester, William R. Bishop, Alexander E. Russell, George J. Pearson, and Frederick C. Runyon; Musicians S. Allen Pierson and S. Edwin Stewart.

Privates Eugene Bishop, Howard K. Badger, James J. Blackman, Walter R. Bartleman, Ronald G. Coolbaugh, Robert B. Dawson, Franklin S. De Vausney, Arthur P. Dickinson, Lynn S. Edwards, Walter F. Henley, Alfred E. Horan, Henry E. Horan, Herbert K. Horan, Walter R. Hine, Joseph W. Herdman, George E. Kennedy, Alfred Lambley, William A. Lord, Albert J. Morris, Willard S. Muchmore, Hugh MacDougal, Francis A. Nott, Jr., Frederick L. Pryor, Raymond H. Parkhurst, Frederick A. Reimer, Arthur A. Reimer, George H. Sawyer, Frank M. Sutphen, Andrew Scarlett, William A. Sayre, Herbert Taylor,

Col. George P. Olcott,
President of Gatling Gun Company.

Charles E. Taylor, Frederick A. Trowbridge, George W. Whitaker, Andrew N. Walker, William V. D. Kitchen, Louis McCloud, Ira Peck, H. C. Kelsey Morford, Benjamin Squire, Charles C. Squire, Joseph F. Congleton, Edward A. Condit, George A. Mackellar, P. Wilmer Stevens, J. Clarence Williams, Ernest L. Gould, William S. Whitman, and Walter Palmer.

After the presentation the company passed in review before Capt. Fish and his superiors. An exhibition drill was given, in which the men, in their handsome full-dress uniforms, marched with almost perfect alignment and went through the various evolutions and the manual of arms with skill and precision, winning lots of applause from the spectators.

The exercises closed with manoeuvring by the gun crew with the two Gatling guns, which were wheeled around, dismounted, dewheeled, and taken to pieces, put together again, mounted, loaded, fired, and drawn off the field of action with a rapidity that astonished all.

Gatling Gun Company A was mustered into service in the Third Battalion, Second Regiment, armory, in this city April 27 last, by Lieut. John W. Parker. It was formed as a separate company, attached to the First Brigade, but connected with no regiment.

The success which attended its establishment was due largely to the efforts of Capt. Fish, who was a Lieutenant in command of the gun detachment of the Second Regiment, and who labored untiringly to get authority to organize the company. The gun detachment had previously won much fame for its exceedingly rapid and exact manoeuvring with its gun, its fine target practice, and excellence in drill tactics. All its members, eighteen in number, became members of the new Gatling Gun Company, thus blotting out the old gun detachment. Almost all the other sixty members of the command were raw recruits, but they set to work to drill in earnest, in order to get in good shape to go to camp three months later.

During a portion of the time drills were held twice a week, and rapid progress in the mastery of the drill tactics and the manual of arms was evident from the first. Lieut. Fish was elected Captain and Commandant of the new company; Sergt. Walter B. Adams, First Lieutenant, and Corp. Oscar H. Condit, Second Lieutenant.

The company went into camp at Sea Girt July 27 with the Second Regiment. Although a mere babe in the service, the Gatling Gun Company made a better appearance than any of the other companies in the first day's dress parade. It marched in a manner that won liberal applause. On the parade ground it won storms of applause daily, and at Brigade and Regimental Headquarters the praise of the new company was unstinted. Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell of the Tenth United States Cavalry, who was at camp instructing the soldiers in guard mounting, said the company was the most soldierly lot of men that had come into camp last Summer.

At the rifle range it won second place in marksmanship of all the commands in the State. It was only outranked by the crack Essex Troop of Newark, which it confidently expects to defeat next Summer.

The only other Gatling gun company in the State is Gatling Gun Company B of Camden, which is also a crack command, but which the Orange company was satisfied it had discounted before leaving camp for home.

Since resuming drills last Fall the company has made further progress in soldierly achievements. This has been possible largely because of the good material of which it is composed. It is conceded to have the best personnel of any unmounted command in the State.

Capt. Fisk is a thorough disciplinarian, an accomplished officer and soldier, and well skilled in the art of handling his men, with whom he is nevertheless a favorite.

Lieut. Adams is also a schooled soldier and a pastmaster in the art of training men in things military.

Lieut. Condit is also well versed in military lore, and is prompt in applying it to practical advantage in increasing the efficiency of the men.

First Sergt. Nickerson is a thorough tactician, and is a close student of all military regulations and evolutions. He is a high authority on those subjects, an, besides, has a thoroughly military bearing, which is an example for the men.

The Gatling Gun Company, until two weeks ago, held its drills in the Third Battalion Armory in this city, which was unsatisfactory for many reasons. Capt. Fisk had cherished the hope that some day his command would have an armory of its own.

Lieut. Condit, however, carried the scheme through successfully. He found the building formerly occupied by the Riding and Driving Club could be secured reasonably. He secured an option upon it, as he knew it would make a fine armory for the Gatling Gun Company. A company was organized and incorporated under the name of the Gatling Gun Company A Association, and composed of the officers and non-commissioned officers, Col. Marvin Dodd, Col. George P. Olcott, Privates Willard S. Muchmore, Louis McCloud, and Arthur A. Reimer.

The following Trustees were elected: President—Col. Olcott; Vice President—Capt. Fish; Secretary—Private Muchmore; Treasurer—Lieut. Condit; Lieut. Adams, Sergts. Nickerson, and Pierson, Corp. Pearson, and Privates Reimer and McCloud.

Bonds for $8,000, at five, ten, and fifteen years, bearing interest at 5 per cent., were issued, and easily sold, many of them being taken by members of the company. This was more than enough to pay for the armory, although the property is said to have cost the former owner $30,000, and he had had a fine new floor put in when the transfer was made. The association took possession Jan. 15. It is proposed to pay the interest on the bonds with the money allowed the company by the State and the money received from members, dues, rent of the hall, and other sources.

While not an artistic building from the outside, it is a substantial and admirably arranged structure for the purpose, and is one of the best armories in the State. The floor of the drill hall covers a larger area than that of the Third Battalion Armory, being 75 by 125 feet in dimensions. There is a large visitors' gallery, and suites of rooms up stairs, and down stairs, officers' and non-commissioned officers' rooms, a company room, locker rooms, and toilet and storage rooms. Steam heating has just been introduced in the building, and it will be otherwise remodeled to suit the requirements of the company.

It is the intention of the company to build a rifle range and bowling alleys at one side of the armory, and otherwise equip it for the further enjoyment of the members.

The company has entered a team in the First Brigade bowling tournament. It has won eight games and lost none, consequently it is reasonably sure of winning the prize cup.

The company has held several enjoyable "smokers," and it has more "smokers," a fair, a dinner, and a military ball in prospective.

The cadet corps, known as the Gatling Gun Company A Cadets, is in command of Capt. F. H. Smith. It is an annex to the company, and drills in the naw armory.

It is probable the new division of the Naval Reserve, which is in process of formation here, will drill in the company's armory, and an application for the use of the drill hall for certain nights has been received from the Frelinghuysen Lancers, the crack political uniformed club of Newark. Other military organizations are anxious to use the hall for drills also.

The committee which arranged and did much to promote the success of the opening entertainment last night was composed of Col. Olcott, Capt. Fish, Lieut. Adams, Lieut. Condit, Quartermaster Sergt. Pierson, Sergt. Slight, Private Muchmore, and Private Reimer.

SHOULD CONSTRUCT SEACOAST DEFENSES

Mr. Henschel Says We Cannot Always Escape Conflicts of War.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The anniversary of the birth of Samuel J. Tilden fittingly recalls his famous coast defense letter in December, 1885, in which he says:

"It is impossible to foresee in the recent scramble of the European powers for acquisition of colonies how soon an occasion may arise for our putting in practice the Monroe doctrine. It is clear that there ought to be some relation between our assertion of that doctrine and our preparation to maintain it."

He characterizes "our total want of preparation" as "discreditable to our foresight and to our prudence." He continues:

"The best guarantee against aggression, the best assurance that our diplomacy will be successful and pacific, and that our rights and honor will be respected by other nations, is in their knowledge that we are in a situation to vindicate our reputation and interests."

Although Mr. Tilden's appeal was received with universal approbation the full force of his prevision and statesmanship was not appreciated until recent developments made the question of coast defenses a vital and imminent issue.

We were suddenly confronted with the menace of war, and were made to realize the necessity for immediate action. Under this stimulus we resolved to provide necessary defenses. It appears, however, that with reassuring signs of peace there is danger that the plan of defensive preparation may be dropped. A siren voice is heard bidding us in the name of "economy," a most false and unpatriotic economy, to abandon these contemplated works of self-preservation.

The tone of Great Britain toward our Republic has been greatly mollified, not so much by a change of heart as by stress of threatening European conditions.

We cannot always hope to escape the calamitous conflicts of war thus easily. If we would preserve the heritage of freedom and the integrity of our institutions we must be prepared to defend them. Now is the time, when the attempted assault upon the Monroe doctrine is fresh in our memories, that we should firmly resolve to begin the construction of seacoast defenses at once, and not to rest until the work is completed.

Nothing can better aid the material progress and prosperity of our people than the security afforded to life and property by an ample system of fortifications.

Let us heed the patriotic voice of Mr. Tilden, and move Congress to a performance of its duty.

ALBERT E. HENSCHEL.

Thinks the Cargo Should Be Watched.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The efforts that are being made to save the cargo of the steamer Lamington, now ashore on Long Island, should receive the serious consideration of the Boards of Health of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

The principal part of her cargo consists of 2,000 tons of dried currants, the bulk of which have been under water for over a week.

They are nearly worthless, and detrimental to health, and any attempt to place them on the market as an article of food should be prevented.

SANITOR.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Its Annual Report Has Been Transmitted to the Governor.

TROUBLE IN ABATING NUISANCES

Bovine Tuberculosis Has Become a Serious Menace to Public Health in This Great State.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The fifteenth annual report of the State Board of Health has been transmitted to the Governor. The last decade has been noted for advancement in sanitary science, the result being a decided public demand for abundant supplies of pure water, the most approved systems of drainage and disposal of garbage, the control of preventable diseases, and a systematic enforcement of every requisite for the maintenance of the health and comfort of the people.

In discussing the complaints against nuisances the board refers to its efforts to abate the one resulting from a bone-boiling and fertilizer manufactory in Greenburgh, near White Plains. The report states:

The owners of the establishment are attempting to evade the board's orders to abate the nuisance on the plea that only a small number of people suffer from the nuisance. The question at once arises whether the few are not entitled to the same degree of protection to which larger communities are clearly entitled. If this business would be a nuisance in the village of White Plains itself, which no one could deny for a moment, it is also a nuisance in the more sparsely settled town of Greenburgh, and must be finally abated. The question of the rights of property is worthy of careful consideration, but no such plea obtains in this case, where a trifling investment of almost a few hundred dollars is allowed to render a square mile of the best part of Westchester County practically uninhabitable.

The complaints against the nuisances maintained on Newtown Creek continue to be made. The south shore of the creek is under the jurisdiction of the Health Department of Brooklyn, which has detailed inspectors to watch the establishments complained of, and in order to secure authority for these inspectors to visit the north side of the creek this board, upon the request of Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn, appointed two of the Brooklyn Inspectors as officers of the State Board without compensation from the State, from whom frequent reports concerning all the works on Newtown Creek have been received.

The report refers to an epidemic of typhoid fever at Middletown, Conn., some time ago, which was caused by the eating of oysters which had been freshened in the river near a sewer outlet, and says:

"It was recommended that a general prohibition of such floating of oysters be issued. Granting that the freshening of oysters may be desirable from the dealers' point of view, artificial floats may be employed for the purpose, and thus the interests of both dealer and consumer be protected equally. The vast consumption of oysters renders the question of their protection of great importance."

The existence of bovine tuberculosis in the State has become so serious a menace to public health that at the suggestion of the board the Legislature passed a law last year directing the appointment of a committee of the board to examine cattle and attempt to reduce the number afflicted with this disease. From the monthly reports of this committee it appears that in many regions of the State the herds are infected, even in those districts from which New-York City receives the greater portion of its supply of milk. The fact is well established also that the bacillus of tuberculosis may find its way into the human system through the medium of milk from infected animals. The danger from the flesh of such animals is practically overcome by the process of cooking, and also because the muscles of animals are often free from disease when the glandular system and even the lungs are markedly tuberculous. The work of the committee on tuberculosis has continued the line of investigation followed by the Tuberculosis Committee of the preceding years, but the work has been very limited on account of the meagre appropriation of $20,000 made for that purpose.

A somewhat careful calculation shows that to destroy all the cattle affected with this disease in the State to-day would involve an expenditure of nearly $1,000,000. Should the eradication of the disease from all herds be accomplished, such rules and regulations as the board is competent to enforce would prevent any importation of infected animals from other States, and thus permanently protect the people from this great menace to the public health. The tremendous importance of this work may be fully realized when it is stated that of the deaths occurring in the State during the year over 10 per cent. of the entire number from all causes were from pulmonary consumption. Hence, it is the unanimous opinion of the board that no other question affecting the public health is of such vital importance, and that the Legislature should be urged to make an appropriation liberal enough to prosecute the work of the committee with the utmost vigor.

The examination of drugs has been continued by Dr. W. G. Tucker, chemist of the board, as directed by law. The value of such examinations is of great importance in view of the frequency of adulteration. There has been a lack of funds for the general expenses of the board, and, in order to avoid the necessity of exceeding the appropriations, the services of a collector of samples for analysis have been dispensed with for a portion of the year. This duty could properly be performed by the individual members of the board, providing compensation were allowed for the time occupied, and it would be a convenience to those who had occasion to enter complaints to know that reports made direct to a Commissioner would receive prompt attention. There have been few, if any, prosecutions of pharmacists who have been found guilty of dispensing impure drugs, and thus one of the chief objects in view, viz., the prevention of such adulteration, is thereby maintained.

The report of the chemist shows that fifty-three samples of potable water have been received and analyzed by him during the year. Frequent requests have been received for bacteriological examination of drinking water, especially for the detection of the bacillus of typhoid fever. Thus far no such examinations have been made by the board, as no facilities for such work are at present available. The Bender Hygienic Laboratory, now being constructed in Albany, will be completed during this year, where every requisite for bacteriological investigations will be provided, and may be utilized by the State if funds are provided for that purpose. In the numerous instances where lives may be saved by the prompt detection of typhoid germs, as well as those of other infectious diseases, it is urged that the most liberal provision possible should be made for discovering their existence in the drinking water in order that preventive measures may be promptly instituted.

Wanted in Boston for Swindling.

Frederick W. Freedman was taken to the Centre Street Police Court from Police Headquarters yesterday, and remanded until the Boston police are heard from. He is wanted there for skipping his bail while under indictment for swindling. He was arrested at the St. James Hotel, Wednesday.

Freedman is also known as Charles W. Child. He and a man named Frederick F. Foley were engaged in the real estate business in Boston previous to Feb. 8. They advertised in the newspapers for capitalists to invest in a new scheme. Three or four victims were swindled to the extent of $350 each. Freedman and Foley were arrested and indicted.

Will Be Promoted in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Lieut. Commander F. W. Crocker of the Navy will be promoted after a year's probationary period. He was threatened with the loss of his position on the active list, unless he could serve one year on sea duty without occasion for reprimand. He has, during the year, been attached to the Independence, of which ship he was the executive officer. He will be advanced, having convinced the authorities that he was entitled to the promotion. He will be relieved from duty on the Independence and will be succeeded by Lieut. Commander Carlin, who has been on leave of absence.

Kindergartens for Colored Children.

An entertaining little play is to be given this evening at Hardman Hall, 2 West Nineteenth Street, by a band of young colored people interested in the Free Kindergarten Association for Colored Children.

This organization was started last April by Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs. James Herbert Morse, and a number of colored women of the city. The play is given to raise funds to assist in the support of the work.

TO ENFORCE NEW MILK LAW

Circulars Sent to the Six Thousand Dealers and Others Concerned—Rules That Must Be Observed.

The Health Board sent out circulars yesterday to 6,163 dealers in milk in this city and also to all those who ship milk to the city requiring them to comply with the new milk law by procuring a permit from the Board of Health. This will give the board such control over the milk supply that President Wilson thinks it will be hard for any who may be so disposed to sell adulterated milk.

The recently adopted amendment on the sale of milk is printed in the circular. It is as follows:

No milk shall be received, held, kept, offered for sale, or delivered in the City of New-York without a permit in writing from the Board of Health and subject to the conditions thereof.

The circular also gives these new regulations adopted by the board:

Milk shall not be kept for sale or stored in any room used for sleeping or domestic purposes, or opening into the same.

Milk must not be transferred from cans to bottles or other vessels on streets or on ferries, or at the depots, except when transferred to vessel of purchaser at time of delivering.

Milk shall not be sold in bottles except under the following rules: Bottles must be washed clean with a hot water solution of soap or soda, or some other alkali, and then with hot water before filling with milk. Bottles must not be filled except at the dairy or creamery, and in the city only in rooms so situated as to prevent the contamination of the milk by dust from the streets or other impurities. Bottles must not be washed or filled with milk in any room used for sleeping or domestic purposes, or opening into the same.

The vessel in which milk is kept for sale must be so protected by means of a suitable cover or covered receptacle, and so placed in the store as to prevent dust from the street or other impurities falling into it.

Store permits must be posted in stores so that they can be easily seen at all times. Wagon permits to be carried on the wagon at all times when engaged in the sale, transportation, or delivery of milk.

The number of wagon and the number of permit, the latter to be preceded by the words "Health Department Permit," must be painted on both sides of the wagon in letters two inches in length and one-half inch in width, and in some contrasting color to that of wagon.

PORT CHESTER'S GREAT EVENT

HARRY HOWARD HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY ENTERTAINS.

Its Friends Assemble at the Ball from All the Surrounding Towns—Prominent Persons Present.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The thirty-ninth annual reception and dance of the Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company was held Wednesday evening at Febrs's Opera House. Like its predecessors in other years, the dance was the chief event of the Winter in Port Chester. Guests were present from Stamford, Greenwich, and New-Haven, Conn., and from White Plains, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, and New-York City.

Frank H. Brown,
Foreman of Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company.

The dances that were given by the company in the past are famous along the Sound. They were instituted when the company was founded and have been held each year ever since. Among the souvenirs on the walls at the company's headquarters is one of the invitations issued for the first ball.

The officers of the Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company are: Foreman—Frank H. Brown; Assistant Foreman—John A. Zepf; Secretary—Joseph S. Provoost; Treasurer—J. Hermoin Lyon; Chaplain—The Rev. Charles Edward Brugler.

The grand march was led by William A. Mills, floor director, and Mrs. Mills. The assistant floor directors were J. Hermoin Lyon, Frank C. Mertz, E. Hobart Weeks, W. De F. Sherwood, Joseph Haight, Jr., and Benjamin Mills.

Those on the Reception Committee were: Frank H. Brown, Augustus M. Husted, Dr. William H. Hyler, Charles B. Lowden, Thomas H. Lowden, Howard Gedney, Sylvanus J. Sniffen, A. Brush Lowden, George Geisreiter, John F. Mills, John A. Zeff, Joseph S. Provoost, James E. Leviness, Dr. Daniel M. Griffin, Samuel Benedict, Charles A. Marshall, Joseph T. Hubbard, and Clarence H. Salisbury.

The Committee of Arrangements was as follows:

Jerome A. Peck, Charles B. Lowden, Joseph S. Provoost, Dr. William H. Hyler, A. Brush Lowden, Ira C. Hurlburt, Aaron O. Lewis, Charles A. Marshall, William H. Fehrs, Joseph T. Hubbard, William A. Mills, W. De Forest Sherwood, Frank C. Mertz, William Ballie, Benjamin Mills, Herman L. Marshall, Jr., Samuel Benedict, Sylvanus J. Sniffen, Thomas H. Lowden, John F. Mills, J. Hermoin Lyon, George E. Moger, George Geisreiter, George W. Hurlburt, Augustus M. Husted, John A. Zeff, George E. Mertz, Joseph Haight, Jr., E. Hobart Weeks, Howard Gedney, Dr. D. M. Griffin, James E. Leviness, Frank S. Bowron, Clarence H. Salisbury, Frank H. Brown, and William H. Clark.

The members of the company are very proud of its name. The late Harry Howard received many tokens of esteem from them and sent many gifts in return, among which was a large oil portrait of himself.

Harry Howard, in October, 1894, attended the celebration that the company had when it obtained its new truck, and marched over the entire route of the parade. On that occasion Harry Howard was presented with a handsome silver pitcher by the company.

The ex-foremen of the Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company are Thomas H. Lowden, William Edgar Lowden, now Chief Engineer of the Port Chester Fire Department; Charles B. Lowden, Dr. William H. Hyler, J. Hermoin Lyon, and Clement D. Camp.

John A. Zepf,
Assistant Foreman of Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company.

Had Been a Fireman Fifty-one Years.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Owen Rogers of Truck Company No. 2 was retired from the Fire Department by the Fire Commissioners at their meeting Tuesday. Mr. Rogers was an active fireman in the volunteer and paid departments of his native city since 1845, and is believed to have been the oldest active fireman in the United States at the time of his retirement.

Passengers on the Alliance.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Alliance, from Colon, were Sir Henry Tyler, Chairman of the Peruvian Corporation; J. Gabriel Duque, editor of The Panama Star and Herald; Cecil Gosling, Attaché of the English Legation in Peru, and Lewis C. Lucas of Callao.

THE WAYFARERS' LODGE

Friends of the Institution Inspect Its Working.

A BOON FOR DESERVING POOR

Men Who Are in Need Get Bath, Food, and Lodging and Are Paid for Sawing Wood — A Model of Its Kind.

The Wayfarers' Lodge gave a reception to all interested friends yesterday afternoon at its quarters, 516 to 520 West Twenty-eighth Street.

The lodge, with its woodyard annex, is naturally somewhat aside from the ordinary run of travel, and the stormy weather prevented the presence of as many visitors as might have been expected under other circumstances. This was unfortunate, for the lodge is of interest for several reasons. It is not only the model institution of its kind in the country, but it may hold an important place in municipal affairs after the 15th of this month, when the police lodging houses are closed.

Fifty books, each containing ten lodge tickets have been sent to Police Headquarters. These tickets, each admitting one man to the hospitality of the lodge—a bath, a bed, two meals, and a certain amount of work in the woodyard—will be given after the 15th, to the more respectable visitors whom the police cannot entertain.

The committee of the Charity Organization Society under whose control this institution for wayfarers is conducted has given the tickets, and the question is, "Will the conditions of a bath and work prevent the acceptance of the invitation by the former police station guests?" It is thought that they may prevent it to some extent.

The Wayfarers' Lodge was organized in 1893 at the time of the financial panic throughout the country. The first year it demonstrated its right to exist. Its hundred beds were filled night after night, and the woodyard was crowded with homeless men, working for their day's support, or men with families, who were paid 50 cents for sawing and splitting a sixteenth of a cord of wood.

Each man applying for work at the lodge must bring a ticket given by some charitable organization or philanthropic person. These applicants are received at any time during the day from 7 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M., and on Sundays and legal holidays from 5 P. M. until 8 P. M.

There are lodges similar to these in Baltimore, Washington, New-Haven, Philadelphia, and Boston. In the two latter cities they are supported by the Government. When the New-York Lodge was projected visitors were sent to the other institutions to obtain the benefit of their experience.

The older institutions are situated in improved quarters—an old schoolhouse or similar building utilized for the purpose. They suffer, consequently, from many inconveniences, while the New-York building was planned for the work, and built according to the most approved ideas and with every convenience, at a cost of $52,000.

Its main features are its simplicity and absolute cleanliness.

The main floor contains the offices of the institution, the large room with the lunch counter at the back and tables at the front where the men sit and read the daily papers and current numbers of magazines.

The counter where the two meals a day are served to the men, is most worthy of notice. It is immaculately clean and set with bowls and spoons would look inviting to any hungry person.

Just behind and partitioned off is a tiny dining room for the atendants, and beyond is a kitchen not much larger. This is also attractive with the cook and his assistant in their uniforms of white and the shining copper and tinware around the room.

In the basement are the shower baths of the most improved pattern with a satisfactory outlet for the water, which can be brought to any temperature desired.

The furnaces which furnish steam heat for the building, and heat the water and the disinfecting closets, are also in the basement. Every one before retiring is obliged to take a bath and allow his clothing to be disinfected. The disinfecting is done by means of coarse net bags, into one of which the clothing of each individual is placed, the bags hung on hooks in the disinfecting closets and submitted to 240 degrees of heat for several hours.

The owner is given a check for his clothes, a fresh nightrobe, and a pair of carpet slippers, and is taken to the dormitories in the upper part of the house. These are also noticeably simple and clean. The bedsteads are of iron, with wire or canvas mattresses. There are clean white sheets and blankets. There is an isolating room, according to law, but it has never been used. The first case of illness deserving that name in the house occurred only a few days ago.

All the walls are of brick and painted, with the floors of hardwood, with the cracks calked, so that the floors may be flooded if desired. It was thought when the lodge was opened that its patrons might seriously object to compulsory baths. Only one of the visitors has offered an objection, and that was on the ground of illness. A convenient doctor was consulted, and said that a bath with water at the proper temperature would not hurt any one. The protestant admitted that, to his recollection, he had not taken a bath before for six months.

About 80 per cent. of the men who visit the lodge are Irish and German, then come Swedes, Norwegians, English, and Americans. Of the sixty men registered by 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, twenty were Americans, and the majority of them men with families, who received 50 cents for their work.

A large business is done in the woodyard, and, were it not that it competes with other business concerns doing hand work to their machine work, would make a good income. The lodge and woodyard are supported by the sale of the wood tickets—which are $1 a book, containing ten tickets each for homeless and five for men with families—private subscriptions, and gifts. The committee is particularly anxious now to pay off the $25,000 mortgage, the interest of which is a constant drain upon its resources. The members of the committee are Charles B. Brush, Chairman; Grosvenor Atterbury, Lockwood De Forest, Samuel M. Jackson, John A. McKim, Dr. S. Wolfenden, Mrs. Stowe Phelps, J. Seeley Ward, Jr.; Myles Tierney, and Dr. W. Washburn.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES AS CO-PASTORS

The Rev. Mary E. Norton Cites Instances Where This Has Occurred.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

One of our people handed me THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 30. In that issue you refer to the Rev. Alfred E. Wright and the Rev. Alice H. Wright as the only case in America where a husband and wife were ordained ministers and co-pastors of the same church. I wondered much, as I read the announcement, for I know of many such instances.

The Rev. Andrew I. Drake and I, Mary E. Drake, his wife, were both ordained ministers and co-pastors at Iroquois, S. D., for a number of years, until his death, nearly three years ago. I am now the wife of the Rev. Smith Norton, and we are co-pastors here.

The Rev. Dr. Huntly and Abbie Huntly, his wife, have been co-pastors and both ordained ministers for years, at Wessington Springs, S. D.; also, John K. Nutting and wife, both ordained at Buffalo Grove, Iowa; the Rev. Mr. Eastman and his wife, formerly of Canandaigua, N. Y. Our names are all in the Congregational Year Book. A pastor's wife, near Boston, was ordained and installed over a church near Boston the past Fall. A number of ministers from Boston were members of the Council. The pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Aurora has a minister wife, (I forget their names,) and there are others I know, but am not quite sure of their address, but they can easily be found.

So our people here wished me to acquaint you with the facts in the case. You will find Congregationalists fully up to times and methods.

(REV.) M. E. NORTON

NEWFANE, Vt., Feb. 6, 1896.

ACCUSES A POLICEMAN

Egan Says Rightman Arrested Him, Found a Bondsman, and Divided His $65 with the Latter.

Michael F. Egan, twenty-three years old, of 182 Madison Street, called on Acting District Attorney John F. McIntyre yesterday, and told a story reflecting seriously on the conduct of Policeman Henry Rightman of the Elizabeth Street Station. He alleged that he had been swindled out of $65, which he claims went to the policeman.

Joseph Unterberg, according to Egan, got out a warrant from Magistrate Crane for Egan's arrest Aug. 27 last, on a charge of assault. The warrant was given to Policeman Rightman, but was never served, although Rightman saw Egan nearly every day. Egan says that on Feb. 7 William Kelly of 4 Henry Street made a complaint of disorderly conduct against him, and Policeman Rightman came to his house and with leveled revolver arrested him and put handcuffs on him. Rightman took him to the Elizabeth Street Station and locked him up. The policeman asked him if he wanted a bondsman. He said he did, and Mr. Price, a truckman of 57 Mott Street, came in with the policeman. Egan gave Price $15 to go on his bail the next day in the police court. There Price was with the policeman, and demanded more money from Egan, saying he had to share with the policeman. Egan gave him $50. Magistrate Crane discharged Egan without any examination. Rightman then arrested Egan on the old August warrant for assault. The station house blotter states that he was arrested for disorderly conduct. In the police court there was no complainant.

Egan said that Mr. Price told him that all of the $65 went to Policeman Rightman, and he wants the latter indicted.

Mr. McIntyre told him to get copies of the official records, and he would lay the matter before the Grand Jury. Egan said he proposed to lay the matter before the Police Commissioners also.

GREAT YEAR FOR VALENTINES

THE OLD CUSTOM DOES NOT SEEM TO BE DYING OUT.

A Manufacturer Talks About the Boom—Trade Limited—Chicago Likes Comics.

The General Post Office has made preparations to handle at least 100,000 extra pieces to-day—St. Valentine's Day—and this would seem to indicate that the good old custom of sending valentines, started hundreds of years ago, is not dying out, as some would have us believe, but is becoming more widespread every year.

It is true the end-of-the-century lover, no matter how badly "broken up" he may be, does not rack his brain and lose sleep, burning the midnight oil, to devise poetry whereby he may give vent to the consuming passion which burns within him, for he can get the poetry with so much less exertion, made to order.

But the demand for valentines, according to those who manufacture them, increases yearly, and with the proportionate increase in demand, there is a better quality of work for the money.

The valentine trade of the whole country is practically monopolized by three large publishing firms, one in New-York and the others in New-England. Said a representative of one of the firms, in speaking of the subject:

"Our factory over in Brooklyn is at work on valentines all the year round, and the accumulated supply of twelve months has never yet equaled the demand of a single Feb. 14. The trade annually commences in October, when the Western orders begin to arrive and shipments are at once made. One day last October we loaded a whole canal boat at our Brooklyn manufactory, and sent it to Chicago by the canals and lakes. The cargo consisted entirely of valentines for the Western trade, and was worth in the neighborhood of $25,000. The business this year has been better than ever before in our experience. It fell off perceptibly in the last three or four years of financial depression, but has now revived with unexpected vigor.

"We include all sorts of valentines in our regular output, the traditional lace paper affairs with bleeding hearts and smiling cupids, the perennial 'comics' which lead the race in numbers sold, and the pretty little devices that we know as 'novelties.' The number of handsome lace paper valentines and 'novelties' sold this year is largely owing to an all-round reduction in price, brought about, not by competition, but by improved facilities for manufacture and better arrangements for distribution and advertisement. Valentines have to be boomed on the road just like any other commercial commodity. Our drummers start out early each Fall to arouse enthusiasm in the Western territory. They take along a trunk of samples, and, beginning out near the Pacific, work their way eastward, pushing the trade, as it were, before them into our New-York office. Thus, until the Christmas holidays, the trade is principally confined to the far West, but after New Year's it begins with a vengeance in the Eastern States, and so continues clear up to the very eve of the good saint's day."

That unique personage the valentine poet, who is attacked with the poetic malady annually as Feb 14 approaches, is strictly a product of the valentine manufactory. He can write a sentimental quatrain, embalmed in dainty tints, and some sweet-scented handkerchief or bonbonniere, surrounded by pierced hearts and laughing cherubs, or he can, with equal facility, vent his spleen in ridiculing fads of the day and the idiosyncrasies of humanity. Speaking of the comic valentine, the manufacturer said it was the largest item of his product.

"It made its first appearance, I believe," said he, "simultaneously in this country and in England about fifty years ago, and now we print and sell more than 100,000,000 per annum. The demand for the comic has fallen off recently in New-York City, but it is greater than ever in the West and in the rural districts. Chicago uses thousands upon thousands of them. They are printed, of course, in the cheapest style and on most inexpensive paper, because purchasers of comics do not wish to flatter the recipients even with good ink or paper.

"We have in our Brooklyn establishment two men upon whom we depend for the creation of our comics—the artist, who caricatures the human form divine, and the poet, who sets forth their failings in rippling rhyme. Each season these workers make it their business to burlesque the newest fads and freaks, the dudes, the 'new women,' the bloomer girls, and all the rest. Last year and this the bicyclists have come in for the hardest rubs from the poet's pen and the artist's brush, and their good-natured raillery has seemed to please the country folk immensely."

The custom of giving valentines is traced to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, when in England and other parts of Europe, the young folk would assemble on the eve of St. Valentine and draw papers with names written on them. The swain who drew the name of a certain maid was supposed to be her servitor for the rest of the year.

POISONED BY WILD PARSNIPS, PERHAPS

A Staten Island Priest and Members of His Household Taken Ill.

NEW-DORP, S. I., Feb. 13.—The Rev. J. P. Byrnes, the priest at St. Patrick's Church, Richmond, and the members of his household, were poisoned Sunday last as a result, it is believed, of eating wild parsnips. Father Byrnes's household consists of Miss Mary Coleman, his niece, and Miss Maggie Murphy, his housekeeper. He had as a guest Saturday night John Coleman, his nephew. Miss Coleman and the housekeeper were taken violently ill about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, and appeared to be in a sort of stupor and high fever.

Father Byrnes himself was similarly stricken about 4:30 o'clock, and Mr. Coleman aroused the neighbors, who hastily summoned Dr. Egan and Dr. Millspaugh. The physicians worked for several hours before the suffering ones were out of danger. Father Byrnes was unable to conduct the services in his church Sunday, and Miss Coleman and the housekeeper were confined to their beds for several days. Mr. Coleman was the only one who was not afflicted.

Dr. Millspaugh said yesterday that the patients had certainly been poisoned, but the exact nature of the poison had not been determined. Father Byrnes is confident that some wild parsnips had been mixed with vegetables which had been purchased from a neighboring farmer, as they were the only things the others had partaken of at dinner on Saturday evening that Mr. Coleman had not also eaten.

FAVORS A BIG DRY DOCK

Mayor Would Have One in This City for the Largest Craft.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED AT ALBANY

Col. Strong and the Controller Will Oppose Permission to the Dock Department to Increase Its Annual Expenditure.

Mayor Strong wants New-York City to have a dry dock large enough to accommodate the largest ship afloat.

At the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners in the Mayor's office yesterday he announced that he intended through the Dock Department to present to the Legislature a bill authorizing the Dock Department to build such a dry dock.

In commenting on the necessity for such an improvement Mayor Strong said:

"It is a shame that a city of the size of New-York should be without facilities to dock her big ships when they are injured. I felt

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Grain Markets Higher with Moderate Speculation.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Higher —Cotton Lower—Coffee Steadier.

There was considerable weakness in the grain market early in the day through free offerings by local longs, but the later strength shown at the West caused a firmer feeling and the close was at an advance. Provisions were more active and firmer. Cotton was active and closed lower with Liverpool. Coffee was quiet and higher with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	80½@	80¾
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25¾@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36¼@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70 @	3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.50 @	10.75
Lard, Western, steam	@	5.82½
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4 15-16@	5 1-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¼@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.25 @	10.35
Lead	3.12½@	3.15

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅛@¼c on local realizing, rallied ⅞@1⅛c on foreign buying and better Western markets; fell ⅛@¼c on local realizing, closing steady at ½@¾c advance, with a moderate local trade....Spot was fairly active and firm at ⅝c advance. Sales, 94,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, 54,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, and 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4½c over May price, free on board. ....Clearances hence, 180,332 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 256,215 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 9,696 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and without special feature, closing firm at ⅛@¼c advance....Spot was fairly active and firm at ⅝c advance. Sales, 120,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 103,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1⅛c over May, free on board, afloat, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 white at 50c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 2,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35½c, elevator; 8,000 bushels steamer yellow at 35¾@36c, elevator; 4,000 bushels do at 36½c delivered, and 1,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 36½c, delivered. Total receipts, 143,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 323,713 bushels. ....Clearances hence, 31,909 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 20,017 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and ¼@¾c higher, with the West, and closing firm....Spot were ½c higher and rather quiet....Sales, 66,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, at 26¾@26¾c, for 24,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 2 mixed, 25¾c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½@24¾c for 6,000 bushels; rejected white, 24c for 1,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 22½c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 26¾c; track mixed, 26@26½c; track white, 27@28¾c for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 82,800 bushels; exports, 10 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@..	73¾
March	30,000	74 @74⅞	74¾
May	1,215,000	71¾ @72⅞	72⅝
June	80,000	71½ @72⅛	72⅜
July	670,000	71⅝ @72⅜	72¼
Total	1,995,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	10,000	36⅝ @..	36⅝
May	170,000	36 1-16@36¼	36¼
July	30,000	37⅛ @37⅜	37⅛
Total	210,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	25,000	@25¾	25⅜
March	....	@..	25⅜
May	25,000	25½ @25⅞	25⅝
No. 2 White—			
February	....	@..	26¾
Total	50,000		

FLOUR—Buyers were taking only small lots, in anticipation of a break in the market, while millers continued to hold firmly. Sales, 9,800 bbls, including of City Mills, 3,000 bbls patents, 3,100 bbls clear and 100 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$3.85, 450 bbls No. 2 Spring at $2.50, 1,050 bbls bakers' extra at $2.75@$3.10, and 300 bbls Winter straights at $3.90. ....Arrivals, 16,222 bbls and 21,570 sacks; exports, 4,756 bbls and 20,333 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 41,196 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.40@$2.50; No. 2, $2.50@$2.85; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.30@$3.70; straights, $3.70 @$3.80; white wheat, straights, $3.90@$4; patents, $3.90@$4; city patents, $4.35@$4.60; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@ $3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90 @$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@ $2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@3.75; special brands, $3.50@$4.40.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and steady at $1.25@$1.35 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40c., elevator, and 41c. delivered.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady....Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.50@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.95; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white, do, $2.15@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 70c; coarse meal, 72c; fine white, 85@ 90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 62½@65c; middlings, 65@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21 on spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were sellers yesterday at the decline noted on Tuesday, and bidding was about the same. Wed. in. In the concessions that have been made, there has not been shown export interest in any quarter. The tendency has been more where there has been a want of a small lot, or with some idea that it was safe to take a moderate quantity against future wants for consumption, and by the local trade. The slight recovery for lard failed to influence cotton oil, as, with the important export demand and no signs at least of its immediate enlargement, the fact that there are remarkably large stocks in warehouses here give added depression. The mills are not correspondingly weak, yet where small lots must be sold, an inside price was accepted. There were 2 tanks crude, in bulk, obtained in the Carolinas at 18c, and this price was further bid, it was offered here at 21½c, with 21c bid. Crude in barrels here had a sale of 100 bbls at 22c, but 22¼c was subsequently bid, and 22½c asked. Refined prime yellow was offered at 26½c for spot, with 26c bid, and 26@26½c bid and asked for February and March, while 300 bbls were taken for March at 26¾c. There were several hundreds of barrels good or grade offered for March at 26c, with 25½c bid, and 200 bbls on the spot taken at 25½@26c. LINSEED OIL was at steady prices on moderate demands; American at 40c; boiling at 43c; Calcutta at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at steady prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand and steady; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Feb. 13.—The oil market here opened at $1.42; highest, $1.42; lowest, $1.42; closed at $1.42. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.43.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were generally higher; pork, by 30c; lard, by 10@15 points, and bacon, by 15@17½ points, with the best prices at the close. The advance was started by a decidedly better demand for hogs, and encouraged by moderate receipts of hogs and firmer grain. Outside speculation was narrow, but the packers appeared more determined over a firm position. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 10,000 head. The week's packing was 245,000 head; same time last year, 325,000 head.

LARD—There was a little better speculation at the West, but there and here cash demands continued slack, with prices up 10@15 points on the options at the West, where February closed at 5.82½c. May was at 5.65@5.70c, closing at 5.70c bid; July at 5.87½c, closing at 5.87½c. Here there were 250 tcs cash taken at 5.82½c. May option 6c nominal. City steam was firm at 5.25c. Sales of 100 tcs at that. Refined was dull; Continent at 6c; South American at 6.25c; compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—A large line of May option taken by a leading packer prompted the firmness, which was carried along to better prices, with an advance for the day of 30c through better prices for and moderate receipts of hogs. At the West February closed at $10.12½; May was at $10.10 bid to and closing at $10.32½. July at $10.25 up to and closing at $10.50. Here there was more done at firmer prices, with sales of 300 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.50@$10.75; family mess, $11@ $11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—For short ribs there was an advance of 15@17 points at the West, with moderate speculation, with February closing at 5.17c nominal; May was at 5.27½@ 5.37½c, closing at 5.35@5.37½c; July at 5.35@5.45c, closing at 5.45c bid.

CUTMEATS—There was little buying interest, while prices were without change. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5½c; 10-lb average, 5½c; pickled hams, 8½@ 8¾c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾@7½c; 16 lb, 7⅝c; 12 lb, 8⅜c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8¼@8¼c.

BEEF—Trading was moderate, while prices were held steadily. Sales of 200 bbls city packed. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were light; quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Were steady in price and in fair demand. Quotations: Bacon at 5⅝c, 180 lb at 5¾c, 160 lb at 5⅞c, 140 lb at 6c, 120 lb at 6¼c, pigs at 6¼c. Receipts at the West, two days, 75,955 head; same time last year, 132,257 head. Chicago—Receipts, 38,797 head; slow; firm to 5c higher; $3.85@$4.30; left over, 4,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; active; $4.20@$4.30. Kansas City —Receipts, 12,545 head; steady; $3.70@$3.90. Omaha—Receipts, 2,500 head; strong; $3.85 @$4. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,014 head; active; strong; $3.75@$4.20. St. Louis—Receipts, 15,399 head; higher; $3.90@$4.20. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.40 @$4.50. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,700 head; $3.90@$4.15.

TALLOW—Most of the melters asked 3⅞c for city, in hogsheads, but it was thought that a bid of 3 13-16c would have secured a fair portion of the supplies, while the bidding was scarce over 3⅞c. For country made 3¾@3⅞c was quoted for prime, with sales at 3⅞c, and over that hard to reach.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a slow market, yet steadiness awaiting demands at 5c, while the lard refiners were fairly well supplied. Chicago was at 5¼@5⅝c. For lard stearine a dull market at 6¼c for Western and 6½c for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and followed the cables, with the close steady at 5@10 points advance....Havre was quiet at ⅛@¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet at ¼@½ pfennig gain....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¾c for No. 7 invoice, 500 bags Maracaibo, 500 bags Savanilla, and 100 bags Jamaica, on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M. —April, 250 bags at 12.20c; May, 500 bags at 12.10c; September, 1,000 bags at 11.10c; total, 1,750 bags....Between Call and Close —March, 1,750 bags at 12.55c; May, 250 bags at 12.05c, 1,500 bags at 12.10c; July, 250 bags at 11.65c; September, 500 bags at 11.05c, 250 bags at 11.10c, 500 bags at 11.15c; December, 750 bags at 10.85c, 500 bags at 10.90c; total, 6,250 bags....March, 500 bags at 12.55c; May, 500 bags at 12.10c—sold together....Exchange—100 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for May; 145 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for March; total for day, 10,000 bags....Closing Prices—January, 11.80@10.90c; February, 12.55@12.65c; March, 12.50@12.60c; April, 12.25@12.30c; May, 12.05@12.15c; June, 11.75@11.85c; July, 11.60@11.70c; August, 11.30@11.40c; September, 11.05@11.15c; October, 10.95@11.05c; November, 10.90@11c; December, 10.85@10.90c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	237,445
Warehouse deliveries Tuesday	8,445
Total stock in New-York to-day	229,000
Total stock in Baltimore	43,218
Deliveries two days	2,142—41,076
Total stock in New-Orleans	23,736
Deliveries two days	1,285—22,451
	63,527
Total stock in United States	292,527
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 12	88,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 12	55,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 12	33,000
	176,000
Total	468,527
Same time 1895	485,481

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 13¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7		
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6...75 above No. 7		
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8...75 below No. 7		
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7		

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 23@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22@24c; Palo, 21½@22¼c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 15@16c; Bocono, 15¾@16¼c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@18½c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18¼c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16¼c; Caracas, 16¾@ 20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@17¼c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@ 18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were more active and rather unsettled, through local realizing and following Liverpool, with port receipts increasing and interior movement heavier. The close was steady at 5@8 points decline. Spot was easy at 1-16c decline. Sales, 103 bales to shippers and 183 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8⅝c; middling uplands, 8¼c....Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing —Extremes.— Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	7.70@7.73	7.73	7.70	200
March	7.76@7.77	7.82	7.74	58,400
April	7.82@7.83	7.85	7.79	6,700
May	7.86@7.87	7.88	7.83	83,200
June	7.88@7.89	7.90	7.85	10,100
July	7.90@7.92	7.92	7.88	10,900
August	7.88@7.89	7.91	7.85	30,000
September	7.67@7.69	7.69	7.65	2,600
October	7.52@7.53	7.55	7.50	17,800
November	7.47@7.49	7.48	7.44	3,900
December	7.49@7.51	7.51	7.46	6,800
Total				230,600

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3573	7101	2094	2603	1844	..
New-Orleans	6989	5320	12303	4726	4832	..
Mobile	948	1073	885	410	385	..
Savannah	2397	2674	2763	1340	2955	..
Charleston	825	1387	335	1214	809	..
Wilmington	363	346	58	253	272	..
Norfolk	594	1308	2114	1100	1343	..
Baltimore	..	..	200	..	..	..
New-York	..	..	878	524	501	..
Boston	735	456	1674	334	273	..
Philadelphia	80	..	300	..	68	..
West Point	..	150	100	..	50	..
Total	16501	20813	23704	12514	13382	..
This day last week	15242	22277	23527	14584	15781	15166
This day last year	16511	24904	34496	20969	10445	17099

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Choice stock held with confidence, but trade is moderate and restricted to current wants....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@ 31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Moderate offerings and a generally firm range of prices. Demand continues fair. ....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4 @4½c; Japan, 3⅜@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was in active demand at firmer prices. Sales, 25,000 tons and 15,303 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 4c, and 333 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅝c....Refined generally 1-16c higher and active....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3⅜c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 4c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-bbl lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cut loaf, 5 9-16c; powdered, 5 3-16c; granulated, 4 15-16@ 5 1-16c; standard A, 4 15-16c; off A, 4 5-16@ 4 9-16c; softs, 3 9-16@4 15-16c.

TEA—The auction sale of 9,802 pks was at firmer prices for Ping Sueys, with Formosa very steady, and other grades steady, including: Moyune—284 pks Young Hyson, 7½@ 54c; 894 pks Young Hyson, 20½@64½c; 361 pks imperial, 14½@64½c; 689 pks gunpowder, 28½@10c. Ping Suey—181 pks Young Hyson, 8½@7¾c; 449 pks imperial, 9@7¾c; 2,493 pks gunpowder, 10¼@8c. Japan—202 pks pan fried, 12@9c; 95 pks basket do, 14@9¾c; 60 pks Japan stubs, 8@3¼c; 25 pks capers, 17c; 1,257 Congou 14@8c; 183 pks India and O. Pekoe, 19¼@12¼c. Oolong—3,456 pks Formosa, 30@16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There was slow trading in domestic marrow beans, and receivers offered the best marks freely at $1.35. Medium and pea showed further slight weakness, and some sales were 2½c lower. A little business was done in red kidney at $1.10. White kidney, turtle soup, and yellow eye are dull and a shade lower. Limas more plenty and declining. Green peas unchanged. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.35; do, medium, $1.22½@$1.25; do, pea, $1.20@ $1.22½; do, white kidney, $1.35@$1.40; do, red kidney, $1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.55@ $1.60; do, yellow eye, $1.35@$1.40; do, Lima, California, $1.85@$1.90; green peas, bbls, 90c; do, bags, 72½@73c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—A moderate call for fancy, and at full prices; lower grades quiet and freely offered....Creamery, Western, 13@19c; do, extra, 19c; do, June, 12@16¼c; State, dairy, 9@18c; Western, imitation creamery, 11@ 15c; do, factory, 9@12¾c.

CHEESE—Prices generally without change and firm for fancy. Demand moderate.... State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Demand is fairly active and prices steady....State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 15½c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 15½c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 14⅝@15¼c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 15c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 14¼@14⅝c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $1.75@$3; limed, Western, prime, per case, $2@$2.50.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are moving out satisfactorily, and prices are well sustained, showing marked firmness on highest grade red fruit. Greenings, steady when fancy, but under grades rather freely offered. Very little doing in grapes. Cranberries of fancy quality, dark and sound, are held firmly, but move slowly; light colored and defective stock drags, and is pressed for sale. Oranges quiet, but about steady. A good deal of defective stock offering at irregular prices; fancy held steady. Some lots Florida strawberries expected today had not arrived at a late hour this morning, and prices are nominal. We quote: Apples, winesap, fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; York Imperial, $3@$4; Ben Davis, $2.75@$3.50; Baldwin, $2.75@$3; greening, $2.50@$2.75; red, fair to good, $2@ $2.50; common, poor to good, $1.75@$2.25; grapes, State, per small basket, 10@12c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$10; do, Jersey, $6@$6.75; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.25; strawberries, Florida, common to good, per quart, 25@50c.

DRIED—A small jobbing business in evaporated apples, but no export trade, and a generally weaker market. Sun-dried apples, plenty, dull and unsettled; could probably be bought cheaper. Chops, steady. Cores and skins strong. Peaches quiet. Small fruits working out very slowly. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@6c; do, common to good, 4@5¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 3@3c; do, Western, 2¾@3¼c; do, State, 3@3¼c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1¾@2c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2@3c; raspberries, 18½@19½c; cherries, 8@10c; blackberries, 4c; huckleberries, 6c; plums, Southern, 5@6c; apricots, 9@ 13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4@7½c; prunes, 3½@7c.

GAME—Quail and grouse in light supply and held firmly, but dull. Partridges in fair request and firm. Venison dull. Prime rabbits steady. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.35@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, red heads, $1.50@ $2; do, mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@20c; do, jacks, 30@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 12@ 14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 10 carloads. Demand good and market firm at full late prices. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10¼@11c; chickens, per lb, 9@ 10c; roosters, per lb, 6½@7c; turkeys, per lb, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 75c@$1; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.62; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—The receipts continue moderate, invoices light, and, with a fair demand, prices of choice stock of all descriptions are firmly held. Turkeys are in small supply, but rarely desirable, as birds kept alive until the present time are generally too large, with the toms flabby, and average offerings of fresh dressed are slow and irregular, though choice turkeys are wanted and possibly at a further premium, especially small young hens. Fancy large capons in fair request and firm, but most lots are small or medium sized, and such grades dull. Western chickens and fowls in moderate supply, fair demand, and firm for choice at 11½c; occasionally 12c for exceptional lots dry packed, but 11c about all that can be obtained for old lots. Scarcely any fresh ducks or geese arriving. Squabs more plenty, dull and lower. We quote: Fresh packed turkeys, young hens, 15c; do, mixed young hens and toms, 14½c; do, young hens and toms, 13½@14½c; do, fair to good hens and heavy young toms, 12½@13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@19c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16c; do, small and slips, 11@12c; chickens and fowls, Western, average best, 11@11½c; do, fair to good, 9@10c; old cocks, 7@7½c; ducks, choice, 15@17c; geese, Western, 7@ 10c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3. FROZEN POULTRY—Turkeys held firmly, but only moderately active; a good many fowls and chickens coming on local freezers, put away during the holiday and for sale offering at 9@10c, but choice, naturally frozen, held a shade firmer; ducks firm; geese dull. We quote: Turkeys, No. 1, 14½c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 11@12c; chickens, No. 1, 10@12c; fowls, No. 1, 10@10½c; fowls and chickens, No. 2, 8@9c; ducks, No. 1, 13@17c; geese, No. 1, 10@11c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes quiet and freely offered. Onions quiet and easy, unless choice....Potatoes, Maine, 90c@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 60@ 75c; Bermuda, $2@$5; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$5; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@30c; eggplant, per bbl, $8@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 60c @$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.75@$3; spinach, per bbl, $1.50@ $2.50; kale, per bbl, $1@$1.25; peas, per crate, $1.50@$3; string beans, per crate, $1.50 @$3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are not so large, but trade slow and market weak on both hay and straw. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 70@ 90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—A moderate moving out of stock without further changes. State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@8c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@8c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Dry hides rather quiet, but held with confidence....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Prices generally steady and demand of a moderate character....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20@23c; seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin steady at 13.50c. Copper firmer at 10.25@ 10.35c. Lead steady at 3.12½@3.15c. Spelter quiet at 4@4.05c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light at unchanged prices. Southern regular 29¼c; machine-made, barrels, 29¾c.

RESIN—Market quiet and prices steady; good strained, $1.60; common strained, $1.57½; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 13.—Resin firm; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine firm: machine, 26¾c; irregular, 26¼c. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine, hard, not quoted; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—Turpentine nominal at 28c. Resin firm; A, $1.05; C, $1.10; D, $1.20; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.45; HI, $1.55; K, $1.60. Other grades, no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 13.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27c. Sales, 208 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was offered freely at lower rates, with demand light. Engagements: To Hamburg, 5 loads grain, at 30 pfennigs. Charters: British steamer, general cargo, New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, 13s, net form; British steamer, cotton, Savannah to the United Kingdom or ports, terms; British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, (previously,) New-Orleans to a direct port United Kingdom, 3s 6d, option one port Denmark, 3s 9d, two ports, 3s 10½d, or Stettin, 4s; two British steamers, general cargo, Hamburg to Philadelphia, 8s, chartered abroad; British steamer, 14,000 quarters grain, (previously,) Galveston to the United Kingdom, 3s 6d, berth terms, March; British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, New-Orleans to Venice, 4s, March; Russian steamer, 6,000 quarters grain, New-port News to the Baltic, 3s, prompt; British steamer, 11,000 quarters grain, North Atlantic ports to Cork for orders, 3s 1½d, February; Norwegian steamer, corn in bags, New-Orleans to Progreso, 10c; British steamer, 410 tons, West India time charter, six months, private terms; British steamer, coal, Philadelphia to Havana, $1.50; British steamer, 162 tons, West India time charter, four months, private terms; ship, 2,178 tons, (to arrive,) general cargo, hence to San Francisco, lump sum, basis $7 per ton, dead weight; British ship, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, 21s 3d; Norwegian bark, (relet,) 4,000 bbls refined petroleum hence to east coast of Ireland, at or about 2s 0d; Norwegian bark, (previously,) lumber, Pensacola to Rio de Janeiro, $15, $2 form; schooner, part cargo coal, Philadelphia to Cienfuegos, $2; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Havana, $1.40; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to St. Lucia, $1.65; schooner, general cargo, hence to Key West and Tampa, private terms; schooner, lumber, Savannah to Philadelphia, $4.25; schooner, phosphate rock, Charleston to Wilmington, private terms; schooner, dry cypress, Palatka to New-York, at or about $5 and towages; schooner, phosphate, hence to Wilmington, N. C., 90c, and loaded; schooner, part cargo fertilizer salt, hence to Charleston, 85c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Norfolk, 50c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Providence 70c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Elizabeth City, $1.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Fears of frost following in the wake of the big storm was in the minds of wheat traders to-day when they either by direction or indirection contributed to the advance of 1c in prices noted at the close of the session. The proper course to pursue seemed to be in doubt, during the first hour a very irregular action taking place, but the buying became pronounced after that period of indecision, and values presented considerable strength until the close. The Cincinnati Price Current complained of a lack of snow protection for the growing Winter wheat, but the fall of the past forty-eight hours remedied the defect in many localities. Receipts at Chicago were 157 cars and 180,945 bushels were inspected from store. The Northwest had 832 cars for two days, against 960 on last Wednesday and Thursday, and 157 cars for one day a year ago. Liverpool opening cables were easy, but the close was firm. Continental markets were generally quoted lower. Export clearances at Atlantic ports mostly for two days were 400,663 bushels.

WHEAT—May wheat opened from 65½c to 65¾c, advanced to 66⅞c, closing at 66¾c—1c higher than Tuesday. Cash wheat was firm. Receipts at principal Western points were 1,016,205 bushels; shipments, 367,101 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 9,696 bushels; shipments, 256,240 bushels. Receipts and shipments were for two days generally.

CORN—The snow storm rendered valuable aid to corn prices from the fact that it was expected that receipts would be lighter although the inability of farmers to move the grain. The Cincinnati Price Current reported restricted interior marketing, which also helped the market to strength. Of course, the natural sympathy with wheat was responsible for a factor all the time. Receipts were 190 cars and 83,420 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were quiet and unchanged. Export clearances were large at 396,317 bushels. May corn opened at 29¾c, advanced to 30¼c, closing at 30¼@—1c higher than Tuesday. Cash corn was steady. Receipts at principal Western points were 524,515 bushels; shipments, 378,476 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 324,513 bushels.

OATS—The tone and action of oats corresponded with those of corn. The reports of restricted interior marketing applied to oats as well as to other grains, and influenced the feeling. Receipts were 173 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. May oats closed 1¼c higher than Tuesday. Cash oats were steady to ¼c per bushel higher.

RYE was firmer, the strength of wheat exerted a good influence. Receipts were 14 cars. No. 2 on the regular market sold at 38¼@38½c; sample sales were at 39c for No. 3 and at 35½c @39c for No. 2. May was 40½c bid, 41c asked, and February was quoted at 38c nominal.

BARLEY was steady. The offerings and demand were both moderate. Receipts were 32 cars. Sweetnings sold at 88@$10.50 per ton. Poor to fair Barley sold from 24c to 30c; good to choice 31c to 35c, and fancy at 37@38c.

PROVISIONS—Everything favored provisions to-day and they made a material gain in consequence. Hogs were higher earlier and at the close additional advances were reported at the yards. Wheat was going higher with an uncertain manner and the country was bullishly inclined. At the close May pork was 30c higher than Tuesday, May lard 10c higher, and May ribs 15@17½c higher. Domestic markets were quiet and firm. Liverpool was quotably steady. Receipts were fair and the shipments large. The cash market was steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 200 cars; corn, 326 cars; oats, 263 cars; hogs, 13,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Feb.	63¾@63½	64⅞@..	63¾@..	64

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Foreign Operators Resuming Purchases of Americans.

THE WAR SCARE AND GOLD STANDARD

International Specialties Lead the Advance—Grangers in Demand—Tobacco Company's Good Showing—General List Higher.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The attitude of the British Government on the Venezuelan question has impressed foreign capitalists with the belief that the prospect of trouble between Great Britain and the United States is so remote that it should be no longer a factor in investment matters. The marked success of the Government loan has also shown that the people of this country mean that the gold standard shall be maintained. The two incidents have combined to remove the feeling of uncertainty and apprehension which has existed concerning American securities, and the foreigners now realize that at present prices there are many promising investments to be had in this market.

As a result of the new conditions the buying orders from abroad were more numerous to-day than for some weeks. The principal changes were of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, but there were numerous orders in the market for all the international specialties, although many of them were not executed because of the unwillingness of holders to part with stocks at present prices. Local buying did not become pronounced until the afternoon, but, once under way, it continued to the close of business, and, as a rule, the final prices were the best of the day. The advance was had by the Granger group, St. Paul's gain being 1¾, Burlington's 1⅝, and Rock Island's 1⅛. Louisville and Nashville scored a net advance of 2¼ points, but the average advance of the active railway list was not more than a point. An effort was made to depress the market by raiding Missouri Pacific. On quite large transactions it declined from 24⅜ to 23, but when the pressure was removed it rallied to 24⅜, so that its net gain for the day was ⅜. The remainder of the market hesitated while the raid was in progress, but resumed its advance on its termination.

American Tobacco was the feature of the Industrials. The report made at the annual meeting of the company was unusually comprehensive for an industrial enterprise, and it presented a very satisfactory state of things. The competition in the business has been most rigorous, and yet after paying 9 per cent. dividends in the year there remained a surplus of very nearly a million and a half dollars. There was also an unusual expenditure of over a million dollars for advertising, otherwise the net earnings of the company would have been quite as large as in the preceding year. The stock was in active demand at the opening at prices ranging between 81 and 82¾. Subsequently it advanced to 83¼, then on realizing sales declined to 80¼, and in the last hour advanced steadily to 82½, a net gain of 3¼ points. Sugar was also strong, and on sales of 30,000 shares closed within ⅛ of its best price of the day at a net gain of 1¼ points. Chicago Gas, on the refusal of the Attorney General of New-York to interfere with the plans of the Reorganization Committee, advanced 3¼ points, to 68¼, and closed there. Distillers was also strong. The rights offered to the stockholders to subscribe to the preferred stock of the new distributing company are recognized as valuable, and will undoubtedly be accepted by the stockholders. The undertaking is fully underwritten. Leather preferred scored a further advance of 1⅜ points, and other industrials were firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

The money rates were 5 per cent. for all periods from thirty days to six months on good mixed collateral. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements and four months' acceptances, 5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names and names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $135,-925,848; balances, $6,251,143; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $676,157.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86½ for 60-day bills, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.88@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25 premium. Boston—50 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@68. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¼@54¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30 15-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$11,918,210
Imports for same period	11,014,453
Net exports	903,753
Net exports to date, 1895	25,954,705
Net exports to date, 1894	1,682,513
Net exports to date, 1893	17,940,376

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refineries.....1¼
American Tobacco.....3¼
American Tobacco pf.....1½
Baltimore & Ohio.....1⅞
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....1
Chicago Gas.....3¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....1⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....1⅝
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....1⅛
C., C., C. & St. Louis.....1
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.....1½
Distilling & Cattle Feeding, all in. pd..⅞
Iowa Central pf.....1¼
Long Island.....2
Louisville & Nashville.....2¼
Manhattan 1¼
Minnesota Iron.....2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.....3⅛
New-Jersey Central.....3⅝
Pacific Mail.....⅝
Philadelphia & Reading, 1st in. pd.....1½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.....1½
Southern Railway pf.....⅞
United States Leather pf.....1⅝

DECLINED.

Consolidated Gas.....1⅛
Pullman Car.....2½

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction to-day at 111 Broadway:

22 shares Staten Island Railway Company, $75 each, $50 paid.

50 shares Germania Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at 195.

6 shares New-York and Boston Insurance Company, (in liquidation, $65 per share paid,) $100 each, at $11 lot.

$6,000 the American Rolling Stock Company, "Series A," 5 per cent. car trust certificates, (hypothecated,) $150 lot.

100 shares National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, at 146.

$5,000 Western Gas Company of Milwaukee first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, at 88¼.

$5,000 Fort Wayne Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds at 85¾.

100 shares American District Telegraph Company at 33.

100 shares New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad second preferred at 28½.

70 shares Maryland Coal Company preferred at 53.

1,500 shares the Akron Street Railway and Illuminating Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $1,000 lot.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	19¼	19¼	18¼	18¼	18	19	32
American Cotton Oil pf	69	69	69	69	68	69	30
*American Sugar Refineries	111⅝	112¾	111⅝	112⅝	112½	112⅝	29,088
*American Sugar Refs. pf	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	307
American Tel. & Cable Co	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	93	96	16
American Tobacco	81	83¼	80¼	82½	82⅜	82½	53,015
American Tobacco pf	103	103	103	103	101	105	110
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅞	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	17	17¼	3,541
Baltimore & Ohio	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	38	180
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21½	21¾	22½	250
Brunswick Company	½	½	½	½	½	⅞	100
Canada Southern	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	51⅜	51½	220
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17⅜	17¾	775
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	43	43	43	43	44	100
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66¼	68¼	65¾	68¼	68⅛	68¼	18,260
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	80½	81½	80	81¼	81¼	81⅝	7,900
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	105	104	104¼	104¼	104½	2,816
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145¾	147	145⅛	147	145		11
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76¼	77⅜	76	77¼	77¼	77⅜	30,017
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	129¼	129½	129	129	129	129½	92
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72½	73⅜	72¼	73⅜	73¼	73½	5,555
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	38½	39	38⅜	39	39	39¼	650
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	50	50½	50	50½	50	52	200
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¼	3¾	50
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½	4	200
Consolidated Gas Company	150¾	150¾	150⅝	150⅝	150½	160	500
Delaware & Hudson	128	128	127¼	127¼	127½	129	216
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161¼	161¼	161¼	161¼	161½	163	50
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¼	47½	47	47½	47¼	47⅜	612
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	18½	19	18⅜	19	18⅞	19	3,480
General Electric	31½	32⅞	31½	31⅝	31⅝	31¾	6,687
Homestake	30	30	30	30	28½		10
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	95	97	13
Illinois Steel Company	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	65	70	50
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	9½	10	200
Iowa Central pf	35½	36½	35½	36½	36	37	202
Laclede Gas pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	80	82½	2
Lake Erie & Western	22	22	22	22	22	22¼	400
Lake Shore	145⅞	145⅞	145¾	145¾	145	146	332
Long Island	84	84	84	84	82	84½	160
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	20	20½	20	20½	20¼	21	820
Louisville & Nashville	50	51¼	49⅞	51¼	51¼	51¾	20,880
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	10	200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	24½	24¾	24	24	23½	24½	400
Manhattan Consolidated	109	111	109	110	110	110¼	2,070
Mexican Central	12	12	12	12	11⅞	12	100
Mexican National certs	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	100
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	59½	60	59½	60			200
Minneapolis & St. Louis	21	21	21	21	20¼	21	10
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	48¾	48¾	48	48	48¼	49	300
Minnesota Iron	69	70¼	69	70¼	70	70½	600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	14	110
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	30	30½	29½	30⅜	30¼	30¾	2,140
Missouri Pacific	24½	24¾	23	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	11,140
Mobile & Ohio	24	24¼	24	24	24	24¼	200
Morris & Essex	164½	164½	164½	164½	164	167	200
*National Lead Company	27½	28½	27½	28	28	28¼	600
*National Lead Company pf	90	90½	90	90¼	88½	90	9
National Linseed Oil	19½	19½	19½	19½	19¼	20	100
New-Jersey Central	106	108	106	108	107⅞	108	1,300
New-York Central	98	98	98	98	98	98⅜	156
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	183	183	183	183	184	186	1
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	20	20	20	20	28	29½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅞	200
New-York, Sus. & Western	10	10	10	10	9¾	10¼	200
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	28	28⅞	550
Norfolk & Western pf	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾	9⅛	120
North American	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	5¼	120
Northern Pacific	4	4	4	4	3¾	4⅛	125
Northern Pacific pf	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14¾	15¼	300
Ontario Mining	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10		120
Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	300
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½	3½	100
Pacific Mail	30	30¼	29⅝	30¼	30¼	30½	1,769
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	13	14¼	12⅞	14⅛	14	14⅛	11,140
Pullman Palace Car Co.	161½	161¼	161½	161½	160	163	122
St. Louis Southwestern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5½	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11⅜	12¼	11½	12¼	12¼	12⅜	855
St. Paul & Duluth pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	89	94	50
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	114	114	114	114	109	113½	57
St. Paul & Omaha	40	40	40	40	40¾	41	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122	122	122	122	122	123	100
Southern Pacific	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20½	21	400
Southern Railway	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10½	10⅝	400
Southern Railway pf	31⅞	32⅜	31⅜	32⅜	32¼	32½	2,078
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33¾	33¾	34	3,220
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	20
Union Pacific, t. r.	7¼	7⅜	7	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	1,710
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5⅜	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	435
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¾	6	5¾	6	5¾	6	1,150
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11¼	12	11¼	12	11½	12	200
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23½	24	100
*United States Leather	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11½	300
*United States Leather pf	66¾	68¾	66¾	68¼	68	68⅛	7,510
United States Rubber	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	27	28	510
United States Rubber pf	86	86	86	86	85	87	122
Wabash	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	550
Wabash pf	18⅝	19	18½	18¾	18¾	19	1,900
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	100	105	130
Western Union Telegraph	86⅛	86½	85¾	86½	86⅝	86⅞	2,698
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	12⅞	13	3,100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40¼	40⅜	40¼	40½	40	41	300
Total sales							252,337

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Phoenix of Arizona	.08	.08	.08	.08			200

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 1,000	110	Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 1,000	97
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000	70	5,000	96
3,000	70½	4,000	95¾
2,000	71	Colorado Mid 4s Trust Co Certfs 2,000	26
Atch, T & S F 4s Trust Co Certfs 4,000	77	5,000	25½
5,000	77¼	5,000	25¾
35,000	77⅝	Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 5,000	83½
Atch, T & S F Gen 4s When Issued 30,000	78⅞	10,000	83
12,000	79	Denv & R G 4s 10,000	90
10,000	78⅞	Detroit Gas Co 5s 3,000	77⅜
Atch, T & S F Adjustmt 4s When Issued 5,000	47½	Dul, S Shore & A 5s 1,000s20F	95
5,000	48	3,000s20F	95
Atch, T & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Receipts 1st Instlmt Pd 5,000	26⅛	East Tenn, V & Ga Con Gold 5s 3,000	107
15,000	26¼	7,000	108
10,000	26⅞	1,000	108¼
20,000	26½	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000	101
Atlantic & Pac Inc 10,000s3	2½	Erie 4s, Prior Bds 10,000	93¼
Austin & N W 1st 10,000	87½	10,000s15F	93¼
Balt Belt 1st Gtd 1,000s3	98¾	Ft W & D C 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000	67¼
B'klyn W & W Co 5s 8,000	90	H & Tex Cen G M 4s 7,000	69⅜
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000	106	Int & G N 2d Mtgs 4,000	75
Col Trust 5s 2,000	102	Iowa Cent 1st 5s 3,000	93¼
Canada So 1st Gtd 7,000	109	3,000	94
Cent of N J Gen 5s 10,000	118¼	Ken Cent 1st 4s 4,000	88½
5,000	118½	L E & W 1st 5s 2,000	114
Registered 5,000	117	5,000	115
10,000	116¾	L, S & M So 1st Con 5,000	113
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 9,000	108⅞	Lehigh V of N Y 1st 4,000	103¼
20,000	109	6,000	103⅜
Ches & O Gen 4½s 1,000	77	Lex Av & Pav F 1st 16,000	113½
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Con 4s 1,000	96	Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 22,000	79½
C, B & Q Con 7s 10,000	117	Met Elevated 1st 3,000	117⅝
C, B & Q Conv 5s 8,000	104	Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	75⅜
C, B & Q Deb 5s 2,000	100½	Mexican National 2d Inc 6s, B 15,000	7¾
Chi, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s 3,000	98⅛	Mil, L, S & W Ext 5s 1,000	111
Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000	91	Mil, L, S & W 1st 10,000	130½
Chicago & Erie 1st 7,000s20F	109½	Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s 1,000	111¾
Chi, G L & C Co 1st 5,000	91	Lac & Dav Div 5,000s3	109
3,000	90½	Minn & St L Con 5s 2,000	101½
8,000	91	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000	85¾
Chi & Ind Coal 1st 2,000	100	1,000	86
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 2,000	41½	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000	60
9,000	42	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000	81
Chi & Northwestern Coupon, Gold 7s 1,000	118	1,000	82
Chi & N W S F 5s 1,000	110¼	Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000	92
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000	103	Mobile & O, G M 4s 2,000	68¼
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st 2,000	106½	8,000	68
Total sales		Registered 1,000	107¼
		N Y Cent & H Ext 4s 7,000	102½
		N Y, Chi & St L 4s 5,000	104¾
		10,000s20F	104
		1,000	104⅛
		N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 4,000	137
		N Y, Ontario & Wesn Refunding 4s 15,000	93
		North Pac 1st Cons 13,000	115⅝
		7,000	116
		6,000	116¼
		5,000	116⅜
		3,000	116½
		Nor Pac 2d Coup 15,000	107½
		North Pac Cons 5s 1,000	39⅝
		20,000	40
		Trust Co Certfs 7,000	39¾
		Nor Pac Terminal 5s 5,000	103¾
		Ohio Southn G M 4s 30,000	32
		Ore Imp Co Con 5s Trust Receipts 1,000	31½
		5,000	30½
		Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs 2,000	108½
		3,000	108⅞
		1,000	108½
		Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 10,000	64¾
		10,000	64¾
		5,000	64⅝
		5,000	64⅞
		Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 1,000	30
		Peo & Eastern 1st 5,000	79¾
		Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 6,000	78⅞
		2,000	79
		5,000b3	79
		20,000	78⅞
		17,000	79
		Philadel & Reading Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 43,000	34
		5,000	34¼
		15,000	34¾
		6,000	34⅝
		10,000	34⅜
		10,000	34½
		5,000	34½
		15,000	34⅜
		10,000	34⅞
		2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 10,000	20½
		7,000	20¾
		13,000	20½
		10,000	20⅞
		10,000	21
		3d Pref Inc Trust Receipts 1st Installment Paid 2,000	18
		2,000	18¾
		Rich & Danv Deb 5s Stamped 5,000	100
		Rio Grande Wesn 1st 15,000	76¼
		8,000	76½
		5,000	76¾
		10,000	76⅞
		33,000	77
		7,000	77⅛
		5,000	77
		10,000	77¼
		St L & Iron M 5s 1,000	89½
		St L & San Fran 2d Class C 1,000	113½
		St L & S F G M 5s 6,000	95
		St L Southwestn 1st 2,000	75½
		1,000	75
		21,000	75¼
		9,000	75
		15,000	76
		St L Southwn 2d Inc 5,000	30½
		San An & Ar P 3,000	59
		Scioto Val & N E 4s 3,000	84
		So Car & Ga 1st 5s 1,000	94⅞
		So Pac of Cal 1st 5,000	111
		2,000	110½
		South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 5,000	91
		9,000	91¼
		Southern Ry 1st 5s 16,000	93
		10,000	92¾
		Spokane & Pal 6s Trust Co Certfs 1,000	76
		Texas & Pacific 1st 5s 2,000	87
		Texas & Pac 2d Inc 30,000	6¾
		Ulster & Del 1st 5s 1,000	101
		U P Ext S Fund 8s 1,000	95
		2,000	94½
		3,000	95
		5,000	95¼
		U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 3,000	34½
		Virginia Midland G M 1,000	100
		Guarantee Stamped 1,000	100
		Wabash 1st 3,000	105
		6,000	105¼
		6,000	105½
		1,000	105¼
		Det & Chicago Ext 1,000	99¼
		2,000	99½
		Wabash 2d 5s 7,000	75
		10,000	74¾
		5,000	74⅝
		10,000	74⅞
		Wabash Deb Series B 5,000	25⅞
		3,000	26
		West Shore Gtd 4s 4,000	105½
		3,000s3	105⅜
		5,000	105⅝
		Registered 1,500	105¼
		Wn Y & Penn 1st 5s 5,000	106½
		1,000	106⅜
		7,000	106½
		Wn N Y & Penn Inc 15,000	17
		Wheeling & L E 1st 1,000	102
		Wheeling & L E Imp 5,000	92¼
			$1,375,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	150	153
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alton & T. H	58	60
Am. Coal	118	..
American Express	112	115
Ann Arbor	10	15
Ann Arbor pf	33	40
Atl., T. & S. F pf., when issued	25¾	26½
Atlantic & Pacific	⅜	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	8
B. & So. Ill. pf	..	140
Boston A. L. pf	104	106
Buffalo, R. & P	14½	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	55
Bur., C. R. & N	50	..
Canadian Pac	58½	59¾
Cedar Falls & M	..	9
Central Pacific	15½	16½
Chicago & Alton	154	160
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	88	90½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Fuel & I	29½	30
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	100
Col. H. V. & T	17¾	18¼
C., H. V. & T. pf	..	65
Commercial Cable	160	162
Consolidated Coal	30	36
D. M. & Ft. D	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
D., S. S. & A	6	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf	13½	14
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	93	95½
Erie T. & T	61	61½
Evansville & Terre Haute	32	35
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	50½	60
Flint & P. M	13	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	43
Great Northern pf	109	113
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9½
Keokuk & D. M	3	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	17½	..
Laclede Gas pf	21	21½
L. E. & W. pf	74	75
L., St. L. & T	..	3
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
*Metropolitan Traction	106½	107¾
Mich. Penn. Car	13½	..
Mich. Central	96	98
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	78	82
N., C. & St. L	65	85
National Starch	5	9
National Starch, 1st pf	45	55
National Starch 2d pf	15	25
New Cent. C	7½	8½
New-England	48	52
N. Y. C. & St. L	13	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	63	75
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Norfolk & Western	2¾	3
Ohio Southern	5	15
Oregon R & N	12	18
Oregon S. L. & U. N	7½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & Eastern	5	9
Peoria, D. & E	3	3½
Pittsburg & Western pf	18	20
P., C. C. & St. L	17½	18½
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	56	58
P., F. W. & C	162	165
Quicksilver	1¾	2¼
Quicksilver pf	..	15½
Rens. & Sar	180	..
Rio Grande Western	16	19
Rio Grande Western pf	44½	46
R., W. & O	115½	116½
St. J. & G. I	..	½
St. Paul & Duluth	25	28
Silver bullion certificates	67¾	68
T. F. Land Tr	6½	10
Tol. & O. C	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf	65	75
*West. Union Beef	6¾	9¼
Wis. Central	3½	4

*Unlisted.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅛, to 51⅝; St. Paul, ⅞, to 78⅝; Illinois Central, ½, to 98½; Erie, ¼, to 17⅛; New-York Central, ¼, to 101, and Reading, ¼, to 6⅞. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 59¾; Erie second consols, ¼, to 75½; Atchison, ¼, to 17, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 7. British consols were steady at 108 7-16 for money, and 108⅝ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £485,284 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 63.40 per cent., is unchanged from the last report, against an advance from 70.11 per cent. to 70.60 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England's rate of discount is unchanged at 2 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	111⅞	112¾	111⅝	112⅝	16,390
Am. Tobacco	81	83	80¼	81⅞	9,870
A., T. & S. F.	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	650
Chicago Gas	66¼	68¼	65¾	68¼	5,920
C., R. I. & P.	72⅜	73⅝	72½	73⅝	1,760
C., Bur. & Q.	80⅝	81½	80	81½	4,650
C., M. & St. P.	75⅞	77⅛	75⅞	77⅛	15,030
C. & N'west.	104¼	105	104¼	105	30
Del. & Hud.	128	128	128	128	200
Dis. & C. F.	18¾	19	18½	18⅞	850
Gen. Electric	31¾	32¾	31¾	32½	500
Louis. & Nash.	50	51¼	49¾	51¼	6,950
Total sales					72,520

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. Mid. 4s cts.	26⅛	26⅛	25¾	25¾	$9,000
Total sales					$14,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Gold. Fleece	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1,000
Mercur	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	150
Small Hopes	.95	.95	.95	.95	100
Total sales					2,800

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	65½	67	65½	66¾	876,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	41½	43
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	213	217
American Typefounders'	3¾	4½
American Typefounders' pf	22	23
*Atlantic Mut.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National 16 Nassau St.

Central National 322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co. 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

To the Bondholders and Stockholders OF THE Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Notice is Hereby Given, that the amendment to the plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's System, dated September 6, 1895, referred to in the notice heretofore published, dated January 3, 1896, is finally adopted, and said plan and agreement, as so amended, is hereby declared operative.

And Notice is Further Given, that holders of the $400,000 of **Consolidated Mortgage Bonds** of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, who have not yet deposited the same with the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City, and holders of the $169,000 of **Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds** of said Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, who have not yet deposited the same with the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City, may become parties to said agreement as amended, by depositing their bonds with the said New-York Security and Trust Company and United States Trust Company of New-York, respectively, **on or before Saturday, February 29, 1896,** after which date no further deposits of bonds will be received, except in the discretion of the committee and upon the payment of a penalty of $50 per bond.

And Notice is Further Given, that Holders of Stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company may become parties to said agreement, as amended, by depositing their stock with The State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City, or its agent, the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, **on or before Saturday, February 29, 1896,** after which date no further deposits of stock will be received, except in the discretion of the Committee.

Stockholders must, at the time of making such deposit, pay to the said depositary the assessment of **$6 per share,** mentioned in said Plan and Agreement, which payment will be receipted for by said depositary on the certificates of deposit issued by it for said stock.

When, in the opinion of the Committee, a sufficient amount of stock has been deposited, application will be made to have the certificates of deposit issued therefor listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement as amended and now operative, may be obtained by application to any of the depositaries above named, or to the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New-York, February 5, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH, Chairman.
W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
A. MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street, New-York City.

St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

The first mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Under the conditions of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 1, 1894, **$6,300,000** of First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,** 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,** Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of **three per cent.**

New-York, Feb. 7, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

TO HOLDERS OF Chicago & Northern Pacific FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Until March 1, 1896, the United States Trust Company will continue to receive bonds offered for deposit on payment of a penalty of $10 a bond.

From March 1 until May 1, 1896, bonds will be received only on payment of $30 a bond.

The committee reserves the right to reject all bonds offered for deposit after May 1, 1896.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, Chairman.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Jr., 54 Wall St., Sec'y
Feb'y 8, 1896. **Bondholders' Committee.**

CHICAGO, PEORIA AND ST. LOUIS REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, February 10th, 1896.

The plan formulated in the reorganization agreement of January 8, 1894, as qualified by the modification of August 15, 1895, has been consummated, and the new securities will be ready for distribution on and after March 23, 1896, on presentation and surrender to The Mercantile Trust Company of reorganization certificates of deposit. A copy of the explanatory circular can be procured on application to The Mercantile Trust Company.

Reorganization Committee,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Financial.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company

REORGANIZATION.

To holders of Certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company issued under the plan of reorganization of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company:

During the progress of the reorganization it has been suggested to the Reorganization Committee by parties in interest that the new corporation should be placed in position to control the distribution of its own product through a distributing company.

The Committee has expressed the opinion that a full opportunity to participate in the stock of such distributing company should be offered to the holders of the certificates of the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, issued under the plan of reorganization. This view having been concurred in by the parties who have organized the distributing company, your attention is called to the following announcement.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
FREDERICK M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WILLIAM E. HUTTON, Committee.

NATHAN BIJUR, New-York,
JOHN L. CADWALADER, New-York,
MORAN, KRAUS & MAYER, Chicago, Counsel.

NEW-YORK, February 12th, 1896.

OFFICE OF

AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Mills Building.
New-York, February 12th, 1896.

To holders of Certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company issued under the plan of reorganization of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company:

One of the first steps following the organization of the AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY has been to bring about the formation of a distributing company capable of handling, if necessary, its entire product.

Such corporation, known as the **SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY,** has been organized under the laws of the State of New-Jersey with a capital stock as follows:

First Preferred Cumulative 7 per cent. stock	$2,100,000
Second Preferred Non-cumulative 6 per cent. stock	1,575,000
Common stock	3,675,000
Total	$7,350,000

The entire issue of common stock and one share of the second preferred will be owned by the AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Holders of MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY'S D. & C. F. Co. certificates are offered the option to subscribe at par for the first preferred stock of the Distributing Company to the extent of 6 per cent. of the par value of their holdings or any part of such holdings; receiving in addition 50 per cent. of the amount of their subscription in second preferred stock.

For the convenience of certificate holders the Manhattan Trust Company has consented to act as depositary, and to ascertain such holders the transfer books of certificates for Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company's stock will close Monday, Feb. 24, 1896, at 3 P. M., and open Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1896, at 10 A. M.

Blank forms of subscription can be obtained upon application to the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall St., corner of Nassau, New-York. **Subscriptions must be delivered at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company not later than 12 M. on Saturday, March 7, 1896, together with check for the first installment of 15 per cent.**

Second installment, 15 per cent., payable on March 21st, 1896.

Third and fourth installments of 15 per cent. each, payable respectively as called, on notice by mail of not less than 15 days to the registered holders of the subscription receipts and at intervals of not less than 15 days.

It is not at present intended to call the remaining four installments of 10 per cent. each. That amount is designed to provide for the possible extension of the business of the Distributing Company into territory other than that now contemplated, or for future requirements.

Temporary receipts will be issued by the Manhattan Trust Company, upon which will be indorsed payment of each installment

Upon payment of the fourth installment of 15 per cent. and surrender of the temporary receipt, subscribers will receive the certificates of first preferred stock, 60 per cent., paid together with the second preferred stock to which they will be entitled.

The privilege now offered to holders of Manhattan Trust Company's D. & C. F. Co. Certificates has been underwritten by a syndicate.

Application to list the stock of the Distributing Company on the New-York Stock Exchange will be made immediately.

In consequence of the formation of the SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY has been enabled to make advantageous arrangements for the distribution of its product in the territory east of Buffalo and Pittsburg at a cost of distribution far below any hitherto paid. The AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY will control the distribution of its product west of Buffalo and Pittsburg through the ownership of a majority of the stock of the Spirits Distributing Company.

Under its contract with the Manufacturing Company, the Distributing Company will take the product of the Shufeldt Distillery at Chicago, and the St. Paul Distillery at St. Paul; and, if required, will also take the product of 10,000 additional bushels daily for distribution in the East. This product is taken by the Distributing Company at market price, and is paid for in cash, the Distributing Company agreeing to employ in its business a minimum of $1,000,000 cash. The Manufacturing Company leases to the Distributing Company for the term of 999 years the H. H. Shufeldt & Co. Distributing plant, with all its appurtenances and machinery, and will, pursuant to a written contract, make a fixed annual payment to the Distributing Company of $120,000, payable quarterly, beginning May, 1896. In the event of the Distributing Company extending its business as above provided, and calling up the remaining installments of 10 per cent. each on the first preferred stock, the Manufacturing Company will, as provided in such contract, make a further annual payment of $20,000 for each additional installment of 10 per cent. paid in, the total annual payment being limited to $200,000. The amount thus to be received annually by the SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY will be sufficient for the dividend of 7 per cent. upon the installments paid in on its First Preferred Stock.

THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, under the arrangement described above, controls an independent and powerful distributing agent to handle its product without the expense heretofore paid for the service, and practically without cost, as the estimated earnings of the Distributing Company from its general business, in addition to the fixed annual payment from the Manufacturing Company above referred to, warrant the belief that they will be sufficient to pay dividends upon the Common Stock held by the Manufacturing Company.

The opportunity to participate in the profits of the distributing business, is now offered to the stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

American Spirits Manufacturing Company.
By S. M. RICE, President.
By order of the Board of Directors.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting will be held THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad Street, in the City of New-York. J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 5, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company as above, on the 19th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 8th instant, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 20th instant.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City, on TUESDAY, February 25th, 1896, at one o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 26th inst.
J. O. STEVENS, Secretary.

N. Y., Feb. 11th, 1896.

Dividends.

Office of HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO., 297 Produce Exchange, Feb. 13, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., payable March 2, to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Feb. 21, and opened at 9 A. M. March 3. The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the company, due March 2, 1896, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn.
THOS. A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Jan. 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Article 17 of the by-laws, providing hereafter for semi-annual, instead of annual, dividends, as heretofore, on the Common Stock of THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, the Directors of said Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6%) Per Cent. upon said Common Stock, payable on the 15th day of February, 1896.

The stock books of the company will be closed from the 25th day of January until said date of payment.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 31, 1896.

A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 2, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896, and reopened on the 2d day of March, 1896.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
59 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 12, 1896.

The transfer books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 14, 1896, to the morning of March 3d, 1896.
W. L. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHABBEHAR, AUGUST R.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FREDERICK W. SCHABBEHAR, William Stuve, Annie Reipschlager, William Schabbehar, Fredericka Erdbrinck, Frederick Schabbehar, William H. Berkemeyer, Amelia J. Berkemeyer, Bertha Trow, send greeting:

Whereas, Annie Reipschlager of the City of New-York and Charles Berkemeyer of the City of Brooklyn have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1891, and another instrument in writing bearing date the 25th day of November, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of AUGUST R. SCHABBEHAR, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And each of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Petitioners,
51 Chambers Street, New-York City.
ja24-1aw6wF&mh5*

PARKER, ELY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELY S. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1895. MINNIE PARKER, Administratrix.
GEO. W. WEIFFENBACH, Attorney for Administratrix, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, N. Y. City.
n8-1aw6mF

BAKEMAN, HIRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Hiram Bakeman, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Boorsem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1895. LUCY A. BAKEMAN, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administratrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. o4-1aw6mF

BEHRENS, MARY or MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY or MARIA BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of William H. Geiger, at Room 107, in No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1895. GEORGE KOHLENBUSCH, Administrator. WILLIAM H. GEIGER, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. n22-1aw6mF

UHINK, HELEN, OR HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN or HELENA UHINK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. AMELIA M. BRECKER, Administratrix. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administratrix, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-1aw6mF

LYON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. LYON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of September, 1895. AMELIA LYON, JOHN A. LYON, Executors. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s13-1aw6mF

FARRIN, OLIVER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver A. Farrin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 159 West 15th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895.—STEPHEN E. ENGLAND, OLIVER F. ENGLAND, AMELIA F. EDWARDS, Executors and Executrix.—CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executors, 398 Canal Street, New-York. n29-1aw6mF

CUTTING, HENRY MASON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MASON CUTTING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Franklin Bartlett, No. 82 Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1895. ANGELA M. CUTTING, Administratrix. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 82 Times Building, New-York City. n1-1aw6mF

WALKER, EDWIN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN B. WALKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of Man & Man, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1895. KATE MORTON WALKER, Administratrix, with the will annexed. MAN & MAN, Attys for Admx., 56 Wall Street, N. Y. s20-1aw6mF

FOX, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. BENJAMIN FOX, Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. ja10-1aw6mF

CORNELL, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE CORNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1896. GEORGE BLISS, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, New-York. ja17-1aw6mF

Surrogate Notices.

ERB, PAULINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Scheffer, Mary Scheffer, his widow, (Mary being fictitious, her true name being unknown to petitioner,) and any other heirs at law and next of kin of PAULINE ERB, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Elizabeth Bader of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the tenth day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Pauline Erb, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend and show cause why the said will of Pauline Erb should not have been admitted to probate, why the proceedings should not be without prejudice to any proceedings already had or to be had herein, and also why a further order may not be entered herein directing that the said will of said Pauline Erb be considered as properly and duly probated, and that the probate proceedings heretofore had for the admission of the said will on or about October 5th, 1893, as well as all the other proceedings thereon, be ratified and confirmed; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of 21 years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed to this supplemental citation. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 17th day of January, 1896.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SOL. & BENJ. OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petition, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.
ja31-1aw6wF

CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES F.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Miranda F. Hilditch, Susan A. Follett, James F. Chamberlain, Melissa A. Potter, Alice Codding, Joseph J. Chamberlain, Bradford B. Chamberlain, Anna M. Follett, Willis A. Bentley, Ella Pickering, James F. C. Blackhurst, Mary Chamberlain Class, Mary Devine, George F. Seymour, Elizabeth S. Jones, Lois M. Mason, Jared Bartlett, Susan Bartlett, James J. Bartlett, Florence A. Bartlett, and Hannah R. Bartlett, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William G. Conklin and Edward Ashforth, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 17th day of January, 1896.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja31-1aw6wF

NAVARRO, JOSE SOTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SOTO NAVARRO y Urrutia, also JOSE SOTO NAVARRO, late of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, Kingdom of Spain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1896. WILLIAM H. SPEER, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja24-1aw6mF

HURLBUT, ELLA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA C. HURLBUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of January, 1896. AUGUSTA D. CHILDS, Executrix. WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Wall Street, New-York.
f7-1aw6mF

FISHER, FRANK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank L. Fisher, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 338 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JESSE C. BENNETT, Executor. DAVID LEVENTRITT, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City.
au30-1aw6mF

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of November, 1895. EDWARD F. EMMET, Administrator. R. S. EMMET, Jr., Attorney, &c., 52 Wall St., N. Y. n8-1aw6mF

FERRIS, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. JAMES D. FERRIS, Administrator. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-1aw6mF

CONNER, ELIZA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza S. Conner, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. MacLean, Esquire, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1895. ANN E. WATSON, Executrix, &c. au16-1aw6mF

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo, (letters for Trinidad must be directed "per Tjomo.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Creole Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Creole Prince";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 12 M for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao and Maracaibo, per steamer Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Cherokee; at 2 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida; at 2 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for despatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *29 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 4 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $40 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
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GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*Normania, Feb. 11 AM	†Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM	†Ems, March 28, 10 A M
†Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM	†K'is'r W. II., Ap. 11.10 AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.	

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M. | Bismarck, April 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23

DIRECT A BIG RAILROAD

Canadian Pacific's President and His Assistant in This City.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK BETTER, THEY SAY

Sir William Van Horne and T. G. Shaughnessy Talk of Affairs Across the Border and Their Company's Enterprises.

Sir W. C. Van Horne, President, and T. G. Shaughnessy, Assistant President of the Canadian Pacific Railway were at the Hotel Brunswick in this city yesterday. Both have lived in Canada for the past fourteen years. They are American-born citizens, but yielding to the flattering inducements at the period Canadian national sentiment was realized by the construction of a transcontinental highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, they took up their homes across the border.

Yankee push and energy applied in a country where conservatism holds sway, created a small revolution in the Canadian railway world. The Canadian Pacific now has its own fleets sailing between Vancouver and Australia, China, and Japan.

Sir William Van Horne succeeded so well in his mission that he won favor and recognition in England. The English press put great stress upon the dispatch with which its marines and soldiers could be transferred from home to the East without ever leaving British ships and British soil. In due time W. C. Van Horne—then plain Mr. Van Horne—received recognition at her Majesty's hands, and was knighted. This was truly the climax of a career begun by an American boy as a telegraph operator in the Illinois wilds nearly forty years ago. His successes in early life were quick and rapid. Acquiring a knowledge of railway work, he rose by stages, and when leaving for Canada in 1881, he occupied the position of General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Aside from his reputation as a railroad man, it is said that he prefers recognition as a painter and as a botanist. He uses the brush artistically, and possesses one of the best galleries on the Continent. Every leisure moment in recent years has been spent in European art centres. For some time past his health has not been good, and rumor has had it that he contemplates relinquishing his official duties in favor of his trusted lieutenant, Mr. Shaughnessy. He has already secured a competence, and has the reputation of owning one-half the Canadian street railways and blocks of real estate in the leading Canadian cities.

Sir William sailed in company with Lady Van Horne for Nassau yesterday afternoon, on the Ward Liner Santiago.

During a brief conversation with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, before leaving his hotel yesterday, Sir William said:

"That report about my retirement from the Presidency has already been denied.

"Business is good in Canada, and our traffic continues to increase accordingly. The tide has turned.

"No, I have never heard of any desire in the Dominion in favor of political union with the United States."

"Are you still an American citizen?"

"Well, I am, and I am not," replied Sir William, with an amused look.

"You see, the Canadian laws are very broad. A foreigner has only to take an oath that he will not be friendly to the Queen's enemies.

"There is no provision for preventing any one returning to allegiance of the country of his birth."

The Assistant President of the Canadian Pacific is also a man of action. He was born in Milwaukee, and got all his early railway training there. Mr. Shaughnessy possesses the characteristic energy of the Westerner, and he, more than any other official, in a way has succeeded in placing the Canadian road on a dividend-paying basis.

"Business," he said, "is very much better than it was four or five months ago. This improvement is due to good crops in the portion of the West reached by our lines and connections. Manitoba and the Northwest alone had approximately nearly 25,000,000 bushels of wheat for export last season."

"Why does the bulk of this Canadian wheat seek the seaboard by way of the Erie Canal?"

"Simply because it is the cheapest route at certain seasons of the year. A greater amount of tonnage can be secured by that route during a limited period than by the St. Lawrence route.

"We do not anticipate heavy immigration this year. South Africa is the centre of attraction just now.

"There is no foundation for the reports that the Canadian Pacific preys upon American business. When many of the American roads have a complaint to make, they put the blame on us.

"We are not seeking an independent entrance to New-York, as has been reported. We have good arrangements over existing lines.

"There is nothing whatever in the report that our road is subsidized by the British Government. We are paid by the Dominion authorities for carrying the mails, but on a basis 50 per cent. lower than the United States Government pays American railways.

"Our Pacific fleet is so superior that it does enjoy a considerable share of passenger business. But this is due to our own steps. The San Francisco lines have done well, and have secured their share of the profits. Our tea tonnage alone probably represents 50 per cent. of the tea consumed in Canada.

"Our road, despite a prevalent impression, does not intend to tender for the fast Canadian, Atlantic mail service between England and Canada in opposition to the steamers running to New-York. The Dominion Government offers a subsidy of $750,000 annually.

"No, the Canadian Pacific will not take any part in the impending Dominion elections. We are simply common carriers."

SNOW SHOVELERS PAID OFF

Foremen Snow Shovelers' Protective Association to be Continued.

Contractor Tate yesterday finished paying off the snow shovelers, with the exception of a few, who will be paid to-day. The crowd was much smaller at Stable A, where the payments were made, but nevertheless it required the presence of several policemen to keep the men in order.

A good many of the men complained that they had been paid short, and so they were marshaled together, their accounts were examined, and they received all satisfaction. The foremen were the last to get their wages. About $4,000 was paid out during the day.

The foremen decided to continue the Foremen Snow Shovelers' Protective and Benevolent Association until after the last snow storm of the season. Each foreman gave his address to Mr. Tate, and will be notified as soon as his services shall be required.

Thought Robbing Was a Joke.

John Brautigam, a baker at 768 Eleventh Avenue, was sitting, with his wife and a friend named John Otto of Brooklyn, in a back room of their home on Wednesday evening, when three men entered. Two held the door shut, while the third ransacked the money drawer, and stole $7. The three men ran out of the store and along Eleventh Avenue. Brautigam and Otto gave chase, and captured one of the men, and held him until an officer arrived. He gave his name as William Kelly, and said he lived at 530 West Forty-fifth Street.

In the Yorkville Court yesterday he said he didn't know the other two men, and when he saw them holding the door he thought they were friends of Brautigam and were joking with him. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

The Policeman Could Use His Fists.

Alexander Barrett, a steam fitter living on East Twenty-second Street, an ex-convict, was committed to the workhouse yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court, on the charge of interfering with Officer Howrey of the East Twenty-second Street Station. Barrett attempted to rescue a drunken prisoner from the officer yesterday. The latter dropped the prisoner and tackled Barrett. He did not use a club, but gave Barrett a fight in true pugilistic style. They fought for ten minutes, with the result that Barrett was completely knocked out. The prisoner got away during the excitement.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MRS. HOFFMAN

Insane, She Jumped from a Third Story Window Just as Her Daughters Returned from a Ball.

Mrs. Barbara Hoffman, forty-four years old, who lived, with her husband and six children, on the third floor of a tenement at 819 Ninth Avenue, while in a fit of insanity, early yesterday morning sprang from a window in the rear, and was crushed to death on the pavement below.

Oscar Hoffman, the head of the family, is a barber, and has a shop of his own in West Fifty-second Street. The children range in size like the steps of a ladder. Two of them are grown girls. They went to a ball last night, with the consent of their parents. The mother seemed unusually anxious that they should look nice, and she suggested how they should dress. She kissed them fondly as they left home.

They were laughing and filled with happiness as they reached their home, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and rang the bell for admission to the hallway. Their father heard the first tingle of the bell, and sprang from bed to operate the door opener. His wife also heard the bell ring, and, with the craft of a lunatic, took advantage of the opportunity to take her life. Just as Hoffman uttered a word of greeting to his daughters, he heard a scream behind him, and, looking around, saw his wife spring out of the window. The girls also heard the frantic cry, and rushed after their father to the window, only to see the white-robed figure of their mother lying below.

The girls' escorts, who had just left, heard their screams, ran to their assistance, and a doctor and an ambulance were summoned, but the unfortunate woman had been instantly killed. She had been mildly insane for several weeks, talking about suicide a good bit. The family are completely prostrated.

NEW-JERSEY'S SALARIES LIST

LEGISLATORS WANT TO REDUCE SOME AND FIX OTHERS.

Senator Parry Thinks the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chancellor Are Overpaid.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Voorhees introduced the caucus bill making the salary of the clerk in Chancery and that of the clerk of the Supreme Court $6,000 per year. The officials in question are empowered to appoint assistants and fix their compensation, the amounts to be subject to the approval of the Governor.

The clerks are required to exact in advance fees of lawyers for filing papers, and monthly returns are to be made by the clerks to the State Treasurer. Fees not paid for papers filed are to be made good by the clerks, who may refuse, however, to accept papers and documents not accompanied by the fees. The act takes effect when the terms of the present clerks expire.

Senator Parry introduced a bill cutting the salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chancellor from $10,000 per year to $7,000, and the salaries of the Vice-Chancellors and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court from $9,000 per year to $6,000 per year. This is not a caucus measure, but is advocated in obedience to the prevailing sentiment that the expenses of the legal department of the State are too great. The reform Legislature last Winter acknowledged that the rapid growth of State expenses was as manifest in the legal as in the other departments, but nothing was done toward reducing the salaries of the Judges.

Senator Parry introduced a number of bills in behalf of the Fish and Game Commission of the State, one of them prohibiting menhaden fishing within three miles of shore, unless the consent of the commission is first obtained under penalty of confiscation of apparatus. Pound net fishermen must pay a license fee of $100. Fifteen fish and game wardens are to be appointed, instead of twenty-five, the commission to have the appointing power.

The open season for game birds and fish is fixed as follows:

Northern District—Woodcock, partridge, gray squirrel, black squirrel, and fox, October 1 to December 10; hare, rabbit, quails, European pheasant, partridge, and grouse, October 25 to December 6; gray snipe, English or Wilson snipe, during March and April and between August 31 and December 10; grass or upland plover or dove from August 10 to September 10; reed bird, rail bird, or marsh hen, from August 25 to December 10; black bass from May 30 to December 1; trout from April 1 to July 15; pickerel from May 1 to February 1; eel pots and baskets for the catching of eels and catfish may be used all the year.

Southern District—Hare, rabbit, quail, gray, black, and red squirrel, European pheasant, partridge, and grouse, and woodcock from November 15 to January 1; gray snipe, during March and April and between August 1 and December 10; grouse, or upland plover, or dove, from August 10 to September 10; reed bird, rail bird, and marsh hen, from August 25 to December 10; black bass from May 30 to December 10; trout from April 1 to July 15; pickerel from May 1 to February 7; eel pots and baskets may be used all the year.

Senator Herbert introduced a bill fixing the salary of the Receiver of Taxes in second-class cities at $3,000 per year.

In secret session, the Judiciary Commission reported favorably all the nominations made by Gov. Griggs this week.

In the House a concurrent resolution by Mr. Skinner was adopted, providing for a commission of one Senator and two Assemblymen to revise and codify the statutes relating to the District Courts of the State. The members of the commission are to receive no compensation, and the report is to be submitted as speedily as possible.

The following bills were passed: Authorizing Township Commissioners to divide townships into street-lighting districts; appropriating $5,000 for the construction and erection of monuments, markers, and tablets to designate the positions of the Jersey troops on Chickamauga battlefield, now a National park; restoring the act by which Township Assessors and Collectors are paid 12 cents per name, instead of a percentage.

Both houses adjourned until Monday night.

After adjournment a joint Republican caucus was held to discuss the proposed Constitutional amendments. A scheme to form Assembly Districts in the State was proposed and talked over. The Essex and Mercer County members and other members opposed it. The racing amendment was also discussed. An hour was taken up with consideration of these subjects, but no definite line of action was decided on. Time will be given for the crystalization of sentiment, and then another caucus, probably next week, will be held.

American Institute Election.

The election of the American Institute was held at the rooms of the institute, 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday. The polls opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and closed at 8 o'clock P. M. The following officers were elected:

President—J. Trumbull Smith; Vice Presidents—James G. Powers and Walter Shriver; Trustees—Louis H. Laudy, W. T. Peoples, Vincent C. King, Aaron L. Northrop, John A. Mapes, James De Lamater, James G. Powers, James W. Fellows, Charles F. Allen, and Charles McK. Leoser; Auditors—David Morgan, Moses Slater, and Edwin R. McCarty; Managers—Alexander M. Eagleson, John H. Walker, William E. Gavitt, Charles Gulden, Frederick H. Evans, Charles Andruss, Robert Taylor, Robert Rutter, William H. Oakley, Daniel D. Earle, Thomas J. Fitch, Augustus Wetmore, Jr., F. M. Hexamer, P. H. Murphy, and Stephen McCormick.

St. Paul's Cadets' New Guidons.

The St. Paul's Cadets held a special drill last night in their drillroom, at 29 Vesey Street, and were also the recipients of a set of guidons, which were presented to them by the Girls' Friendly Society of St. Paul's Church.

The two guidons are of blue silk, each bearing the letters, "S. P. C.," worked in gold braid.

The presentation address, which was brief, was made by Miss Adams, one of the committee of the society, of which many lady members were present.

Col. Morrison of Lafayette Post, No. 140, Grand Army of the Republic, received the guidons from Miss Adams, and thanked the society.

The Rev. Dr. H. S. Smith, pastor of St. Paul's Chapel, Major of the Cadets, then accepted the flags and turned them over to the guides.

To Try to Float the Walker.

Another effort is to be made at high tide this morning to get the American ship J. B. Walker off the rocks at Liberty Island by the tugs F. B. Dalzell and E. S. Atwood. If they are unsuccessful, it is probable that before another attempt is made she will be lightened by dismantling.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR

The Engineer Service of the Navy Must Be Reinforced.

LAND-GRANT COLLEGE OFFICERS TALK

Solid Reasons Why the Wilson-Squire Engineering and Educational Bills Should Pass Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Nothing more is needed to convince the Congress of the imperative necessity for providing for the reinforcement of the engineer service of the navy, than to bring the attention of members to the argument of the service that the need is as it is represented to be. If only the engineers themselves were engaged in demonstrating this necessity, there would be no danger in the belief that they were controlled by self-interest and by a desire to aggrandize one branch of the service. When their statement of facts is supported, as it has been very earnestly and persistently, by the leading land-grant colleges in all parts of the country, an influence is brought to bear upon individual members that is at once legitimate and effective.

Some time ago THE NEW-YORK TIMES printed a statement made by the more prominent of the Presidents of the technical colleges. These men are not disposed to let the matter drop. They have renewed their addresses to the Congress, and with strong arguments.

It is now realized that there is an imperative necessity for supplementing the work at the Naval Academy in training officers for the engineer corps of the navy. As the land-grant colleges of the United States have been the beneficiaries of the Government, a special duty devolves upon these institutions to carry on this work.

The turn of events during the past few months has aroused the Association of College Presidents to this important question, and the Executive Committee of this body is actively interested in making a law the Wilson-Squire Engineering and Educational bills. The more carefully these measures are scrutinized the more important they appear to be, not only as a means for developing the study of the mechanic arts and sciences, but also for providing a great naval engineering reserve for time of war.

Impressed with the necessity of taking hold of this work without delay, the Executive Committee has issued the following address, with the earnest request that the petition will be supplemented by active work in behalf of the measure on the part of the individual institutions. The whole address has been inspired by patriotic impulses, and as it is the work of a body of extremely conservative men, its influences will be far-reaching and powerful. The argument, which is addressed to the Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress, is as follows:

We, the undersigned, representing the National Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, respectfully beg permission again to call your attention to the Hon. Francis H. Wilson's House bill, No. 3,618, entitled, "A bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the navy, &c." It is the development of the measure, Senate Bill No. 735, introduced by Senator Squire.

The defenseless condition of the Nation has been recently demonstrated to every thinking man, who has the true interest of his country at heart. In coast defenses we are in a deplorable state; in the number of our armored ships we are sadly deficient, if we would successfully cope with the navies of the world. Congress must now know quite clearly the sentiment of the country on both these points. In our opinion—and we believe this is the public opinion of the day—Congress should, with all speed, suitably protect all cities accessible by water, should push forward the construction of a sufficient number of ironclads to give our country its due weight in the world's affairs, and make our flag and name respected. These things we believe Congress will do, because the country, with remarkable unanimity, is demanding them.

But all such preparations are in vain, so far as our fleet is concerned, if Congress does not at once see the great dearth of scientific men competent to engineer our growing navy, and does not take immediate and efficient steps to increase the present overworked force to a complement sufficient to handle our ships properly in times of peace, to say nothing of times of war.

For defensive and offensive operations on land, in contingencies remote and unusual, the Government, at a considerable expense, trains and equips a large force of militia. The same foresight should be exercised in providing a trained and reliable naval reserve. While this latter requirement is to some extent already met in a general way, it is particularly necessary that a reserve naval engineering corps be established, a corps which at present does not exist at all. Years of training are required to fit men for this technical work, and the scientific institutions of the country should assist in this patriotic act.

It needs no argument to show that such an engineering reserve can be provided most economically and effectively by placing the Government in closer touch with the technological schools of the land. Through the stuy of agricultural problems, and the consequent systematic dissemination of useful knowledge bearing on such topics, the general Government, by founding and supporting institutions devoted to such purposes, has enormously increased the productive capacity of the country at large and the prosperity of its rural districts. It may again benefit the country to nearly the same extent by stimulating the mechanical schools. These have already done much to provide home-trained men to take the lead in our industrial life. But a few years ago we were wholly dependent upon foreign-trained men and aliens for this service. Is it not now the part of wisdom to inaugurate some more effective system of supervision and support for these institutions, to the end that their graduates—already the picked men of the country in a mechanical sense—may be turned toward Government needs and possible Government service, and that they may be stimulated to devise and invent appliances which shall make our arms irresistible on land and sea? In France and Germany two or three years of the best part of a man's life are exacted for military service. What a great waste of force and what an enormously increased taxation in consequence!

It is now recognized that the wars of the future will be largely fought on the high seas and by the trained few. What an impulse can be given to the patriotism of our young men of severe education in technical lines when they shall be made to feel that the very skill they are acquiring for life work in peaceful industries shall fit them best to become the chosen defenders of their country in time of war, and this entirely without the expensive systems of other lands!

The house bill submitted by Mr. Wilson is a step in this direction. From an educational standpoint or from the point of view of one interested in the defense of our country, it is of commanding importance. Its specific value in detail to the navy can be better presented by the naval officers than by this committee, but its value to the scientific institutions of the country would be very great. To the country at large it is a measure which makes for peace, honor, and prosperity.

This address is signed by George W. Atherton of Pennsylvania, James H. Smart of Indiana, and Henry C. White of Georgia.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Examining boards for appointment to the United States Military Academy have been appointed as follows:

West Point, N. Y.—Detail: Major George H. Torney, Surgeon; Capt. Charles P. Mason, Assistant Surgeon; Lieuts. Alexander B. Dyer, Fourth Artillery; Henry C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, and Wilds P. Richardson, Eighth Infantry.

At Fort Adams, Rhode Island.—Detail: Major Charles L. Heizmann, Surgeon; Capts. George Mitchell, Second Artillery, and Robert R. Ball, Assistant Surgeon; Lieuts. Lotus Niles and Edwin St. J. Greble, Second Artillery.

At Fort McHenry, Maryland.—Detail: Major Charles K. Winne, Surgeon; Capts. Louis Brechemin, Assistant Surgeon, and Richard P. Strong, Fourth Artillery; Lieuts. John A. Lundeen and Samuel D. Sturgis, Fourth Artillery.

Similar boards have been appointed at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort McHenry, Georgia; Jackson Barracks, Louisiana; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Edward T. Winston, Fourteenth Infantry, fifteen days; Lieut. Matthew C. Butler, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, one month's extension; Lieut. Harry M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon, one month's extension; Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, Ninth Cavalry, fifteen days' extension; Major William M. Wallace, Second Cavalry, twenty-three days' extension; Lieut. William H. Baldwin, Seventh Cavalry, eight days' extension.

—Board of Survey at Denver, Col.—Detail: Major Edwin B. Atwood, Quartermaster; Chief Quartermaster, Capt. Alfred L. Sharpe, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieut. George T. Langhorne, Third Cavalry.

—Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, Eighth Infantry, will report at Cheyenne, Wyoming, for duty with the National Guard.

Navy.

—Lieut. Commander F. W. Crocker has been detached from the Independence, Feb. 29, and placed on waiting orders.

—Lieut. Commander J. W. Carlin has been ordered as Executive Officer of the Independence, Feb. 29.

ELECTION OFFICERS INDICTED

J. E. Owens, Frank Cantwell, and Victor McGuire of the Fifth Assembly District to Answer Charges.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Frank Cantwell and Victor McGuire, Inspectors of the Republican Board of the Thirty-third Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, for violation of the primary election law at the district election held on Dec. 10, 1895.

The Grand Jury also indicted John E. Owens, Chairman of the Republican Board of Inspectors of the Fifteenth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District for violation of the primary election law and for assault.

These are the cases in which ex-Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling is interested.

Cantwell and McGuire are accused of failing to canvass votes cast and to announce publicly the result, as required under the primary election law. This law recognizes as legal the rules and regulations of the party under whose auspices an election is held. The law requires a public announcement of the result of the voting.

Henry Melville was the complaining witness in this case. He testified that he went to the voting place at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. At that time he was informed that 42 votes had been cast. He remained until 9 o'clock, when the polls were closed. He then demanded that the Inspector make a canvass of the votes and publicly announce the result. The Inspectors refused, and took the ballot boxes and went into another room, locking the door.

In the case of Mr. Owens the complaining witness was Henry Martin, who was a watcher for George J. Brown, a candidate for the Secretaryship of the election district. Martin went inside the railing as a watcher to see the voting. He charged that Owens threw him out bodily, and for this the latter was indicted for assault. Owens was also indicted for not complying with the primary election law.

In the case of Cantwell and McGuire, it is charged that of the 48 votes cast only 4 were genuine. The other 44, it is charged, were cast in the names of dead men, Democrats, and others not entitled to vote.

The indicted men were admitted to bail when examined in the police court.

HARRY WILSON'S TRIAL FOR THEFT.

A Jeweler Identifies Certain Diamonds as Belonging to Mrs. Barnes.

The trial of Harry Wilson, the negro man who is charged with entering the house of Mrs. Francis Barnes of 239 Central Park West and stealing a quantity of diamonds and other jewelry, was continued yesterday before Judge Newburger in Part III. of the General Sessions Court.

Wilson was arrested on Third Avenue on Dec. 30, 1895, with William King, another negro. Afterward Agnes Renshaw, a white woman, was arrested in Wilson's rooms, in East Eighty-fourth Street. Agnes Renshaw was liberated after a hearing, and King demanded a separate trial.

Wilson had a quantity of jewelry with him when he was arrested, and more was found in his rooms. The jewelry was valued at several thousands of dollars.

At Wilson's trial on Tuesday Mrs. Barnes identified the jewelry found at the time of his arrest as belonging to her. She was recalled to the stand yesterday, and made some minor corrections in her former testimony. She said she had seen Wilson previous to the police court proceedings. She first saw him in the custody of the police.

Her son, Earl Barnes, was the next witness. He testified that the door of the house was locked on the night of the robbery. The lock, he said, was defective.

Kate Madden, a servant employed in Mrs. Barnes's house, testified as to the finding of the jewel cases on the stairs the morning following the robbery. She showed them to Mrs. Barnes, who made an investigation, and found that her jewelry was missing.

Then Charles E. Mathers, a jeweler at 21 Maiden Lane, gave evidence as to the identity of the jewelry found in Wilson's possession and in his rooms. He said he had reset a number of the stones for Mrs. Barnes a short time before the robbery. He identified the jewels by slight flaws in the color.

Edward Sales, a negro servant in Mrs. Barnes's house, testified that he had locked the rear gate securely on the night of the robbery. He left the house at 6:30 o'clock that evening.

The defense called two diamond experts, Isidor Sulzer and Percy Aarons, to cast doubt on the ownership of those found in Wilson's possession. Aarons swore with his hat on, and then took it off. The two experts testified that diamonds of the character of those in question could not be identified when mingled with others.

The defense did not put Wilson on the stand. Mr. McLoughlin summed up, and the court then adjourned until to-day.

HAS WAITED LONG FOR A TRIAL.

Nicholas Haach, a Prisoner for Five Months in a Case Involving Money.

Nicholas Haach, who has been in the Tombs for five months, made an urgent plea for trial before Judge McMahon in Part I., General Sessions Court, yesterday through his counsel, Frank Grey. Mr. Grey said:

Your Honor, this man has been in the Tombs for five months, continually demanding trial, but not getting it. It appears to me to be a case of oppression. We cannot get a trial, and whenever we make a motion for a trial the District Attorney offers some excuse. When we move for the dismissal of the complaint under the statute of limitations, the District Attorney gets a new indictment. It is the same old indictment, the same complainant, and the same charges, but with a new date. Four or five new indictments have thus been found, and it looks as though this process would go on for years, while Haach remains in prison without trial. The complainant should be under indictment instead of the defendant.

I now move that this complaint be dismissed.

Assistant District Attorney Hennessey said he was not familiar with the case, but thought an early trial could be granted.

Judge McMahon said that he would dismiss the complaint if the District Attorney did not arrange for a speedy trial.

Haach was arrested and indicted on the complaint of Henrietta W. Ehmeyer of Englewood, N. J., who at the time was living at 160 West Sixty-second Street. The affidavit before the Grand Jury recited that Haach represented that he was a member in good standing of the New-York Stock Exchange, and that he could get 400 per cent. profit on money intrusted to him for investment. On these representations the complainant gave him $800 to invest. She failed to get any return, and when she wrote to Haach for an accounting he said the money was swallowed up in margins.

The complainant says she gave Haach the money on May 2, 1895, and later she found that his representations as to being a member of the Stock Exchange were false. It was alleged that he was a member of the Open Board of Brokers, which was closed by the police some time ago.

Mr. Grey said in court that the District Attorney had admitted that no conviction of Haach could be had.

MRS. FLEMING'S LEGACY.

She May Not Receive It, Unless Acquitted of Her Mother's Death.

Speaking of the reports as to the fortune that may come to Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, now in the Tombs awaiting trial on the charge of poisoning her mother, Mrs. H. K. Bliss, a lawyer who is familiar with the matter said yesterday:

Under the will of Judge Robert Swift Livingston, probated in 1887, a share of his property was left to his infant daughter, Mary Alice, now in the Tombs. Mary Alice's mother, formerly Miss Davis, the daughter of a hotel keeper in this city, had married Judge Livingston when he was a widower, and in his seventy-fifth year. She bore him this one child. His daughters by a former marriage were then all middle-aged women, married and settled in life, and the Judge's marriage to Miss Davis at his age estranged him from his entire family. He added a codicil to his will, by which he devised a share of his estate to Mary Alice. A part of this came to her immediately upon his death.

The remainder of her share still lies in the hands of Gen. McCook, the City Chamberlain, and was to have come to her under her father's will, upon her mother's death. It is in two sums of money, one of $25,000 and the other of $57,000, and is invested in real estate securities.

Were the mother, now married Henry K. Bliss after Judge Livingston's death, died suddenly last August, Mary Alice, who is now known by the name of Fleming, was charged with murder. She then made application through her counsel, John C. Shaw, to the Supreme Court for an order on the Chamberlain to pay her the $25,000 fund now in the latter's hands.

It was conceded that if she was entitled to the $25,000 she would also be entitled on demand to the remainder of the $82,000. The court sent her application to Lawrence Godkin as referee, and directed that notice be served upon all the other descendants of Judge Livingston. Some of these were minors, and guardians appeared for them and claimed the money. Robert S. Livingston, Jr., an adult grandson of the testator, was the only one who actively took up the opposition to Mrs. Fleming and contested the payment of the money to her, on the principle laid down in judicial decisions in this State, that no person can profit by his own unlawful act. He demanded, through his counsel, Mr. Yeamans, that the money be withheld from Mrs. Fleming till her innocence of her mother's death be established by her trial. The other members of the Livingston family took no part in the reference, although all were cited to appear.

Referee Godkin has patiently heard the evidence, and considered the law upon Mrs. Fleming's application, and has now made his report to the court, to the effect that she is not entitled to receive the fund at this time.

If confirmed, the effect of this report will be to withhold it from her until her innocence of the charge against her is proved.

DOES NOT WANT TO PAY $15,000.

Philip J. Dwyer Wants the Verdict for David Gideon Set Aside.

An application was made yesterday to Justice Truax in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., by Charles Patterson of Brooklyn for an order to set aside the verdict for $15,000 obtained against Philip J. Dwyer, President of The Brooklyn Jockey Club, by David Gideon, recently in his suit for slander.

Mr. Patterson asked that the verdict be set aside because it was excessive, since it had not been shown that Mr. Gideon personally or in his business connection had suffered injury by reason of Dwyer's alleged slanderous remarks. He also contended that the proceedings before the Sheriff's Jury were irregular, and said that the jury was empaneled before Under Sheriff Sherman and accepted by both sides. An adjournment was taken before evidence was submitted, however, and at the next and final hearing Sheriff Tamsen presided. Mr. Patterson objected that this was irregular, for the reason that the official, sitting as a Judge, who began the hearing should continue to preside until its conclusion. It was also contended that three members of the jury failed to appear at the second hearing, and three new jurors were sworn in. This also was irregular, counsel said, as an entire new jury should have been empaneled.

Another point raised was that the Sheriff erred in permitting Gideon's counsel to read to the jury extracts form the decision of Justice Barrett, which held that the words used by Dwyer were grounds for a suit for slander (or libel, since they injured Mr. Gideon in his business. This had a direct influence on the jury. It was contrary to well established rules of practice and gave grounds for a reversal of the verdict.

Otto Horwitz appeared for Mr. Gideon, and argued that all legal forms had been complied with and that the verdict should stand.

SIDNEY SMITH TO BE TRIED HERE.

The Alleged Counterfeiter Brought from New-Jersey.

Sidney Smith, one of the alleged accomplices of William E. Brockway and Dr. Orlando E. Bradford in counterfeiting money, was brought from New-Jersey yesterday and given into the custody of United States Marshal McCarty.

When Smith, who is an engraver, was arrested in a house on Fourteenth Street on August 3, 1895, plates for printing one-hundred-dollar bills of the Bank of Montreal and a quantity of fibre paper were found in his possession. There was a warrant for him in New-Jersey at the time, beside an indictment found against him by the United States Grand Jury in this city. Since his arrest he has been in the custody of the New-Jersey officials, his bail having been fixed at $15,000.

As the case against him in New-York was regarded as being the stronger one, it was finally decided to try him here. It is intended to bring him to trial at the term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, which will begin in the Federal Building on March 11.

No Damage for Josef Schanda.

Justice McAdam, in Part VI. of the Supreme Court yesterday, dismissed a suit brought by Josef Schanda against Ferdinand Sulzberger to recover $20,000 for damages.

The plaintiff said that he rented from Sulzberger an apartment on the first floor of the tenement house at 222 East Fifty-sixth Street. The ceiling of one of his rooms, he said, fell upon him on the night of March 22, 1894, causing permanent injuries to him.

When the case was tried it was shown that water had leaked from the apartment above through the ceiling of the plaintiff's room several weeks prior to the accident, and that the defendant had had the ceiling repaired.

Justice McAdam dismissed the suit, upon the motion of the defendant's counsel, upon the ground that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the ceiling had been negligently repaired or even that the repaired portion of the ceiling had fallen upon him.

Joseph Link Acquitted.

Joseph Link, twenty-two years old, of 608 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, was put on trial yesterday before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions Court for manslaughter, and was acquitted.

Link was accused of causing the death of his friend, Peter Boylan of 587 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. The young men were wrestling in a saloon in Fordham on June 29, 1895, and Link threw Boylan down. Boylan's head struck a corner of the bar and he received a fracture of the skull, from which he died several days afterward.

E. S. Hallenbach Pleads Not Guilty.

Edward S. Hallenbach of 343 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, who was indicted for assault in shooting William Robinson of 314 West Fifty-ninth Street on Dec. 30, 1895, pleaded not guilty before Judge McMahon in Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday.

No request was made for the appointment of a commission in lunacy, as was expected. Hallenbach was admitted to $3,000 bail last Tuesday.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice Truax in the Supreme Court has entered an order committing Jose Aymar to jail for contempt of court for failure to pay the personal tax of $1,484.96 on the estate of his father, August Aymar, who died several years ago, leaving property worth $75,000. On behalf of Aymar it was declared that he was not a resident, and had merely come to Spain to settle up some accounts of the estate.

—John J. Fallon, who was recently deposed from his position as Warden of the Tombs, has obtained from Judge Beach in the Supreme Court a writ of certiorari directed against Commissioner Robert J. Wright. Fallon declares that his dismissal was improper and unlawful, and that the decision of the Commissioner was against the weight of evidence, and illegal and erroneous.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

44—Kuper vs. Ferryboat Clinton. 73—Harris vs. Tug Mercury. 32—Waring vs. Tug James T. Easton. 38—Schwarzschild & Co. vs. National Steamship Company. 39—Goldsmith vs. same. 62—Hantorf vs. Tug James A. Dumont. 65—Iron Steamboat Company vs. Steamboat Spero. 66—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Steamship Helgoland. 28—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. Tug F. N. Brown. 70—Stahl vs. Steamship Niagara. 71—Johnson vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Cases adjourned.

1—United States vs. Joint Traffic Association. 2—Schroeder vs. Erhardt. 3—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railway Company. 4—Leonard vs. Whaley. 5—Haworth vs. Stark. 6—Mergenthaler Linotype Company vs. Linder. 7—Fromand vs. Dumbiers. 8—People's Trust Company vs. United States. 9—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Pneumatic and Electric Tool Company. 10—Otis Brothers & Co. vs. Halliday. 11—Haworth vs. Stark. 12—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling, and Manufacturing Company. 13—Same vs. same. 14—Ledwith vs. Claffy. 15—Cox vs. Heath. 16—Yale vs. West Point Foundry Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M.

Motion Calendar.—1—Vanauxem vs. Ker. 2—Matter of Conner. 3—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce. 4—Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis vs. Venator. 5—Wilson vs. The Mayor. 6—Matter of Post. 7—Allen vs. Tarrant & Co. 8—Roeber vs. New-Yorker Staats Zeitung.

Non-Enumerated Motions.—22—Chambers & McKee Glass Company vs. Roberts. 37—Beer vs. Canary. 2—Matter of Whiting. 3—Matter of Morgan. 18—Ormstead vs. J. B. Brewster. 20—Vanauxem vs. Ker. 28—Vanderhoef vs. Miller. 29—Same vs. same. 24—Winthrop vs. Welling.

Enumerated Motions.—100—Spicr vs. Michelson. 80—Black vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 45—Straub vs. Grand Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen. 64—McPherson vs. Homan. 31—United States National Bank vs. Underwood. 94—Cahill vs. Mulligan. 97—Walthear vs. Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. 47—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 90—Allen vs. Arkenburgh. 91—Kinsey vs. same. 92—Kinsey vs. same. 93—Adams vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—People ex rel. Sturgis vs. Croft. 2—Goldstein vs. Smith. 3—Zimmerman vs. Burras. 4—Genovese vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 5—Vroom vs. Palmer. 6—Haffner vs. Schmuch. 7—Stevenson vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 8—Marlor vs. Cox. 9—Dow vs. Dow. 10—Hahn vs. Carroll. 11—Reynolds vs. Reynolds. 12—Monaco vs. Terminal Warehouse Company. 13—Fyfe vs. Kelly. 14—Ellison vs. Hogan. 15—Vernier vs. Knauth. 16—Matter of Connell. 17—Shrady vs. Logan. 18—Taylor vs. Porvis. 19—Hopper vs. Updike. 20—Merrill vs. Charcoal Company. 21—Collery vs. Westhall. 22—Lawrence vs. French. 23—Mott vs. United States Industrial Insurance Company. 24—Matter of

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A West Side Dwelling and Plot of Lots Sold—Details of the Offerings at Auction.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for William Cornell, to a Mr. Mills, the four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling 436 West End Avenue, 19 by 60 by 80.

Mr. Theodore P. Austin has sold to Oppenheimer & Metzger the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure, at $5,700, to Lawrence McGrath, the plot with two-story frame dwelling on the east side of Worth Avenue, 60 feet south of Fitch Street, 67 by 57.10½ by 67 on Webster Avenue by 61.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Eva S. Cochran, at $47,000, the four-story brick flat 124 and 126 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

To the plaintiff, Mary Agnes Potter, at $24,750, B. L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure the four-story brownstone dwelling 138 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 438 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 100.5.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, 352 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 200 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,820.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gideon J. Tucker, referee, 70 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 142.10 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 21.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,110.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Bradley, referee, 216 West End Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Seventy-fifth Street, 20.04½ by 96.5, with 9 feet 4 inches irregular depth, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,800; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, N. T. M. Nelliss, referee, 423 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 260 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,720.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Uriah Lott to 29 West Eighty-first Street, north side, 425 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 204.4, four-story stone front dwelling, with extension.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John M. Thierney, referee, 74 and 76 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 62.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 37.6 by 74.0⅝, four-story brownstone dwelling and two-story brick stable Due on judgment, $52,705.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 425 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, four two-story frame dwellings, by Charles Pitchie of 819 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; cost, $13,600.

Fort Washington Ridge Road, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, a three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, by John Fox of 169 Monitor Street, Brooklyn; cost, $8,500.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 84 feet east of Avenue C, a four-story brick factory, by the Eagle Pencil Company of 140 East Eightieth Street; cost, $17,000.

Third Street, north side, 130 feet west of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, a two-story frame dwelling, by Mary Coyne of 350 Lorillard Place; cost, $900.

Sixth Avenue, northeast corner Nineteenth Street, a six-story brick store, by Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith of the Tribune Building; cost, $200,000.

Boston Avenue and King's Bridge Road, northeast corner, a two-story attic frame dwelling, by Merritt L. Seward of 2700 Bainbridge Avenue; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 170 feet east of Morris Avenue, a three-story frame tenement, by Frederick and Margaret Schaefer of 519 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street; cost, $5,500.

Nos. 105 and 107 Wooster Street, by Charles H. Fiske of Boston, alterations to a six-story brick factory and warehouse; cost, $300.

Rider Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, by Gustave Robitzek, alterations to a one-story brick office; cost, $400.

No. 359 East Forty-ninth Street, by Lilly R. Sterne of 116 East Eighty-first Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $350.

No. 324 East Thirty-third Street, by John Courtney, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $300.

Nos. 448 to 456 West Forty-first Street, by the Cutting estate, alterations to a three-story brick factory; cost, $500.

No. 193 Second Street, by Katherina Brann of 100 Himrod Street, Brooklyn, alterations to a three-story brick and frame building, (assembly rooms;) cost, $2,000.

No. 118 Columbia Street, by H. Freed of 1,354 First Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick building, (assembly rooms;) cost, $3,000.

No. 3 Watts Street, by James Niemeyer of 5 King Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick tenement; cost, $1,400.

No. 148 Willis Avenue, by Mary McGuire of premises, alterations to a five-story brick tenement; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 619 and 621 West Twenty-fourth Street, by estate of T. D. and A. C. Kingsland, to Broad Street, alterations to a one-story brick factory; cost, $600.

Melrose Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, by John Strothers of 723 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, alterations to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

38TH ST, n s, 381.3 ft w of 9th Av, 26x98.9; Louis Van Gillame, as executor, to Elizabeth M. Thatcher $10,100

17TH ST, 238 West; Jed E. Adams to Cornelia M. Adams 1

56TH ST, 158 West; Vienna D. Gano and others to John R. McKeen 23,000

63D ST, s s, 400 ft e of West End Av, 87.6x100.5; New-York Life Insurance Company to the Children's Aid Society.. 48,000

WEST END AV, e s, 62 ft n of 92d St, 19x80; Antoinette Camp to F. R. Coudert and another 1

CARRIAGEWAY adjoining Gramercy Park, s e s, 39.5 ft s of 21st St, 39.5x80; Louisa L. Delafield, referee, to Mary T. Lynch and another 7,000

94TH ST, n s, 225.6 ft w of Central Park West, 17.6x100.8; John H. H. Nesslage to Elizabeth Nesslage 25,000

134TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 75x99.11; John J. Sperry and wife to Henry B. Anderson.. 15,000

122D ST, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; John F. Bayly to Eliza Bayly 1

105TH ST, 329 East; Armour C. Anderson, referee, to Archibald Phillips, Jr.. 3,000

118TH ST, 109 East; Jacob Rose and wife to Henrietta Zoeller 1

113TH ST, 110 East; Mary V. White and others to Catherine L. Murphy 100

WEST END AV, s e corner of 97th St, 100.11x100; S. E. Steinmann and wife to John Wilson 1

75TH ST, s s, 34 ft e of Madison Av, 33x28.8; Lillie Downey to Emily L. Landon 1

40TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Charles E. Sands to Anna Sands 1

106TH ST, 415 East; David Oppenheimer and wife to Eva R. Fowler 16,750

102D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 25x100.11; Richard V. Harnett and wife to Henry F. Cook 15,000

8TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 75x100.11; Martin Metzger and wife to Thomas K. Lenhardt 1

102D ST, n s, 158.7 ft e of Boulevard, — x33x37; Stuyvesant Leroy, as administrator, to Richard V. Harnett 400

3D AV and Rose St, s e corner, 25x100; Jacob Washburn, referee, to Morse Gelsman 10,000

149TH ST, n s, 275.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; E. J. Muller to Franziska Muller 1

MONTGOMERY ST, 59; also e s of Montgomery St, lot 26, Michael Romayne, Robert Berlinger and wife to Moritz Berlinger 1

WASHINGTON ST, 435; John H. Walker and wife to Spencer Walker 6,400

20TH ST, 114 West; Charles Stoppani to Francis Morris 1

38TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x98.9; L. Napoleon Leroy and wife to Kate E. Willson 28,000

LENOX AV, s w corner of 118th St, 81.3x75; Mary McNiece to Daniel M. Robinson 1

130TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Margaret Schweickert and others to August Brenneis 4,500

EDGECOMBE AV, 8th Av, 139th St and 140th Sts, block; Julia Morris to Peter H. Morris 1

133D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; William B. Staton and wife to Orville C. Alling 1

SAME PROPERTY; Stephen McCormick to W. B. Stanton 1

149TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 100x106.6; Mary E. Robinson and others to George W. Robinson 1

SAME PROPERTY; George W. Robinson and wife to Frederick W. Meyer 1

169TH ST, s s, 45 ft e of Fox St, 45x76.9x62.2; John Reinschmidt and wife to Henry R. Holmes 1

SAME PROPERTY; Giacomo Pisciotta and wife to John Reinschmidt 1

OPDYKE ST, n s, 360 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x152.3x50x152.9; Robert Catterson to Fanny C. Hatch 1

GREEN LANE, e s, 528 ft s of Levere Av, 247.88x280x506; Nettie Cohen to Edward Baer 1

SAME PROPERTY; Edward Baer to S. L. Frank and others 1

LOT 426, map of Arden property; William Beasley to Charles Wund 1

5TH AV, w s, Lot 891 map of Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace and wife to Michael Cassidy 700

LOTS 454 to 456 map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to B. J. Galvin 1,975

19TH AV, n s, Lot 1,022, map of Wakefield; Thomas R. Hodge to J. H. Jones.. 1

MULFORD AV, w s, 75 ft n of James St, 75x100; Anthony L. Gellen to Minnie T. Greenhold 1

Recorded Leases.

BEADLESTON & WOERZ to William Graham; 417 West St, 1 7-12 years $2,000

DAVEY, Susan C., to F. F. Lockwood; 109 West 121st St, 3 years 1,300

PALIHEE, Amanda, executrix, to Marcus Bruckheimer; 181 East 108th St, 2 years. 1,200

HEFTER, Lorenz, to John Willigers; 419 East 106th St, 5¼ years 480, 640

HENSE, Karl, executor, to Adolph Steiger; 205 Avenue B, 5 years 1,620

JOSEPHIE, Aaron, as agent, to Patrick Duffy; 424 4th Av, 5 years 3 months.... 3,500

KAYSER, Maria, to Fritz Hamm; 338 East 81st St, 3 years 420

KERREN, Patrick, to Henry A. Kelley and another; 148 Greenwich St, n e corner Liberty St, 4 5-12 years 2,000

PHILIP & WILLIAM EBLING BREWING COMPANY to Walter Flatz; n e corner of St. Ann's Av and 150th St, 5 years 4,000, 4,500

ROTHMANN, George, to Carl Grahmann; 75 1st St, 3 years 900

SCHMIDT, William, to M. B. Kuenker; 241 7th Av, 1 10-12 years 672

SCANLON, Michael, to Vincenzo De Vito and another; 84 Mulberry St, 3 years.... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BRENNEIS, August, to Katharina Ebert; n s of 130th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years $1,000

BLAUVELT, John M., and wife to Fanny M. Whaley; w s of Crotona Av, 100 ft n of Lebanon St, 3 years 2,500

BABCOCK, George E., to Sarah M. Gowen and others; Lot 258 and west half of Lot 222, map of village of Wakefield, 3 years. 1,600

CRAWFORD, Mary T., to Samuel W. Milbank; e s of Prospect Av, 81.3 ft s of 156th St, 5 years 5,000

BANK, same to same; s s of Prospect Av, 62.6 ft s of 156th St, 5 years 5,000

DALE, Frank T., to the Foskett & Bishop Company of New-Haven; n s of 117th St, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 months.... 1,379

EISENBRECHER, August F. A., and wife to Alfred F. Bertin; w s of 3d Av, 150 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 7,000

ELLER, George W., and wife to William H. Archer; Lots 25 and 26, map of part of Section C of Edenwald, East Chester, 3 years 1,500

GEISMANN, Moise, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of 3d Av and Rose St, 3 years 6,000

GALVIN, Bartow J., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 404, 405, and 406, map of Van Nest Park, 4 years 1,375

KEPPLER, Minnie, to Gertrude E. Master; n s of Dawson St, 213.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 1 year 400

KREAMER, Charles J., and wife to Stephen Jenkins; east half of Lot 222, map of Wakefield, 3 years 500

LEMON, Thomas K., and wife to Martin Metzger; w s of 8th Av, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 1 year 30,000

LEMON, Thomas K., to same; w s of 8th Av, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 1 year. 8,500

MOEBUS, Sophia, to August Freutel; e s of Courtlandt Av, 25 ft n of 154th St, 2 years 1,000

MEYER, Frederick W., to George W. Robinson; n s of 149th St, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 4 years 8,500

McKEEN, John R., to Ellen L. Demorest, as administratrix, &c., of W. Jennings Demorest; s s of 56th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 10 months 4,000

MULLER, Rosalie, to John Giefer and wife; n s of 84th St, 77.10 ft w of 1st Av, 9 months 7,000

MORRIS, Frances, to Charles F. Stoppani; 114 West 29th St, 4 years 16,700

MOLLESON, Phoebe G., to Peter Moeller and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 31st St, 16 East, 3 years 16,500

PETESCH, Henry C. L., and wife to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; n s of 115th St, 295 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year. 1,600

SAME to Catharine A. Kehoe; same property, 1 year 400

POPPDORF, Diedrich, and wife to Rachel Feldman; s e corner of 174th St and Bathgate Av, 2 years. 2,000

PIERSON, John G., to Edward V. Burton, indefinite; lot on Arden property, Westchester, 1 year 214

RUPPEL, George H., and Emilie to Otto H. Dage; n s of 76th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 7 months 1,000

STONEBRIDGE, Margaret, to Mount St. Vincent Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Crescent Av; let 20 map of Belmont Village (installments) 3,250

SMEDLEY, Emma Z, and Frederic G., to Broadway Savings Institution; s s of 47th St, 223.4 ft e of 7th Av, (152,) 1 year.... 12,000

SMITH, Clarence W., and wife to Josephine R. Smith and others; 11 Pike St, note 3,250

SMITH, Isaac L., and wife to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 45 to 47 Crosby St, demand.. 18,500

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY to New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of 63d St, 400 ft e of West End Av, installments 40,000

TELLKAMPF, Anita, to Woldemar C. Dyrsen; s s of 4th St, 25 ft e of Macdougal St, 3 years 10,000

WERTHEIM, Herman, and wife to Mary M. Lanier and another, trustees; 279 and 281 Delancey St, 5 years 33,000

SAME to William H. Schmohl; same property, 2 years 4,000

ZOELLER, Henrietta, to Jacob Rose; 58 East 118th St, installments 500

WILLIAMS, Warren S., and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 38th St, 221 ft w of 5th Av, 2½ years, (two mortgages) 75,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLISS, George, to Ellen F. Palmer and others $8,000

FLANAGAN, James, to Sarah J. Flanagan 30,000

HART, Charles B., to executors, &c., of Frederica Talman 4,000

HARRISON, Gertrude, executrix of Richard M. Harrison, to Julia W. Van Rensselaer 3,000

JUCKETT, George B., to George Bliss..... 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to the executors, &c., of John Herriman..... 17,194

McKINNEY, DANIEL A., to Augustus H. Hall; (two assignments) 3,000

NICHOLSON, Edward, to Fred Kurzman. 10,000

POLLAK, Ignatius, guardian, &c., to Julie Pollak, guardian of Albin Pollak, and others 1

RIPLEY, Robert A., trustee, to Eliza C. Ripley 3,000

SAME to Helen W. Ripley..... 3,000

STRAUSS, Rosalie, to Simon Adler and others, (two assignments)..... 14,058

SPEYER, David, to Rosalie Strauss 1

SEYMOUR, Frederick, executor of Cornelia F. Coster, to Laura Wiggins and another 7,250

SNIFFEN, John R. L., to Lesher, Whitman & Co 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to trustees of William B. Shattuck 20,000

SAME to Alvina L. and Sophie A. Spanknebergh 4,500

SAME to Anna P. Bogert 6,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Helen C. Redmond... 7,500

WIGGINS, Laura, and Louis Skinner to Stanley W. Dexter..... 7,400

Lis Pendens.

BEDFORD AND DOWNING STS, n w corner, 92.8x90.2; Department of Buildings against Edward Judson and others, (violation of building laws.)

21ST ST, 541 West; same against Marion T. B. Moore, (violation of building laws.)

81ST ST, s s, 25 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50 ft front; Southern National Bank against Abraham Lichtenstein and others, (receiver.)

76TH ST and Boulevard, s e corner, 107.8x75; Henry R. Barnes against George Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

105TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 18.9 ft front; Henry E. Fox against Emil J. Winternitz and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

BANK ST, s s, 230 ft w of Greenwich St, 25 ft front; 44th St, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25 ft front; Peter J. Hunt against Patrick Cogriff and others, (partition.)

INWOOD AV, e s, 250 ft s of Wolf Place, 50 ft front; Sarah H. Purser against Mary Schafer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SEDGWICK AV and Perot St, intersection, 50x99; Perot St, s w s, 99 ft n w of Sedgwick Av, 21x80; New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Henry F. Fagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 103 ft n of Broome St, 25.2 ft front; Max Juster against Henry M. Greenberg and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

EAST CHESTER, Lots 122, 127, 150 to 161, and other parcels; Edward V. Burton against Matilda Fraser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

136TH ST, 130 to 134 West; Sidney Maddock against Mary A. Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

106TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100; Martin & Co. against E. C. Thatcher, owner; William C. Bunting, contractor $187

SAME PROPERTY; same against E. C. Thatcher, owner and contractor..... 220

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; John Brady against Elizabeth McKinley, owner and contractor.... 500

88TH ST, 12 and 14 East; Albert Pierce against John W. Livingston, owner and contractor 558

88TH ST and Western Boulevard, s w corner, 100x100.8; John P. Kane Company against Amintha Merritt and Joseph E. Weed, owners; William J. Metz, contractor 430

19TH ST, 159 and 161 West; Davis & Thomas Company against R. H. Macy & Co., owners; Cheney & Preyer, contractors 719

ORCHARD ST, w s, 110 ft n of Rivington St, 100 ft front; Allen St, e s, 128 ft n of Rivington St, 144 ft front; Cornelius M. Breen against Anna and William F. Lemon, owners and contractors..... 951

106TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 50x100; Pietro Altieri against M. Hennessy, owner; W. H. Masterson, contractor 100

WOOSTER ST, s and 10; Balthaser Malmach against Mary Tobin, owner and contractor 443

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Ceo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

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LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Irvington-on-Hudson.

Modern house, 12 rooms, newly decorated; rent, $900.

Old-fashioned Colonial house, 14 rooms, newly remodeled; sanitary plumbing; all modern improvements, (new,) $750.

Both houses have fine views of Hudson, extensive grounds, cared for at owner's expense, and free use of stables; seven minutes' walk of station.

Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

FOR SALE—Restricted; Sea Gate, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, overlooking the Narrows; presenting this select property, strictly for residence, with every convenience; sewers, water, and gas; macadamized streets and direct private communication by boat to New-York within 45 minutes; sold by reference only. Particulars furnished by application to NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY; agents, WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, 189-191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

POPULAR NUTLEY, N. J., OFFERS SEVERAL modern houses, with pleasant grounds, shade, &c., at rentals $450 to $900; quite near station. Apply, F. M. UNGER, opposite Nutley Station.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—The elegant steam-heated apartment house, leased to responsible tenants, will be sold at sacrifice for cash, to net 15 per cent. income or more. 71 Pineapple St., opposite St. George Hotel; owner on premises.

Real Estate for Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE.—The elegant steam heated ten apartments house, 71 Pineapple St., opposite St. George Hotel; all leased to good, responsible tenants; will be sold at a sacrifice for cash, or will exchange for unencumbered property. J. W. HAMILTON, owner, on premises.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

FOUR STORY HOUSE, PERFECT ORDER, best section of the west side, near Sherman Square, will be leased to desirable tenant at $1,300 per annum. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 245 Columbus Av.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

110 WEST 40th ST.—Handsomely furnished first floor housekeeping apartment to let by the year to responsible party; family must consist of adults, not over three, keeping one servant, and must guarantee the careful use of furniture, &c.; rent, $200 per month; nothing less; reliable references given and required. Janitor will show.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET

on Chambers, Spruce, Beekman, Fulton, John, Maiden Lane, Dey, Barclay, Park Place, Park Row, Nassau, William, Gold, Cliff, Pearl, Water, and many other streets.

RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

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is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

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of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

Referees' Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLES M. GEDNEY, an infant, by George A. Viehmann, guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE GEDNEY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell, at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the parcels as said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

Parcel One—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-third Street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Forty-third Street distant two hundred and thirty-three feet and four inches westerly of the westerly line of the Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and four inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along the same sixteen feet and eight inches, thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and four inches to the southerly line of Forty-third Street, thence easterly along the same sixteen feet and eight inches to the place of beginning. The easterly and westerly walls of the house erected on said premises being party walls.

Parcel Two—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fiftieth Street distant one hundred and ninety-eight feet and ten inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fiftieth Street and Broadway, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fiftieth Street twenty feet, thence southerly at right angles to Fiftieth Street and parallel or nearly so with the westerly side of Broadway and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches in the centre of the block between Fiftieth and Forty-ninth Streets, thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Fiftieth Street twenty feet, and thence northwardly at right angles to Fiftieth Street and parallel or nearly so with the westerly line of Broadway and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the place of beginning.

Parcel Three—All that certain lot, plot, piece, or parcel of land and the buildings thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Centre and Walker Streets, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, and measuring from said corner on the line of Walker Street one hundred feet, thence on a line parallel with Centre Street one hundred feet, thence on a line parallel with Walker Street one hundred feet to Centre Street, thence one hundred feet on Centre Street to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.

Also, all those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, together described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street distant two hundred and thirty (230) feet easterly from the Tenth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line forty (40) feet, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along the same forty (40) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New-York, January 27th, 1896.

JOHN DELAHUNTY,
Referee.

GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THOMAS E. STEWART, Esq., 203 Broadway, N. Y. City, Defendants' Attorney.

JAMES A. RYAN, Esq., Guardian ad Litem, 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE, NEAR 133D STREET. —Supreme Court, (action begun in Court of Common Pleas,) WILLARD E. HOYT, plaintiff, vs. DANIEL J. SULLIVAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered herein, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, Auctioneer, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly, 10th) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence southerly along Amsterdam Avenue twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet to Amsterdam Avenue at the point or place of beginning. The above described premises lie in Section 7, Block 1,986, on the Land Map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 24th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 18 Wall St., New-York City.

ja27-2aw3wM&F&f17

Referees' Notices.

THE GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Pursuant to a decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, entered December 27th, 1895, in a consolidated cause entitled the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, complainant, vs. the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, defendant, the undersigned, Master Commissioner, appointed for the purpose in and by the said decree, will sell at public auction upon the premises and in the south waiting-room of the depot of the said railroad in the City of Green Bay, in the State and District of Wisconsin, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on the 18th day of February, 1896, all the mortgaged premises and property, rights and franchises in said decree described or mentioned as subject to the lien of the First Mortgage from the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, dated August 1, 1892, and the other mortgages in said decree referred to, in two parcels, namely: First—That part of the mortgaged property known as the La Crosse Branch, and so described in the bill of complaint filed in said cause; and, Second—the main line of railroad, and all the other property belonging to the said railroad company, a brief description of which properties so directed to be sold is as follows, viz.:

First—The premises and property known as the La Crosse Branch are described as follows:

All that certain railroad known as the La Crosse Branch of the defendant railroad company extending from Onalaska on the line of the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad to the depot of the said La Crosse Branch at or near the City of La Crosse, in the State of Wisconsin, and the property and rights thereto appertaining, together with the real estate situated along said branch, and which is not a part of its right of way or depot grounds, and a certain tenacre tract of land situated in La Crosse, contiguous to but not a part of the right of way or depot grounds of said railroad company, including the track, roadbed, right of way, depot grounds and buildings and appurtenances to said railroad belonging.

Second:—The remainder of the mortgaged premises and property directed to be sold is described as follows:

All and singular the railroad of the said Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, as the same is now laid out, constructed and operated, from and including the terminus and depot of the said railroad at the City of Green Bay in said State of Wisconsin, and running thence through the Counties of Brown, Outagamie, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempealeau and Buffalo, to and including the terminus and depot of said railroad at Eastmoor, on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the County of Buffalo in said State, with all and singular the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, rights of way, viaducts, gravel pits, buildings, piers, wharves, erections, fences, walls, materials, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights and interests, and all the real and personal property and estate of and belonging to the said railroad, or the said railroad company, and all railway stations and depots, with all the appurtenances, and all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery and equipments belonging or appertaining to the said railroad or said railroad company, and also all rights and privileges to use the said railway, roadbed, tracks, sidings, and turnouts, constructed upon or appurtenant to said railroad or used in connection therewith; also the right to extend said railroad over the bridge at the east bank of the Mississippi River between the south line of Township eighteen (18), Range ten (10) west, and the north line of Township twenty-seven (27), Range twenty (20) west, and to construct a railroad bridge over the Mississippi at such point to be used in connection with said railroad; also all the rights, interests and privileges, under a certain contract between the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad Company, dated May 5th, 1873, and any other contract or contracts, contracts between said roads for any right or rights of trackage and for the use of any of the property, stations, tracks or bridges belonging to the said Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, and for the use of said railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Winona or otherwhere; also all rights, interests and privileges under any contract or contracts made by said Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad Company with the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad Company for the use of any of the track, stations or property of said last named railroad, and any and all rights of trackage or user of the said railroad last named or of any other railroad or railroads; and also all franchises connected with or relating to the construction, maintenance, operation and use of said Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad or said Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad, and all rights, privileges, grants, franchises, immunities and advantages possessed by said Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, and also all the property, rights and franchises of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company which it owned at the date of the several mortgages above referred to, which it may hereafter acquire, except only the property above described and designated as the La Crosse Branch.

It is provided in said decree, among other things, (1) That the Master Commissioner may, upon the request of the complainant trustee, adjourn such sale from time to time, without further publication or notice.

(2) That no bid shall be entertained at such sale by the Master Commissioner for the La Crosse Branch unless the bidder shall first deposit with him the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in such currency, or drafts, certificates or cheques as may be satisfactory to him.

(3) That no bid shall be received by the Master Commissioner at such sale for the main line and other mortgaged property so to be sold unless the bidder shall first deposit with him the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in such currency or drafts, certificates or cheques as may be satisfactory to him.

(4) That if in either case a bidder having made a deposit shall fail to complete his purchase without just cause shown and allowed, he shall forfeit the deposit so made, the same to be disposed of as the Court upon due hearing may order.

(5) That in both cases, the balance of the purchase money over and above the amount of deposit must be paid within thirty days after the sale, unless the Court for good cause shown shall by order extend the time for payment, such further portions of said purchase price to be paid in cash as the Court or a Judge thereof may direct, and the remainder to be paid in money, or in First Mortgage bonds, and the unpaid and overdue coupons appertaining thereto, or in Consolidated Mortgage bonds, and the unpaid and overdue coupons appertaining thereto.

Dated Milwaukee, Wis., January 17th, 1896.

FRANK M. HOYT,
Master Commissioner.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, New-York City:

WINKLER, FLANDERS, SMITH, BOTTUM & VILAS, Milwaukee, Wis.,
Solicitors for Complainant.

ja24,31f7,14

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING.—THERE will be an important Public Hearing by New-York Harbor Line Board in Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, at 10 A. M., Thursday, Feb. 20, 1896, relative to bridge proposed to be constructed across East River from foot Delancey St., New-York City, to foot 5th St., Brooklyn. All persons interested for or against said construction are invited to be present, and give their views. HENRY M. ROBERT, Col. Engrs., President.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL SITE.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property

POLICE AID SUMMONED

Revolt and Insubordination in Grammar School No. 51.

SUPT. JASPER TO INVESTIGATE

Principal Ray and First Assistant Nammack Not on Good Terms—Eleven Pupils Appeal to the Board of Education.

A misunderstanding, to put it very mildly, between Principal Martin H. Ray, and First Assistant Principal William H. Nammack of Grammar School No. 51, in West Forty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue, has culminated in several cases of insubordination among the advanced pupils.

A policeman has been called to the building twice within a week. The first assistant is alleged to have called the Principal a cur in the presence of one of the classes. The difficulty has arrayed part of the school against the Principal, and has impaired the discipline of the institution.

The situation has become so serious that City Superintendent John Jasper will to-day go to the school and personally investigate the trouble, in order to make a full report to the Board of Education.

It was said yesterday that charges against the first assistant, and, possibly, also against the Principal, might be immediate outcome of the investigation.

One side of the controversy is set forth in the following "protest," which has been sent to the Board of Education by eleven of the advanced pupils of the school:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1896.

To Board of Education.

Sirs: We, the undersigned, eleven pupil of Grammar School No. 51, have not received the necessary books to prepare for the college examination. We asked the Principal for the books, but he informed us that we would not receive them, and if we wished books we should buy them.

Instead of furnishing us with the necessary books he has given us three readers, one of which is used in a lower grade. M. H. Ray, the Principal, refused to give us the books on the ground that the books are not used and unnecessary.

We are informed by reliable authority that we are entitled to the books, and if entitled to them we should receive them, as they are necessary to do the classwork. Very respectfully,

Patrick F. McWalters,	George Kufner,
Charles Herold,	John Bormann,
Alexander Fraser,	Edwin P. Groth,
William Hillig,	Isidor Springer,
William Hall,	Martin J. Bell,
	Hugo Steinfurth.

There are two versions as to what occurred Friday of last week and Tuesday of this week, when the policeman on the beat was called in by the Principal.

Principal Ray related his version of the troubles yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES as follows:

"There are two advanced classes in our school—the commercial class and the college class," he said. "The boys who intend to enter the College of the City of New-York go into the college class in their final year in the grammar school. Those who do not intend to enter the city college go into our commercial class. At the first of the present month I promoted eleven boys to the college class, and at the same time I requested them to return to me their old Reed & Kellogg's grammars, which I had allowed them to use, as an extra privilege, in conjunction with Goold Brown's grammar. I told the newly-promoted boys I did not intend to let them use duplicate grammars any longer. None of the eleven boys wanted to return the old grammars, which, I may say, were furnished them by the city through me gratuitously.

"After considerable demurring, five of the boys brought back their old grammars. On Tuesday of last week I told the others that they positively must return their Reed & Kellogg grammars on the following day, Wednesday.

"I did not go into Mr. Nammack's classroom until last Friday. I then picked out one of the disobedient boys at random—Alexander Gloster—and asked him for his old grammar.

"'I haven't got it,' he said.

"'Where is it?' I asked.

"'It's home.'

"'Why didn't you bring it, as I told you?'

"'I forgot it,' was his excuse.

"I told Gloster to go home at once and get the book. He refused to leave the classroom, encouraged in his disobedience, as I believe, by Mr. Nammack. I sent for the janitor and told him to get the policeman on the beat. When the policeman came I first took him into my room and told him the trouble. I said I did not want to make a charge of disorderly conduct against the Gloster boy, but I wanted him frightened into obeying my instructions. The policeman took the Gloster boy from the classroom, and in twenty minutes the lad came back with his old grammar. I told him he must apologize to me for his conduct. He refused. While I was talking to the boy, Assistant Nammack intimated that I was working against the interests of the college class. I did not hear him call me a cur, and I do not believe he used the expression.

"The trouble with Mr. Nammack is that he would like to be let entirely alone in the management of his class. He wants to be the sole ruler of his little world. Finally Gloster apologized to me.

"On Tuesday of this week, I think it was, I again went into Mr. Nammack's classroom. This time George Splain, another of the advanced pupils, was insubordinate. Again I sent for the policeman, and Splain was removed from the building. I have made no report of the trouble to Superintendent Jasper. I am sorry the affair became public. I regret that I sent for the policeman either time. I should have pursued a different course. I have been twenty-eight years in this school, and I have its interests thoroughly at heart. I have not been unjust in my treatment of the advanced pupils in the college class. I needed the old grammars for another class, otherwise I would not have asked for their return. All of the old grammars have now been returned to me. All I ask is that the pupils of this school shall act fairly and do what is right."

Mr. Nammack, the first assistant, had left the school for his home in Far Rockaway, L. I., when the reporter called, so his version of the trouble could not be obtained. According to one of the members of the college class, Mr. Nammack, on Thursday, said to the Principal:

"I wish you would stay out of this classroom. I have no time to waste with you," to which the Principal replied: "Just let me alone. I'll do what I want to do. If you don't like it here, why, get out."

Then, according to the boy, the first assistant used strong language. On Tuesday Splain, it is said, handed the Principal a note signed by him and others requesting the Principal to stay out of their classroom, as he took up too much of their time. Subsequently, it is said, two of the pupils, Patrick F. McWalters and Edwin P. Groll, went into the Principal's private room and demanded that he give them a history, a geography, and an arithmetic, threatening to appeal to the Board of Education if their request was refused. The Principal ordered them out under penalty of expulsion. When asked for his old grammar on Tuesday, young Splain is alleged to have said to the Principal:

"The Board of Education gave me that book and I'll return it only to the board."

Superintendent John Jasper, when seen at the headquarters of the Board of Education, in Grand Street, near Centre, said:

"I did not know of this trouble in Grammar School No. 51 until to-day, and then through an outside source. I will go to the school to-morrow and personally investigate and report to the Board of Education. I know nothing of the merits of the controversy, but no matter what order the Principal gave, it was the duty of the assistant and the pupils to obey it, unless the order was outrageous."

School Commissioner Henry A. Rogers said: "I heard of this trouble to-day, but I do not know the details. There has been feeling between Principal Ray and his assistant, Mr. Nammack, ever since the latter's appointment. I was one of the Trustees of the school at the time of the appointment. If my memory serves me right, Mr. Ray was displeased because he was not consulted in the selection of his assistant."

Mr. Ray was made Principal of Grammar School No. 51 in November, 1892, Mr. Nammack was appointed his assistant the same month, being transferred from a school in the Seventh Ward.

The Twenty-second Ward School Trustees will also investigate the trouble, as the school is in their district. The Trustees are Dr. Joseph H. Byrne, Hanford Crawford, Dr. James Begen, Jacques H. Herts, and Richard S. Treacy.

Hypercritical Fogg.

From The Boston Transcript.

Fogg thinks it paradoxical that a man should tell the public at one end of his wagon that he is engaged in "safe moving," while at the other he warns passersby that it is "dangerous."

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE.

A press view of the eleventh annual exhibition of the Architectural League was held yesterday at the gallery of the Fine Arts Society in West Fifty-seventh Street. Owing to the fact of considerable confusion, resulting from a late arrival of many of the contributions, and in frequent cases of the absence of numbering, it is impossible to give more than a general idea of the show in this preliminary notice.

It may be stated, however, that this year's exhibition is in no wise behind that of previous seasons, and in some cases far ahead of any of the others. A novel idea in the large, or Vanderbilt gallery, has been the erection, the subdivision, as it were, of the room into alcoves, whereby opportunity is offered to group the works of different men together, and so to study their efforts en bloc. The first room, as usual, is given over to decorative work, and large schemes for church embellishments. Upon one wall is an enormous burnt wood panel, many feet high, and perhaps a dozen feet wide, by J. William Fosdick, one of the few things of its kind here. It is of a mediaeval subject, entitled "The Adoration of St. Jeanne d'Arc," elaborate, containing many figures and no end of work. Unfortunately, and through no special fault of the artist, the suggestion of Mr. Abbey's Holy Grail will not down. Possibly it is because of a more or less similar arrangement of the semi-circle of angel hosts, possibly by reason of costume and the general moyen age surroundings, but whatever the reason, the first impression recalls the big panel of Sir Galahad in the Boston Library.

Other than this, there are quiet reposeful color and black and white work in this room, with a pillar or two of sculptural designs in the centre. Of decorations, there are photographs of recent work by E. H. Blashfield, comprising a panel for the Lawyers' Club in this city, and the designs for the Drexel piano, of which an account was recently given in these columns. The work for the Lawyers' Club, like all that Mr. Blashfield does, is thoroughly graceful, dainty, and to the last degree decorative. The figure of Law reclines in the centre, while on either side two youths in classic garb offer her wine and food. It is appropriate, attractive, and thoroughly original. For the piano he has evolved ideas of music, pastoral, sacred, military, and dramatic; each group carefully arranged and effective.

A new-comer, Alice A. Sewell, sends at least two attractive compositions of Tragedy and Comedy, done in pastel, full of much action and pleasing color, withal being very well drawn. As much may be said of William Walton's panel for oak wainscoting, "Gallimaufry," if we omit the fact that the drawing has received less care. Frederick Marshall has decorative panels, one of a girl picking popples, another of some nymphs rising from the sea, resting on a rock, pleasant color schemes, and fairly decorative.

Many cartoons by Frederick Wilson are here, for various churches, including his design of the Troy Library window, "The House of Aldus, Venice, A. D. 1502." Charles M. Shean has two designs for stained glass, and a decorative figure very pleasant in color and agreeable in every way, and by Louis C. Tiffany there is an entombment with six figures. From Walter Shirlaw there are various designs in his characteristic color, "The Evening Hymn," "The Rainbow," and "The Toadstool." Maitland Armstrong shows cartoons for a Cincinnati church; a ceiling, novel and original, is by W. B. Van Ingen. J. A. Holzer shows a section of a rose window for Princeton College; Frederick S. Lamb a chancel window for a Virginia church, and from C. Y. Turner, beside his competitive design, which won him the commission for the decoration for the new Manhattan Hotel, there is a series of eight panels, of "The Progressive Man," extremely interesting and thoughtfully carried out. Of the other Manhattan Hotel designs, there may be seen those of Herbert Denman, Frank Fowler, Edward Simmons, and Will H. Low.

From F. S. Lamb, Ella Condié Lamb, Charles R. Lamb, and J. and R. Lamb there are various contributions, decorative panels, pastel studies, altars, reredos, windows, and other church decorations. Frederick Crowninshield sends studies for decorative figures for the Waldorf Hotel dining-room ceiling. There is a "Night," by Thomas Shield Clark, and designs for the French Discoverers window in Harvard Memorial Hall, by E. Ford and F. Brooks. A panel of "Evening," by Samuel Isham, is good in color, original in design, and withal attractive.

Here in this room are four Saints, by Carl Bitter, cleverly modeled; work by Philip Martinez; two cartoons for mediaeval windows, by Heinigke and Bowen; a St. Cecelia, by J. A. Holzer; an important and thoroughly original design for a memorial window by Arild Rosenkrantz. Clara Weaver Parrish has two decorative panels and a design for stained glass; Edward P. Sperry sends a large sketch for colored glass window, a "Resurrection," with incidental panel, as does Joseph Lober in his "Adoration of the Cross."

In his room, furthermore, are the original sketches by Kenyon Cox for the new Congressional Library in Washington; Elihu Vedder's five panels for the Elevator Hall in the same place, referred to in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES, but which may be seen in color effect, a thoroughly satisfying scheme and one of quiet dignity and harmony, together with other color work, which will be referred to in detail later on.

The middle room is given over mostly to sculpture, busts, spandrils, bas reliefs, and other work, while the room to the right contains specimens of hammered iron, bronze, and other metal work. Here are wrought iron gates, lanterns, electric and gas brackets, sconces, curtain poles, trays, and candelabra. There is also Burnese metal work and work from Persia. There is a portion of the Shumway memorial by the sculptor George T. Brewster. In this room are also many specimens of tooled leather work, carved panels, and a full-sized sample of glass mosaic for the delivery room of the Chicago Public Library, rendered in color by J. A. Holzer, and worked out by the Tiffany Company, using their favril glass.

Here is a bronze of Sheridan's ride by the sculptor J. E. Kelley. There is a decorative panel by C. H. Niehaus; a sketch for history by Daniel C. French; a decorative panel by J. Massey Rhind; two pilaster figures by Isadore Conti; a "Madonna" by William Ordway Partridge, as well as a head of an infant in marble; decorative panel of flowers by Frida Volter Redmond, and many pieces of textile stuff, delightful in workmanship, decorative in color, and altogether most interesting.

In the Vanderbilt gallery there is a memorial alcove to Richard Morris Hunt, containing by Carl Bitter a medallion of the late distinguished architect; a finial on W. K. Vanderbilt's house, modeled by the workman as a tribute to Mr. Hunt; original drawings of the school sketches and photographs of executed work, all of much interest, worthy souvenirs of a career full of brilliant successes. There is work by H. J. Hardenburg for the Astor Hotel, the Waldorf extension, and the New Manhattan structure in Forty-second Street; by Bruce Price there is a project for erecting upon a square of a New-York City block a monumental public library, together with the upper story of the Surety Building, and a bird's-eye view of the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec. Dodge and Brown show plans of the New-York Athletic Clubhouse. George B. Post, an office building and work in Pittsburg for the Park Building. There is the design of the Springfield Art Union and other things by Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen. From Ernest Flagg comes the St. Margaret Memorial Hospital, that of St. Luke's, the history building's, plan and elevation, and a competitive drawing of the Minnesota State Capitol, together with the Washington State Capitol.

There is an interesting small model of a half timber mansion by W. & G. Audsley; work by Jardine, Kent & Jardine; Lord, Hewlett & Hull, these latter sending designs of the Twenty-third Regiment Armory and the Minnesota State Capitol, with the clock tower for Brooklyn City Hall, all in competition. From Edward D. Casey, designs for competition for Main Reading Room in the new Congressional Library at Washington, and various other architectural plans, which must be left for another notice.

There are many competitive models for the monument for Gen. Sherman; these are by J. Massey Rhind, C. H. Niehaus, H. K. Bush-Brown, and others. And there is also the architectural modelling for the Hahnemann Monument at Washington, by C. H. Niehaus. Over in the alcove are photographic carbon enlargements from Hagger, and there are also candelabra and model for a house, by Duncan Grey, and ten columns of imitation marble.

Berg & Clark show an enormous office building of many stories; Warren C. Briggs, a public school; McKim, Mead & White show the Columbia College Library Building; Haydel & Shepard show a residence of stone in New-Jersey, and C. T. Haight the Phelps Hall in Yale College. There is a competitive design of a monumental permanent art museum upon the lake front of Chicago by Charles B. Atwood.

The exhibition opens for the public to-morrow.

HARD TIMES FOR MR. QUAY

The Pennsylvania Senator Has Many Things to Worry About.

HIS BOSS-SHIP IN GREAT PERIL

Trying to Please Everybody, Including "Dave" Martin, He Finds Himself in an Embarrassing Situation.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 13.—The first month of the new year developed a condition of things in the Republican politics of Pennsylvania that was not dreamed of two months ago. When Senator Quay defeated the strong combine of leaders arrayed against him on the issue of the State Chairmanship, it was supposed that he had placed himself beyond further resistance and made himself invincible in the control of the party machinery. But the very thing which gave him victory is causing him trouble now. He is in the hands of those who helped to conquer his enemies, and they are on the verge of disruption. All want to share in the spoils, and there is not enough to go around.

Senator Quay is a shrewd and skillful fighter when cornered, but he prefers to live at peace, and for that reason always has pursued the policy of conciliating his enemies. This is at once his strength and weakness. The men who were close to him last Summer do not view with satisfaction the efforts of their leader to bring into the Quay fold those men who gave him so many sleepless nights a few months ago. They look with alarm on the conferences with Gov. Hastings and the secret negotiations with David Martin, the Philadelphia leader. Peace with these men, according to the view of the ultra-Quay people, is dangerous to their own future standing and profit.

Notwithstanding the frequent denials by the Quay organs of the reported meetings between Senator Quay and those who recently were engaged in a struggle with him, it is a fact that these peace conferences are being held, and that the overtures do not come all from the combine side. On the contrary, it is known that the recent interview of the Governor and Senator Quay was arranged by Gen. Frank Reeder, Secretary of the Commonwealth, who has managed to maintain friendly relations with both sides throughout the controversy.

What took place at the conference in the Executive Chamber on Christmas Eve, when none were present but the chief figures in the great contest for party supremacy last Summer, is not known positively, but there is reason for believing that Gov. Hastings talked plainly to his visitor about the causes which led to the quarrel. Here the State officials and clerks identified with both factions express pleasure that peace has been declared, and the chilliness that has existed between certain departments on Capitol Hill has disappeared noticeably since the visit of Senator Quay.

The impending revolt in the Quay ranks may be precipitated by the making up of Quay and Martin, which now seems probable. The story comes from Washington that Senator Cameron brought the two men together within a month, at his residence, and that there the whole matter of their disagreement was talked over at length and the terms of permanent peace in Philadelphia agreed upon. It is said the two men met in a rather frigid manner, and that their greetings were stiffy formal, but that Quay managed to thaw out the Philadelphia leader by assuming a cordiality that he probably did not feel.

The upshot of their conference was an agreement, it is understood, that Senator Quay should rise in his place in the Senate and wipe from the brow of Martin the brand of the dollar mark which he placed there a year ago, in his famous speech after the "turning down" of Penrose for the Mayoralty nomination. Other details also were arranged as to the future conduct of party affairs in Philadelphia, but before the compact should be ratified, Martin desired time to confer with certain friends, and another secret conference was fixed at a certain prominent hotel in Philadelphia.

Senator Quay went to Philadelphia before his recent trip to Florida, with the intention of concluding the terms of peace, but his presence was detected by Senator Andrews, Chairman of the Philadelphia "Lexow" committee, and the proposed meeting was postponed. Those who know Andrews know how successful he is in keeping persons away from Quay who might put notions into his head that would be detrimental to the welfare of the Chairman. It has been the business of Andrews for several years to head off newspaper men who happened to get too near Quay.

He constitutes himself a sort of bodyguard for the silent man from Beaver, and has been known to usher a lot of people into a room where Senator Quay has been engaged in chat with representatives of the press in order to prevent his saying things that might interfere with the schemes of Andrews. It is quite well known that Andrews has made free use of the name of Senator Quay in order to pass bills in which he has been interested in the Legislature, and he always has been afraid to let anybody not of his own immediate clique get near Quay at critical moments.

There are mutterings in many Quay centres throughout the State over the way in which the Senator has permitted Frank Willing Leach and the Andrews coterie to take charge of the Philadelphia campaign in the interest of Senator Penrose for United States Senator. Where ever possible, the candidates for the Legislature are being set up in the interest of Penrose, and the country newspapers are being supplied generously with ready-made editorials and other campaign literature designed to help the Penrose boom, which will be started in earnest this week.

It seems to be understood that Quay has turned over the management of the details to Leach, and the Andrews-Penrose combination, and that they are making the most of their opportunity. They are so elated with the prospect that they are figuring that Senator Quay shall have a place in the next Cabinet, and that Andrews and Penrose shall take the places of Cameron and Quay in the United States Senate. Those who are the influential supporters of the Beaver statesman are growing tired of this little group of schemers, which constantly hang upon his heels, and there have been some pretty plain speeches in the inner recesses of the Quay rooms in Washington.

With the see-sawing of his friends, and the getting into line of the Pennsylvania delegation for the St. Louis Convention, the lot of Senator Quay is not a happy one. He is sitting upon a political volcano, and the fury of the diverse elements may cause an eruption at any time. There are jealousies and bickerings among those who ought to be his best advisers, and it must be mighty hard for him to determine whom to trust and whom to believe.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Miami Steamship Company of New-York City, to navigate or own ships or other vessels for transportation of mails, freight, and passengers between the ports of Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia, the Eastern coast of the United States and Canada, the West Indies, Mexico, California, South and Central America; capital, $100,000. Directors—Timothy Hogan, Charles W. Hogan, John N. Robins, Thomas L. Eans, and E. Berlinger.

—Averill Park Land Improvement Company of Averill Park, Rensselaer County; capital, $100,000. Directors—William Kemp, Charles Cleminshaw, Peter McCarthy, Dennis J. Whelan, Davis M. Green, Rice B. Bull, and D. C. Woodcock of Troy, Joseph Bolton of Lansingburg, and James K. Averill of Sand Lake.

—The Brooks Scaffold and Gang Brush Company of Buffalo, to manufacture Brooks scaffold, gang brushes, and other painting appliances; capital, $25,000. Directors—S. A. Brooks and M. N. Brooks of Springville, and W. M. Spaulding, W. H. Stenger, and H. B. St. Elmo of Buffalo.

—The Hart & Crouse Company of Utica, to manufacture furnaces, heating apparatus, and boilers, and to do a general foundry business; capital, $226,000. Directors—H. Gilbert Hart, Clarence H. Crouse, and Daniel H. Crouse, all of Utica.

—The Howes Grain Cleaner Company of Silver Creek, Chautauqua County; capital, $100,000. Directors—August Heine, Theodore Gresho, George P. Brand, Elgin Keith, Charles N. Howes, C. A. Lamphere, and Jasper N. Bacon of Silver Creek.

—J. F. Robbin Company of New-York City, to manufacture metal goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph F. Robbin and L. L. Firuski of New-York City, and J. H. Hirsch of Brooklyn.

—Story, Barber & Co. of New-York City, to manufacture lamps and novelties; capital, $10,000. Directors—George Story, Simeon M. Parker, and H. E. P. Creighton of New-York City.

—O'Donnell Steel Track Company of New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—John O'Donnell and Jessie F. O'Donnell of Lowville and Edward Lauterbach of New-York City.

—Mexico Diary Company of New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. H. Bunger and William C. A. Witt of New-York City, and George Walker of Middletown.

THE SECOND ASSEMBLY BALL

A Large Part of the Waldorf Given Up to the Dancers—The Cotillion Led by J. Frederic Tams.

The last of the two Assembly Balls for this season was given last night at the Hotel Waldorf, and proved one of the most brilliant social functions of the Winter, surpassing even the first Assembly on Jan. 9.

The list of patronesses is a long one, and is particularly rich in names of prominent women of New-York. The managers of the assemblies have succeeded this year in making the dances as important as those of the Patriarchs. The younger set in society has been as prominent at these balls as the older set.

The carpet in the Empire dining room was removed last night, leaving a superb dancing floor, perhaps the best in town. The entire lower floor of the Waldorf was used for the ball, as well as suites of apartments on the second floor, the latter being converted into dressing and smoking rooms. The private stairway, which was used at the first ball, and which winds over the entrance to the dining room and across the main corridor to the broad stairway leading to the second story, was in use again last night. In using this private stairway the Assembly guests did not mingle with those of the hotel.

The decorations for the ball were elaborate. In the corners of the Empire Room were high banks of tropical plants, and here and there were clusters of roses. A very successful inovation was that of having the orchestra in an open space in the centre of the platform built for that purpose, instead of being hidden behind a bower of plants in one corner, as was the case at the last dance. The Franko Festival Orchestra played alone throughout the cotillion, and the Hungarian Band played before the cotillion and during the supper.

The Marie Antoinette Room across the hall from the ballroom was used for the reception of guests by Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce. In the corners of this room were masses of tropical plants and other exotics, and in vases were large clusters of American Beauty roses and pink and white roses. The temporary stairway was hung with tapestry, and here and there were tall palms and ferns. The main corridor of the hotel, the small ballroom, the Winter garden, and the gentlemen's café were also transformed into floral bowers.

The guests began to arrive by 11 o'clock, and from then until 12:30 there was informal dancing. At the latter hour supper was served, the guests being seated at small tables in the Winter garden, the café, and in the small ballroom. Each table had covers for from four to eight persons. The tables were decorated with silver candelabra, having pink silver shades.

The cotillion, which was participated in by about 300 persons, was led by J. Frederic Tams, who danced alone. There were several favor figures, the favors being trifles suitable to leap year.

The subscribers to the dance, all of whom were present, were Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mr. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. James Cross, Mrs. W. S. Coles, Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Mrs. James King Duer, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander Jones, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Miss Louis L. Kane, Mrs. Lorillard, Mrs. Adolf Ladenberg, Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Lee, Mrs. Robert N. Minturn, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Ward McAllister, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. William Evans Rogers, Mrs. J. Hempden Robb, Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. W. Watts Sehrman, Mrs. James R. Soley, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. Arthur Wellman, and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding.

Among others present were Mr. and Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, the Misses Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Garard Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Miss Gertrude Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. W. Remsen Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb, Miss Edith Evans, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop and Miss Bishop, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Davis, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and Miss Evylin Burden.

R. T. GREENER MAKES A STATEMENT

His Reply to Criticisms on the Cooper Union Lincoln Meeting.

R. T. Greener said yesterday that an injustice had been done to him in reports of the Lincoln memorial meeting held in Cooper Union Wednesday night under the auspices of the Preachers' Association of Brooklyn and New-York, and that Rudolph M. Patterson of Chicago and Paul D. Cravath of the Committee of Twenty-five assumed unwarranted positions in relation to the meeting.

In a public statement, he said that in all the advance notices of the meeting, including those read in colored churches, it was stated that the price of admission to be charged was simply to cover the expenses of the meeting. He added:

Mr. Patterson of Chicago was anxious to deliver his oration on Lincoln in New-York City, and in writing, expressed himself willing to give $50 to enjoy that privilege. I did not find his name sufficiently attractive to draw a crowd. I was authorized by the preacher's meeting to get up the meeting on my own responsibility, and agreed to give them 40 per cent. of the tickets they sold. The entire labor of this meeting for three weeks devolved on me. Mr. Patterson did not keep his word; his entire contribution was $36, for which, I think, he has made a good Chicago investment. The eight-page souvenir programme, edited and printed under my personal supervision at an expense of over $70, was given to each person. Not one of the advertisements appearing therein was either solicited or paid for. If Mr. Patterson's money contribution was $36 all told, mine was over $100, and I submit that I had a right, under the circumstances stated, to charge an admission, out of justice to those people who bought their tickets in good faith, and to save myself.

As to Paul D. Cravath, the meeting honored him in giving him an opportunity to speak, and it was not in the best taste for him to attempt to dictate who should be admitted free. Over 200 free tickets were distributed; Mr. Patterson had his share.

I very naturally resented the impertinence of the two reporters who forced their way into my committee room and impudently asked what was to be done with the proceeds.

Mr. Dana was invited to preside. Booker T. Washington was duly invited, and would have attended, as he stated in his telegram, if he had been able.

Mr. Greener said there was no misrepresentation in regard to the meeting, and that if any one has lost money by it he is the one, and he will cheerfully bear the loss.

MONEY FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Charles Lanier, Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

FROM CHURCHES AND SYNAGOGUES.

Temple Ahawath Chesed	$147.00
Zichron Ephraim	110.00
All Saints', Episcopal	8.02
Reconciliation, Episcopal	3.00

FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

Box collections, additional	$595
Gen. Samuel Thomas	100
J. Jennings McComb	100
Frederick E. Hyde	100
James A. Scrymser	50
J. W. Clendenin	25
Egbert Starr	25
Daniel G. Rollins	20
Charles H. Marshall	20
Warren Chemical Manufacturing Company	20
William Henry	10
George P. Cammann	10
William Bard McVicker	10
William D. Phillips	10
Brentano & Co	5
William E. Doubleday	5
Heller & Co	5

Dr. Furness and Dr. Hedge.

From The Boston Transcript.

One of the heartiest of the many friendships of the late Rev. Dr. William H. Furness of Philadelphia was with the Rev. Dr. Frederic H. Hedge of Boston. It probably was the closest of all the ties of friendship in a life much enriched thereby. It was Dr. Furness who "discovered" Robert Collyer, and Mr. Collyer has said that he was always grateful to him, not only for that, but because he was "the first minister in good standing who did not patronize him."

ANTI-TRUST LAWS WEAK

Attorney General Harmon Points Out Defects for the House.

SHERMAN ACT LIMITED IN OPERATION

What Constitutes a Monopoly Should Be Defined—More Power for Courts and More Money for Investigations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Attorney General Harmon sent to the House to-day a reply to a resolution of that body in regard to the enforcement of the laws against trusts, combines, &c.

Replying to the first part of the inquiry, Gen. Harmon says that many complaints have been made against alleged trusts, combinations, and monopolies, which, in so far as they relate to matters within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, he had endeavored to investigate.

In reply to the question as to "What legislation is needed to protect the people?" he says this is a question of general policy and not one of law, which, therefore, does not pertain to his department. Assuming, however, that Congress desires him to point out such defects in the present law as experience has shown, he submits the following suggestions:

"The act of July, 1890, known as the Sherman anti-trust law, as construed by the Supreme Court, does not apply to the most complete monopolies acquired by unlawful combination of concerns which are naturally competitive; though they, in fact, control the markets of the entire country, if engaging in inter-State commerce be merely one of the incidents of their business and not its direct and immediate object. The virtual effect of this is to exclude from the operation of the law manufacturers and producers of every class, and probably importers also."

"As a matter of fact, no attempt to secure monopoly or restrain trade and commerce could possibly succeed without extending itself largely, if not entirely, over the country. So that while engaging in inter-State commerce may not be the direct or immediate object, it is a necessary step in all such undertakings.

"While Congress has no authority in the matter except what is derived from its power to regulate commerce, the States alone having general power to prevent and punish such commercial combinations and conspiracies, Congress may make it unlawful to ship from one State to another, in carrying out or in attempting to carry out designs of such organizations, articles produced, owned, or controlled by them, or any of their members or agents.

"The limitation of the present law enables those engaged in such attempts to escape from both State and Federal Governments—the former having no authority over the inter-State commerce, and the latter having authority over nothing else. By supplementing State action in the way suggested, Congress can accomplish the proposed object of the present law."

Mr. Harmon goes to the rulings of courts, the result of which has been "great doubt and uncertainty, and the failure of the law to accomplish its purpose," and says that the law should be amended so as to leave no doubt about what is meant by "monopolies, by attempting to monopolize, and by contracts, combinations, and conspiracies in restraint of trade and commerce."

It should not, he says, be difficult to distinguish legitimate business enterprises or associations of bona fide partnerships. The present law should be amended so as to prevent the refusal of witnesses to answer on the ground of self-criminations, this defect having been severely felt in all attempts to enforce the law. He also suggests the propriety of making the penalties of the law applicable only to general officers, managers, and agents, and not to subordinates.

In concluding, Mr. Harmon says that if the Department of Justice is expected to conduct investigations of alleged violations of the law it must be provided with a liberal appropriation and a force properly selected and organized. The present appropriation for the detection of crime is very small, and the time of examiners is fully occupied. It is well known that, while it is quite easy to detect and prove violations of workmen because of their large numbers and methods which they necessarily adopt, time, care, and skill are required to obtain legal proof of combinations and conspiracies among producers and dealers, who are few in number and able to resort to skillful and secret methods.

The policy heretofore pursued by the department, confining it closely to court work, he considers a wise one, and the duty of detecting offenses and furnishing evidence of them, he thinks, should be done by some other department.

TOOK HIS REVOLVER TO A DINNER

Deery, Angered by Being Dropped from Roster, Threatened to Shoot.

Company G of the Seventh Regiment went to Brooklyn Wednesday night as the guest of Company G of the Twenty-third Regiment, and ate a dinner with its host.

It was a very pleasant affair, but at its close was marred by the action of J. C. Deery, who was dropped from the roll of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, last Monday night.

Deery became excited and entered into an altercation with some of the members, because he had been dropped.

Before his action was realized, he aimed a revolver at one of the men that he had been quarreling with, and said that he would send a bullet whizzing through his brain.

Some of the men with cool heads managed to get the revolver lowered, and induced Deery to return it to his pocket.

In the excitement that prevailed, while it was thought that Deery would shoot, several windows were smashed by the men in their efforts to get out of range of the revolver.

Several policemen were called to the dining hall, but no arrest was made, as the members refused to make a complaint.

THE REV. DR. HUNT'S FUNERAL

Services Will Be Held in Brooklyn To-morrow Afternoon.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Sanford Hunt, who died suddenly Monday evening in Cincinnati, Ohio, will be held in St. John's Church on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. J. Wesley Johnson will conduct the services. Addresses will be made by Bishop Andrews, the Rev. Dr. Eaton, Chaplain McCabe, and Dr. W. V. Kelly. Delegations from the Missionary Society, the New-York Preachers' Meeting, and the Methodist Book Concern are expected to attend the funeral.

Dr. Hunt was born in Eden, Erie County, in 1825. He studied at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., and was graduated in 1847. Dr. Hunt was the author of several books on Methodism, and was at the time of his death senior agent of the Book Concern, and Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A widow and three daughters—Mrs. H. E. Blinn of Lockport, Mrs. A. H. Dickinson of Buffalo, and Mrs. A. B. Sandford, wife of the Rev. Dr. Sandford, assistant editor of The Methodist Review—survive him.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUATION FOR her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock at 10 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing in private family; good personal reference. C. L., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with children; first-class city reference. Call, from 9 until 12, 317 West 21st St., ring Lee's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and laundress; can be cheerfully recommended by last employer. 231 East 58th St. Buttler.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to wait on a lady or assist with other work; first-class city reference. S. R., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch girl as chambermaid in private family; first-class reference from other side; would assist with other work. 239 East 56th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class servant as chambermaid and seamstress; can assist in the nursery if required; in good private family; good city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERWORK — SEWING.—North German girl wishes situation in American family for chamberwork and sewing, or to mind children; wages about $15. 519 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; will assist laundry work; city references. 916 6th Av., store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; will assist with laundry work; city references. M. N., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, with best city reference. Call, two days, present employer's, 15 North Washington Square.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cooks.

COOK.—By thorough servant; desires work for part of every day; is an excellent cook; understands all kinds salads, care of silver, marketing, &c.; best city references. American Protestant. Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COO